



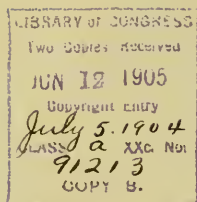


BUGLE ECHOES

The Story of Illinois 47th

EDITION LIMITED
PRICE \$2.50

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1905
PHILLIPS BROS., PRINTERS AND BINDERS
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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COLONEL JOHN BRYNER.

Appointed Colonel 47th Illinois Infantry July 27, 1861.

Resigned, September 2, 1862; Disability.

Commandant, Post, Peoria, Illinois, June, October, 1862.

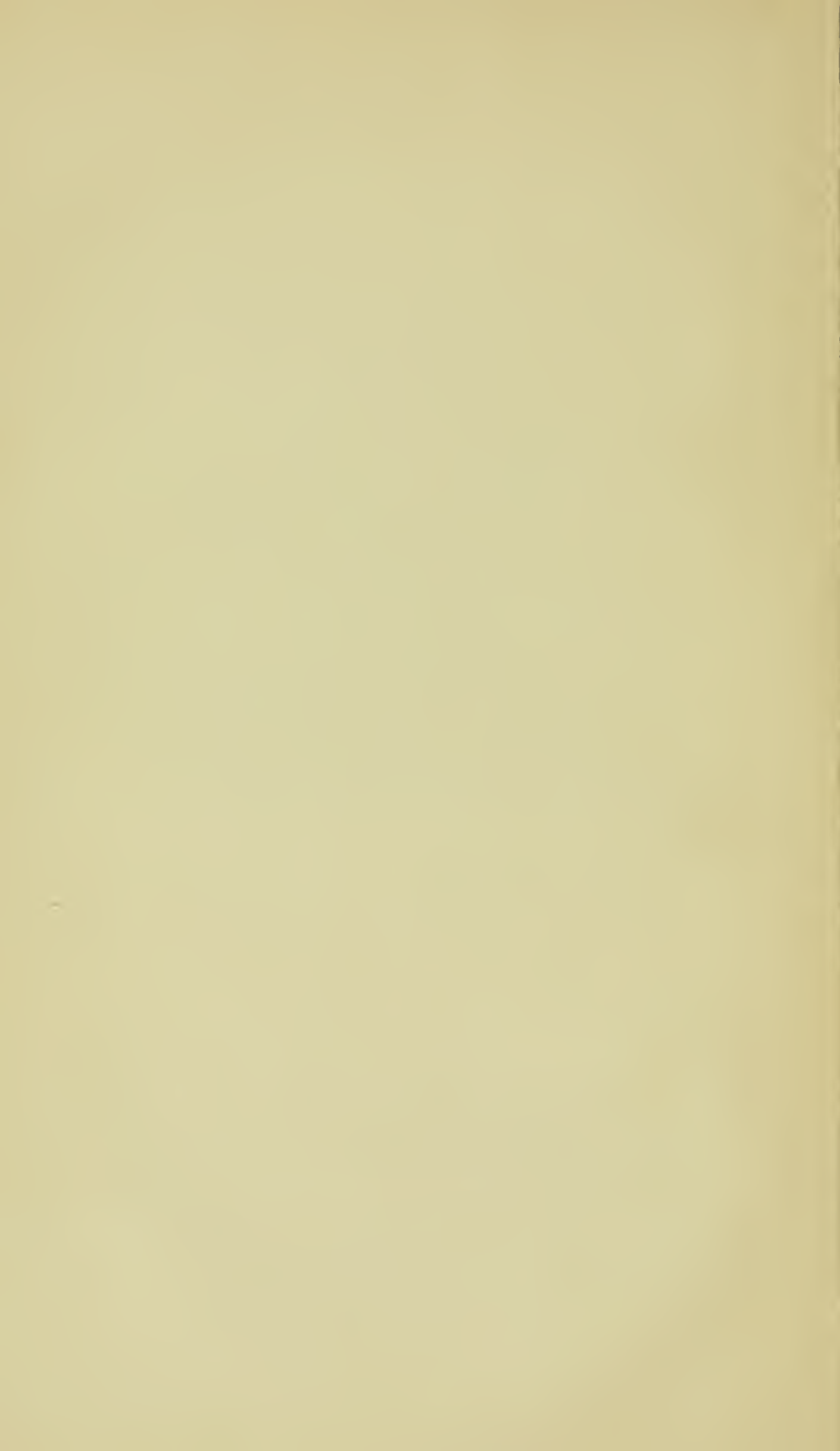
Assisted in organization of 77th, 85th, 86th, 102d, 103d, 108th and 112th Regiments, Illinois Infantry.

First Lieutenant and Quartermaster 139th Illinois Infantry, June, September, 1864.

Upon petition from Veterans was assigned the reorganization of 47th Illinois Infantry.

Reappointed Colonel 47th Illinois Infantry March 17, 1865.

Died, March 19, 1865.



THE APOLOGY.

The story of the Civil War—the story of any war—can never fully be written.

Its accomplished fact is the story of yesterday's incidents and each new writer adds but another volume to an endless catalogue. "National Unity" was a toast requiring rich, red blood which the nation drank standing, uncovered and reverent. There was hot hatred in those days but time has assuaged the pain and passion of it all. The surviving veteran feels that he has lived 'neath a fierce sun that bred noxious prejudice and in the autumn of age has left but withered leaves. Evening dewes and dampes have chilled the fevered blood and his eyes turn longingly towards western hills, radiant in russet and red—and beyond—the golden glow of fires from God's eternal camping ground. Yet a little while, and he too shall find rest beside clear waters with comrades in camp. Beside him, perhaps there stands, her hand clasped in his, a little grand-child who pleads for a story. "Tell one, grandpa, about when you were in the war," and he longs to speak, for the brave are tender toward little children, but his lips are mute, for worth is ever modest. For such as were of the 47th I write, that their children may know the fibre of their fathers. I will write the story and, writing it truly, as God granteth me grace, will add such scene and incident as I deem will interest or entertain or serve to make youth familiar with the nation's history, that they may learn of their country, revere its flag and esteem its defenders.

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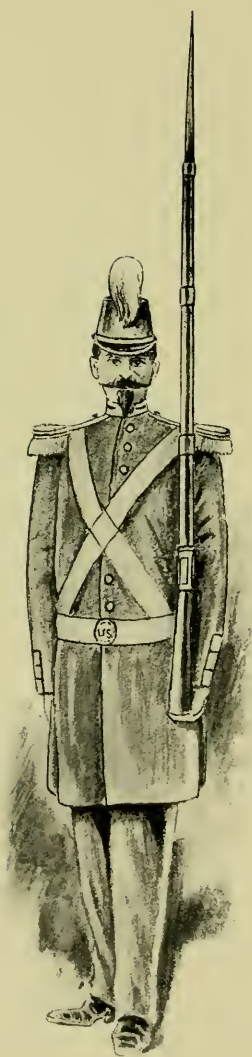
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A NATIONAL BLUE
(1856)

NATIONAL BLUES.

*Roll of Honor.

Bryner, John	Colonel 47th Ill. Infantry
Thrush, William A.....	Colonel 47th Ill. Infantry
Cromwell, John N.....	Colonel 47th Ill. Infantry
McClure, John D.....	Colonel 47th Ill. Infantry
Chambers, Rush W.....	Major 47th Ill. Infantry
Babb, Timothy	Asst. Surgeon 47th Ill. Infantry
Tobey, Edward E.....	Captain 47th Ill. Infantry
Wonder, James A.....	Drum Major 47th Ill. Infantry
† Melvane, George H.....	Organizer
‡ Van Buskirk, Harry M.....	Transportation Service
Wheaton, Lloyd ..	Private 8th Ill. Inf., Major Gen. U. S. A.
Wetzel, John	Captain 8th Ill. Infantry
Dennison, Charles E.....	Captain 8th Ill. Infantry
King, Fred A.....	Adjutant 8th Ill. Infantry
Russell, John	Sergeant Major 8th Ill. Infantry
Pierce, Henry C.....	Drum Major 8th Ill. Infantry
Proebsting, Charles	Lieutenant 8th Ill. Infantry
Jackelfalusey, Alexander.....	Sergeant 8th Ill. Infantry
Snyder, David D.....	Private 8th Ill. Infantry
Cunningham, James M.....	Asst. Provost Marshal
Norton, Addison S.....	Colonel 17th Ill. Infantry
Ryan, Abraham H.....	Colonel U. S. C. T.
Crane, Gerrard S.....	Sergeant 17th Ill. Infantry
Palmer, Archie	Ensign Miss, Flotilla
Grier, David P....	Col. 77th Ill. Inf., Brevet Brigadier General
Hough, John	Major, Asst. Adjt. General, 16th Corps
McKinney, David	Quartermaster 77th Ill. Infantry
Tracey, Charles C.....	Lieutenant 77th Ill. Infantry
Richardson, Erasmus	Private 77th Ill. Infantry
Hartz, Samuel B.....	Captain 108th Ill. Infantry
Funke, Otto ...	Colonel 11th Ill. Cavalry, Brevet Brig. General
Elliott, Philip E	Major 11th Ill. Cavalry
Schearer, Theophilus	Major 11th Ill. Cavalry
Dee, Maurice	Adjutant 11th Ill. Cavalry
Currie, William	Quartermaster 11th Ill. Cavalry
Odell, George W..	Lieut. 11th Ill. Cavalry, Capt. 139th Ill. Inf.
Zeigler, John R.....	Captain 11th Ill. Cavalry
Roehrig, Anthony	Captain 11th Ill. Cavalry
Cummings, David M.....	Lieutenant 11th Ill. Cavalry

*Incomplete.

† Physical disability prevented enlistment, but he was active in organizing troops for the field.

‡ Physical disability prevented enlistment. Served as civilian in Transportation Department, U. S. A.

CHAPTER I.

The National Blues—regiments organized at Peoria—the loyal women—original roster of the Blues—some who acquired distinction.

The soldiers who enlisted in Peoria organizations were peculiarly fortunate. There was no militia organization prior to the Civil War such as now exists. Military companies were merely social associations and military proficiency came through pride of superiority rather than legally enforced discipline. Among the famous companies of that period were the "Ellsworth Zouaves," commanded by that brilliant soldier and martyr, Elmer E. Ellsworth; the "Montgomery Guards" of Crawfordsville, Indiana, commanded by the talented author and soldier hero of Monocacy, Lew Wallace; and the "National Blues" of Peoria, Ill., commanded by John Bryner, twice colonel of the 47th Illinois Infantry.

"The National Blues" furnished fifty-seven field, line and staff officers for the Union Army, and it was through their military knowledge and skill that Peoria regiments and companies attained that superior discipline and efficiency that gave them reputations as trained soldiers so early in the war.

It was at Peoria that the Seventeenth, Forty-Seventh, Seventy-Seventh, Eighty-Fifth, Eighty-Sixth, One Hundred and Second, One Hundred and Third, One Hundred and Eighth, One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirty-Ninth Illinois regiments, Davidson's Battery and Ingersoll's Eleventh Illinois Cavalry were organized. It was from Peoria that "Mother" Sturgis and "Aunt Lizzie" Aiken, Chicago's loved and loving worker among the lowly, went

forth as war nurses, and it is at Peoria where exists still the only organization of women in the country that has never lost its identity since that day early in April, 1861, when they met and formed the "Peoria Soldiers' Aid Society," to make uniforms and furnish comforts for the boys in the field. Through all these years, first as "Soldiers' Aid Society," then as "Woman's National League," then as "Soldiers' Monument Association," and later as "Memorial Day Association," these ladies have remained an organization aiding and caring for the Union soldier.

The war history of Peoria County dates from 1856. In May of that year a roll was started for the purpose of forming a military organization and signature, obtained in the following order:

William Drury	David M. Cummings
A. S. Norton	J. H. Morrill
John Bryner	John C. Proctor
J. W. Barr	J. Patton
Timothy Lynch	David McKinney
Henry H. Forsythe	John M. Henderson
John D. McClure	J. Smith McKinney
A. R. S. Palmer	George Blakeley
George McIlvaine	Charles P. James
C. W. Reece	Rush W. Chambers
John Batton	D. W. Herron
E. B. Elwood	Roswell Bills
Charles E. Dennison	Henry C. King
W. E. Winchell	Alexander Bishop
William A. Thrush	George W. Odell
Samuel Hazzard	Horace G. Anderson
John Boyd Smith	J. G. Hamaker
John N. Cromwell	Barnhard Meals
J. Murray Blakely	Robert McBurnie
Nicholas Sinnot	John H. Ziegler
John A. Bush	James Fash
Johnson L. Cole	William H. Davis
David P. Grier	A. J. Hodges
Henry S. Austin	Henry B. Hopkins
C. S. Doty	Lorin G. Pratt

Richard S. Cox	Charles S. Mattison
C. H. Pearce	Harry Van Buskirk
T. A. H. Smythe	A. H. Hall
William E. Kuhn	E. J. Humphreys
William H. Fullerton	Robert S. McIlvaine
Maurice Dee	Abraham S. Ryan
Theophilus Shearer	

Many others of those who have become prominent in the military or civil history of Peoria were afterwards added to the roll.

Among those who subscribed toward uniforming and equipping the company are found the names of: William S. Moss, \$50.00; O. C. Parmeley, \$10.00; J. P. Hotchkiss, \$20.00; William Tobey, \$10.00; Thomas S. Dobbins, \$10.00; William Moore, \$5.00; H. Sanger, \$5.00; George H. Stone, \$5.00; H. G. Farrell, \$5.00; Lester Pattie, \$5.00; B. F. Miles, \$5.00; Farrell & Cox, \$5.00; Weston & Garrett, \$5.00; P. C. Bartlett, \$5.00; C. C. Bonney, \$5.00; Thomas S. Davis, \$5.00; Mathew McReynolds, \$5.00; N. B. Curtiss, \$50.00; Alexander Allison, \$10.00, and L. M. Doup, \$5.00.

The company took for name the "National Blues," and at the first election chose for its officers Charles E. Dennison, Captain; John Bryner, First Lieutenant; William A. Thrush; Second Lieutenant; John N. Cromwell, Third Lieutenant; A. S. Norton, Orderly, and A. H. Ryan, Adjutant.

Among those who became especially prominent during the '60's were Colonels Bryner, Thrush, McClure, Cromwell, Ryan, Norton, Grier (Brevet Brigadier General) and Hough (Adjutant General for A. J. Smith); Major Rush Chambers; Captains Dennison, Odell, Wetzel and Ziegler; Lieutenants McKinney, Barr, Palmer and King.

CHAPTER II.

Early holidays—observance of St. Patrick's day—a war scare—The Peoria Guards, Emmett Guards and Peoria Rifles—Sumter fired upon—excitement following—organization of companies for the War—names taken—Norton's company—everybody helping—Camp Mather.

The early wars of the Republic had created but few holidays, and with the exception of the Fourth of July, Washington's Birthday, and the 8th of January—the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans—none was observed. Upon the organization of the National Blues, it was determined that there should be four regular parades and, of course, three of these were easily determined, but the fourth was a matter of much discussion, until finally Maurice Dee, an Irishman of quick wit, arose and with great dignity said: "Mr. Chairman, I move you, sir, that the fourth regular parade day of the 'National Blues' be that day so dear to every American heart, the 17th day of March, the anniversary of the evacuation of Boston." The bait took, the motion was put and carried and St. Patrick's day became one of the regular parade days of the National Blues. Poor Maurice, he occupies a grave in Peoria's beautiful "Springdale," shot through the forehead by a friend in whose marksmanship he had such faith that he was wont to permit him to shoot a tin cup from off his head.

Omit the National Blues and this story of the 47th, nay, the story of many another regiment would probably never have been written.

Not the least remarkable aspect of early war times was the dread fears engendered, and wild rumor ran from tongue to tongue as vivid imagination pictured some por-

tentous evil. An attempt was made to organize a mounted company at Peoria for home protection. A bonfire led to rumors of attempted conflagration. Boys digging for a rabbit near the powder house in Birket's Hollow at the outskirts of the city started a rumor that traitors were seizing the powder, and a committee was sent to investigate. A boat passed up the river in the night in search of provisions for the St. Louis market, and excited citizens at once suspected some trick of the rebels. A crowd gathered at the bridge and the draw was chained to prevent the return passage of the vessel. Night came and the citizens still watched. At last a dim light was seen in the distance. The excitement ran high. Brighter and brighter grew the light, forms were seen moving about, they were evidently firing up. Expectation and fear filled every breast. Occasionally the light faded lower as the boat seemed to veer away toward the farther shore and again blazed higher as she came on. Hour succeeded hour, but still no vessel came. At last some of the more daring took a row boat and pulled up the river to reconnoiter. They proceeded nearer and nearer to the light, only to discover at last that a farmer was burning a stump on the Tazewell shore.

The organization of the National Blues led to the formation of other companies, and as a result the outbreak of the Civil War found Peoria with four companies of well-drilled men, the Peoria Guards, Captain Samuel R. Baker; the Emmett Guards, Captain Cochran; Peoria Rifles, Captain Paul Distler, and the National Blues, Captain John Bryner.

The news of the firing upon Sumter was not received at Peoria until Saturday, the 13th of April, a storm having broken the wires. The city was thrown into a state of intense excitement, and the first flag was flung out from the armory of the National Blues in Murphy's Hall, on Adams street, opposite the Court House, and was greeted by the populace with cheers. Others appeared at the City Hall, Engine House No. 1, and Young America (No. 2). A pole was placed in the Court House yard and the Stars and Stripes run up. It was greeted with volleys of musketry

by the Blues, and Julius Manning delivered a speech. A call was issued for the formation of a company at the Court House that evening and the roll opened for the "Zouave Cadets." The organization of other companies was also begun by Charles E. Dennison, A. S. Norton, Paul Distler, and a battery by Peter Davidson.

Dennison was the first to complete his organization and it was mustered in as Company "E" of the Eighth Illinois ("Dick" Oglesby's) regiment. Dennison's company was officered as follows: Captain, Charles E. Dennison; First Lieutenant, John Wetzel; Second Lieutenant, Charles Proebsting. John D. McClure, afterwards Colonel of the 47th Illinois, was made First Sergeant, but, being taken severely ill was not able to be mustered in, and thus Lloyd Wheaton (made Major General for gallantry in the Philippines) appears in the reports of the Adjutant General of Illinois as the First Sergeant of the company. The Zouave Cadets, unable to get into an Illinois regiment under the first call for troops, became a part of the Eighth Missouri.

One of the peculiarities of the times was the names adopted by each company. Besides those already mentioned were the "Washington Guards," "Pekin Invincibles," "Mason Regulators," "Scandinavian Rifles," and many others.

When the war broke out, Scott's tactics was in vogue with its slow and measured time and stately movement, but this almost immediately gave way to "Hardee." Arms and equipment were not to be had and the resources of the National Government were taxed to the uttermost. Dennison's company took the name and the arms and equipment of the National Blues. Norton's company joined the Seventeenth Illinois, and the ladies made a portion of their uniforms. Knap-sacks were manufactured from the oil-skin capes of the old "Wide Awakes" of the Lincoln Campaign Clubs.

Everybody was patriotic and set about doing something. One lady sent in a quantity of small feather pillows, be-

cause she thought they would be light for the boys to carry on the march. One man from the northern part of Peoria County walked a distance of forty miles to Peoria to enlist, but was too late; the ranks of the several companies were full. The Princeville boys were the first from the country to reach town. An old Mexican veteran advised the boys through the Peoria Transcript to let their beards grow to protect their throats and lungs and cautioned them against the use of pork and coffee in a hot climate, as he had found them deadly in Mexico. The favorite work of the ladies was the making of flags for their home companies, and as they were often without patterns, these were not always according to regulation. The ladies of Elmwood made a beautiful silk flag for Grier's company, which had to be returned, as the stripes were wrong.

The first camp established at Peoria was in the old Fair Grounds, and was called "Camp Mather" (afterward Lyon), and John Bryner made commandant.

CHAPTER III.

The Nation's Destiny—war for preservation of Union—Slavery—Jefferson opposed to it—preachers defend it—troublesome questions—negroes in the war—the feeling in the South—position of the North—Lincoln's election—the South prepares for war—Inauguration of Lincoln.

But few veterans remain to read these lines—there were two thousand and fifty-two who, first and last, served in the old 47th. The great majority have answered to "lights out" and will sleep long before God's trumpeter sounds "reveille" for the armies of all Nations. I would write, therefore, that those who hereafter man the Ship of State may know for what they struggled, and ever hold to the high purpose—the Nation's manifest destiny—"supremacy in the world of nations."

The war was fought for the preservation of the Union, that hostile fires should cast no fretful gleam across Ohio's waves; that Mississippi's turbid breast should bear no hostile fleet. Mothers now sleep in peace, who else would wake from fevered dreams of wanton war. Peaceful church bells call to holy joys, nor toll the solemn requiems for the dead. For this three hundred thousand men have died.

Slavery was at the bottom of it all. Three hundred and fifty years before the Civil War, Ferdinand of Spain, contrary to the feelings of the dead Queen Isabella, declared "that the servitude of the Indians in America is warranted by the laws of God and man." Two hundred years later Queen Anne of England and Phillip of Spain were equal partners in the African slave trade. The Stuart kings were interested and Queen Elizabeth, it is said, shared in its profits.

The first slaves were brought into this country by a Dutch trader, who sold twenty of them to the settlers in Jamestown, Va., in 1619. Every one of the original colonies at some time or another held negro slaves and recognized them by law. Slaves being found unprofitable in the North, public conscience was easily aroused to the enormity of this crime against humanity and it was eventually abolished. Jefferson pronounced against it in the Declaration of Independence, but the clause was stricken out. Whitney's cotton-gin made slavery profitable, and that which was infamy in the North became holy in the South.

The famous preacher Whitfield favored it as a means of propagating Christianity among the heathen Africans. Habersham wrote, "Many of the poor slaves in America have already been made freemen of the heavenly Jerusalem." From Germany came the word to friends in America, "If you take slaves in faith and with the intent to convert them to Christ, the action will not be a sin, but may prove a benediction." By law all masters were required to compel their negro slave to "attend, at some time on the Lord's day, for instruction in the Christian religion."

Thus for nearly two and a half centuries had the South sought to appease conscience; a conscience, too, that was ever bringing up troublesome questions. The heathen might justly be held in slavery, but when the slave was a mulatto—he was only half heathen—the white half being Christian and the inheritance from the father, he could not under the English law be held in bondage. Dollars made duty clear. The Christian half suffered martyrdom, and the Virginia Assembly by law made all children "bond or free according to the condition of the mother." *Avarice mastered conscience*. War is a rare surgeon, and the knife cleared away this National cancer. It is interesting here to note that the first man to fall in defense of the Union was a negro, and the last battle of the war was won by negro troops. The last shackles were broken from the limbs of a slave girl by General Lew Wallace, the author of "Ben Hur."

Believing in slavery as a "Divine Right;" living upon vast hereditary estates of fruitful soil; dwelling beneath a genial sun, their every word, law, and slightest wish gratified by ready waiting slaves; for nearly a century rulers of the Nation; descendants of the Cavaliers, with all the traditions of Court and Camp; the election of Lincoln; the elevation to the Chief Magistracy of the nation of a Northern "mudsill," was intolerable to Southern leaders. "Cotton was King;" the Union was only a federation; the Southern States would secede; slaves would be bought and sold when and where they pleased. One Southern gentleman was the equal to five "Northern dough-faces." Let the Northern invaders dare set foot upon Southern soil, and they would be "welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves." The South was prepared to "die in the last ditch." Such were the fierce fires that consumed the Southland.

The North, abhorring slavery, would ever have fought its extension, but where it already existed they would not have interfered. The North was a giant, patient, powerful, slow to anger, but when once aroused, irresistible. The North was indifferent alike to taunts and revilings. Charges of lack of courage and cowardice went unheeded—but when the National honor was at stake, when the old flag was fired upon—Ah! that was different.

Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States November 7, 1860. Four months would elapse before he would be inaugurated and time was ample, seemingly, for successful conspiracy. The enemies of the Union became exceedingly active. Buchanan was loyal but was vacillating and weak. His cabinet contained traitors, and councils were divided. State followed state in seceding; National arms and munitions of war were shipped South by a disloyal Secretary of War. Peace measures were talked, while war preparations continued. The "Star of the West" sent with supplies to relieve Fort Sumter at Charleston was fired upon. Forts, arsenals and government supplies were everywhere seized. The North stood aghast and helpless, and only an occasional ray lit up the gloom.

John A. Dix succeeded Howell Cobb as Secretary of the Treasury in January, 1861, and he sent a memorable dispatch to W. H. Jones, a Treasury Clerk in New Orleans, who had reported a demand for the surrender of certain revenue cutters, concluding with the soul-stirring words, "If anyone attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

March the 4th came and Lincoln was inaugurated at Washington. Imbecility and feebleness gave way to power and firmness. The South no longer hesitated and at four o'clock in the morning, April 12, 1861, the first gun was fired against Sumter.

CHAPTER IV.

Patriotism of Peoria—committee of safety—Supervisors appropriate \$10,000—J. C. Hansel first volunteer—scarcity of arms—expedition to Cairo—the 17th Illinois—home equipment—all ready.

A storm had cut off telegraphic communication and news of the assault upon Fort Sumter was not received at Peoria until Saturday night, the 13th. The excitement was beyond power of description. During the days that followed all business was suspended. Excited throngs gathered upon the streets. Printed slips were issued from the newspaper offices every hour containing the latest news. Personal animosities and party feeling was swallowed up in a great wave of patriotism that swept all before it. Editor Zotz of the German Democrat, for refusing to fling out a flag, was threatened with instant death.

The following notice was posted:

“ATTENTION!

The armory of the National Blues will be open at 9 A. M., and continue open until further notice—for the enlistment of volunteers.”

Drills were constantly going on in the Blues' Hall, Frank's Hall, Rouse's and Bergan's Halls, and elsewhere. Red, white and blue cockades made their appearance. Forty German turners headed by fife and drum marched to the Blues' Hall and tendered their services. Squads of raw country boys were being taught the “goose step” and facings; and upon the streets and in the Court House square—everywhere—could be heard the beat of drums, the shrill notes of the fife and sound of marching feet.

Two hundred offered themselves the first day and one hundred and ninety passed the rigid inspection. A meeting of ladies was held at the Peoria Water Cure to form a band of nurses and a dozen offered their services to Governor Yates by telegraph.

Rouse's Hall was thrown open and a Soldiers' Aid Society organized by patriotic women to pick lint, make bandages and furnish the boys in the field with such comforts as might be required beyond the power of the National Government to supply. Mrs. Julia P. Bourland was elected President, Mrs. Harding Secretary, and Miss Lizzie Calligan, Treasurer.

A Committee of Safety composed of twenty of Peoria's leading citizens was appointed and a battalion of mounted infantry formed to protect Peoria homes from the invader. Bryner, Fahnestock and McCoy, Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors, recommended an appropriation of \$10,000.00 for aiding volunteers, and it was unanimously passed. J. C. Hansel was the first volunteer, and forty-six others followed within the hour.

A. S. Norton, a member of the Blues, had served in the regular army and participated in the Seminole War. He organized a company and it was equipped by the subscriptions of patriotic citizens; the ladies making the uniforms. The funds were all subscribed in one day. Patriotic stationery began to make its appearance. Every hour the telegraph brought news of some startling event and Peoria was in a delirium of patriotic fervor.

Under the first call of the President for 75,000 men, Illinois' allotment was six regiments; 125 officers. and 4,458 men, making a total of 4,683. To arm these men the State had stored in its arsenal 362 altered (from flint locks) United States muskets, 105 Harper's Ferry and Deninger rifles, 133 muskatoons and 297 horse pistols. There were also a few hundred arms scattered throughout the State, for the most part unserviceable. In ten days ten thousand men had tendered their services and Illinois' full quota

was in camp at Springfield and Lieutenant John Pope of the regular army was detailed to muster them in.

An expedition was at once started for Cairo, armed with old muskets, rifles and shot guns. Camp Mather was established at Peoria at the old Fair Grounds, which were located almost directly opposite the west entrance to Glen Oak Park, early in April, and Captain Bryner appointed drill master. The 17th Illinois Infantry—Colonel Lew Ross—was the first regiment organized at this Camp. The Agricultural Society's buildings were used for camp and regimental headquarters and the horse and cattle sheds cleaned and fitted with bunks for the men. In front of each company quarters rough tables were built and soon black camp kettles were swinging from cranes over fires and embryo "chefs" were concocting messes that sent many a Union volunteer to military hospital. Company and regimental instruction began to take the place of squad drill; guards were placed, armed with hickory clubs, except at the gate entrance, where two sentinels were stationed with muskets, for style.

Visiting delegations were arriving daily from neighboring towns to present company flags. Officers were being presented with swords, sashes or uniforms by admiring friends. Ladies brought dinners to the boys in camp, and never a soldier left for the front but with his Bible, the gift of some Christian Association, and it may be added rarely did he return from the front with one. Sweethearts and sisters brought little housewives neatly filled with needles, thread and thimble and gave them to boys who had never handled anything daintier than a pitchfork or plow handle.

The American volunteer was student and thinker and he instinctively turned to the experiences of European armies for suggestions and soon "havelocks" began to appear and in some quarters the French Zouave uniform was affected, for what would be better in the hot southern climate than the "havelock" to protect head and neck, or the loose flowing Zouave outfit, cool and comfortable. Nor were all the war signs 'out at camp.' Cotton goods were scarce and high, enforcing unwonted economy, and the thrifty house-



MAJOR GENERAL A. J. SMITH.

Born Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 1814. Graduated at West Point 1838, in class with Generals Beauregard, Irvin McDowell and William J. Hardee.

Was assigned to 1st United States Dragoons as 2d Lieutenant, served in Mexican war and against the Indians in Oregon (1855-60.) At outbreak of the rebellion was a Major in the 1st U. S. Cavalry.

Appointed Colonel 2d California Cavalry, October, 1861. Chief of Cavalry Department of Missouri, in the spring of 1862, and in the Department of the Mississippi, March to July. Promoted Brigadier General March 17, 1862. Promoted Major General Volunteers, May 12, 1864, and brevetted Brigadier and Major General for gallant and meritorious services at Tupelo and Nashville.

Mustered out of volunteer service January 18, 1865, and became Colonel of the 7th U. S. Cavalry. Retired as Colonel of Cavalry, January 22d, 1889.

Died, St. Louis, Mo., January 30th, 1897. Aged 82.

wife began to fashion garments from the family flour sacks and war shirts hung from wash-lines branded across the back in great blue letters, "Fort Clark Family Flour." Odors of parching rye mingled with browning coffee and a vital question among the women of the neighborhood was which was the best for browning, sugar or molasses?

When the 17th was mustered in the great majority of Peorians saw for the first time "a real live regular." All they had ever fancied of "fuss and feathers," "pomp and parade" were there—concentrated in that little mustering officer who afterwards became famous as General John Pope.

CHAPTER V.

Organization of the 47th Illinois—Camp Lyon—election of officers—extracts from Keady's Diary.

July 20th, 1861, Captain Bryner and Lieutenant Thrush returned to Peoria from a trip to Springfield, where they had gone to tender their services to Governor Yates. The following day Thrush opened a recruiting office and thus formally inaugurated the formation of the 47th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

July 21st saw the Union army beaten at Bull Run. The South was exultant and the North, for the moment, stunned. The correspondent of the London Times, at this time writing of the Union Army, said, "It is evident that the whole volunteer army of the Northern States is worthless as a military organization, a screaming crowd," and called it a collection of "New York rowdies and Boston abolitionists desolating the valley of the Virginia."

The panic in the North lasted but a couple of days. Volunteers offered their services by the thousands. Within a week Bryner had accepted six companies of the many that were offered. So rapidly, however, were organizations perfected that Illinois' quota was filled without delay and Bryner tendered his regiment to the National Government at Washington and it was accepted by Secretary of War Cameron as an independent regiment. In a little over two weeks the organization of the ten companies was so far advanced that they were called into camp, and on the 16th day of August five of the companies that had previously arrived were mustered into the service of the United States by Colonel Simonson of the regular army. The last company was mustered in October 1st, 1861.

August 17th the name of the camp was changed from "Camp Mather" to "Camp Lyon" in honor of General Nathaniel Lyon, who had fallen at Wilson's Creek. General Lyon's vigorous measures had saved Missouri to the Union. He was unmarried and bequeathed his entire estate, about \$30,000.00, to the National Government to assist in the preservation of the Republic.

On the 3d of September an election was called for the selection of regimental officers—every man in the regiment participating. This election resulted in the selection of John Bryner as Colonel; Daniel L. Miles, Lieutenant Colonel, and William A. Thrush, Major. The following appointments were afterwards made: Rush W. Chambers, Adjutant; William Stewart, Quartermaster; George L. Lucas, Surgeon; Timothy Babb, First Assistant Surgeon; Luther M. Andrews, Second Assistant Surgeon; Jeremiah Hazen, Chaplain; William E. Kuhn, Sergeant Major; Edward E. Toby, Quartermaster Sergeant; Thomas O. Brown, Hospital Steward, and J. A. Wonder, Principal Musician.

The regiment remained in Camp Lyon until the 21st day of September. From the diary of Thomas Keady of Company "A," the following is abstracted:

August 16, sworn into service for three years.

August 17, name of Camp changed to "Camp Lyon."

August 22, mass meeting of citizens held in Camp, with speeches, songs, etc.

August 27, thirty days' notice to march.

August 28, articles of war read to regiment.

August 29, mass meeting; speeches by Judges Purple and Wead.

August 30, daily drills, parade, etc.; at night fiddle and banjo, stag dance, cards, prayer meeting, etc., as usual.

August 31, man of Baker's Company court-martialed for stealing a pig; had to stand on barrel labeled "thief" while regiment passed.

September 1, preaching by Rev. Samuel Hibben. Dress parade.

September 2, two court-martialed, one for "hooking" melons, other for pig.

September 4, a Pekin company of drunken cavalrymen put in our guard house.

September 5, mass meeting; speeches by Wm. Trench and Clark Ingersoll. Sword presented to Col. Bryner by National Blues at evening parade.

September 16, companies assigned their letter and position and the number of the regiment announced as the 47th. Rules becoming more strict. Citizens to be admitted only from 2 to 6 P. M.

September 19, silk flag presented to Company "A" by ladies of Radnor with picnic dinner, etc.

September 20, sword presented to Lieutenant Colonel Miles, also to Captain and Lieutenant of Company "B."

The following day the regiment bade adieu to Camp Lyon.

CHAPTER VI.

Off for the war—Benton Barracks—Belgian Muskets—equipment—all ready.

On Saturday, September 15th, 1861, the regiment broke camp; at its head the field and staff officers, followed by the regimental band under the leadership of Porter S. Putnam, father of Katie Putnam, the actress.

They marched down Spring, Monroe and Main streets to the depot, amid cheering crowds of friends, discipline all but gone, as wife, mother or sweetheart—mingling with the marching soldiers—snatched a hurried kiss or father pressed son's hand for the last time.

It was a gallant sight, the marching regiment, the surging, enthusiastic crowd, the flying colors, the cheers of the throng, sharp words of command, the band playing "Garryowen," or that more popular air, "The Girl I Left Behind Me"—in every soldier's heart a cherished name. Look close and you see sternly set lips, determination there—aye, and a furtive tear, then head tossed high. Boys, boys all! And they were to die, to die upon the field in agony, alone—beneath unfeeling skies—to die in hospitals in the fever of delirium; to die in prisons, of festering wounds, eaten by vermin; to be tossed in heaps in shallow trenches, their graves unmarked; to live long lives of agony, with burning scars from blade and bullet; to hobble through years with limbs maimed or mangled; to bring back to those girls they left behind bodies wasted and stricken. O, God, what atonement has been required of the nation for its one great crime of human slavery?

At the station locomotives puffing and shrieking, trains of box-cars cleaned out for the urgent needs of war and

fitted with long wooden benches; of ventilation—none, but the boys would soon fix that by knocking out the sides and ends. “All aboard!” fading cheers, a last glimpse of fluttering handkerchiefs and the regiment is off at last via the Logansport & Peoria and Chicago & Alton Railroads for St. Louis; orders to report to Washington having been changed at the last minute. Arriving at Alton the next day, they were embarked upon the steamer “City of Alton” and taken to Benton barracks and went into quarters with other thousands already there.

The two weeks following were filled with interest and excitement. The air was full of rumors. Mulligan’s Irish brigade that had been captured at Lexington, Mo., came into camp, having been paroled. Daily drill—both company and regimental—guard and fatigue duty gave hard work but furnished exercise that supplied health and saved from the deadly homesickness incident to camp indolence.

Belgian muskets carrying a load of “buck and ball,” good hard kickers—and like the human kickers, for the most part, harmless—were issued to the regiment. Clothing was drawn.

Army regulations allowed to each regiment 1,015 dress (fatigue) caps, 1,015 dress coats, 1,015 overcoats, 2,030 grey woolen shirts, 2,030 pairs cotton drawers, 2,030 pairs socks. 1,015 pairs shoes, 1,015 pairs trousers. Cases were opened and each man handed his allowance without regard to size, and many a long day passed before matters of fit were properly adjusted by judicious swapping. The regiment was rapidly assuming shape. the weak had dropped out—only the strong remained. Knapsacks were drawn, tents issued, and ten rounds of cartridges supplied to each man; then came review by General Samuel R. Curtis, and at last the 47th—in less than sixty days’ time—by moulding, drilling, hammering, had become a thoroughly equipped fighting machine ready for the service of “Father Abraham” Lincoln.

CHAPTER VII.

Missouri—a perambulating State Government—absence of home comforts—first shadows.

October 9th, 1861, the regiment moved by rail to Jefferson City, Mo., where they remained doing garrison duty until December 22d.

To understand fully the value of the services of the troops stationed in Missouri during this period, it is necessary to briefly review the situation.

The position of the border States was a matter of grave anxiety to the government at Washington. The Governor, Clayborne F. Jackson, and the legislature of Missouri were disloyal. In his inaugural message the governor had recommended the people to stand by their sister slave-labor States in whatever they might undertake. A called convention resulted in large Union majorities, but the legislature, more pliable to his wishes, passed an ordinance establishing a metropolitan police for the loyal city of St. Louis, to be under the direction of five commissioners of the governor's appointing. This was in order that the secessionists might have control of the chief depositories of arms in the State. Thus was taken the first step of the many that eventually plunged Missouri in confusion and made it fighting ground during the entire War of the Rebellion. The legislature had authorized a loan from the banks of \$500,000.00 and the issue of \$1,000,000.00 State bonds for war purposes and had placed the whole military power of the State under control of the Governor.

General William S. Harney had formed a compact (May 21st) with General Sterling Price, commanding the State Militia, looking towards neutrality upon the part of Mis-

souri during the impending conflict. Price was pledged to maintain order and Harney agreed, in the name of the government, to make no movement so long as order was observed. The national government promptly rejected the agreement. General Nathaniel Lyon succeeding Harney, declined all compromise. The Governor called for 50,000 men "for the purpose of repelling invasion and for the protection of the lives, liberty and property of the citizens." He ordered two important railway bridges between St. Louis and Jefferson City to be burned and all telegraph wires to be cut. *The State was in the anarchy precedent to war.*

Outwitting and outgeneraling the secessionists, Lyon seized the arsenal at St. Louis, dispersed the disloyal troops from that vicinity and drove the Governor, a fugitive from the State Capitol. From New Madrid Jackson proclaimed (August 5, 1861) the State of Missouri "a sovereign, free and independent Republic." On the 20th of the same month the Confederate Congress at Richmond passed an act "to aid the State of Missouri in repelling invasion by the United States." October 21st the rebel legislature met at Neosha, and on the 28th passed an ordinance of secession. On the 18th of November an act was passed to provide for the defense of the State of Missouri and provision made for the issue of defense bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000.00, payable in three, five and seven years. General W. H. Hallack declared martial law in St. Louis in December, 1861, and extended it afterwards to all railroads and their vicinities. Vigorous measures were instituted and at last, in February, 1862, Missouri was purged of rebel troops—Price having fled to Kansas.

From the first fight at Booneville in June, 1861, to the middle of February 1862 no less than sixty battles most of them but little more than skirmishes took place upon Missouri soil. It will be seen from this that the garrison work and movements of the 47th from October 9th, 1861, to the middle of February, 1862, were of the utmost value in the great work of preserving Missouri to the Union.



MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH A. MOWER.

Born in Vermont, 1830. Private United States Engineers during war with Mexico, 1846-48.

Entered United States Army as 2d Lieutenant 1855.

Promoted Captain 1861. Made Brigadier General Volunteers, November 1862; Major General Volunteers August 1864, and rose to the command of the 20th Corps during Sherman's famous March to the sea. In July, 1866, was made Colonel in the United States Army and brevetted Brigadier and Major General in the same.

Died, New Orleans, La., January 6, 1870.

The incidents of garrison duty at Jefferson City were those usual to such duty, accentuated by unfamiliarity to war. Camping in tents, sleeping upon straw spread upon the ground was in strong contrast to comfortable homes and mothers' beds. Every regiment had its "faint hearts," and the 47th was no exception. One man shot a hole in his foot, and the day following another shot off a toe. Were these men cowards, or was it that dreadful homesickness that in the early days of the war decimated like a plague our army in the field? There were the vicious, too, and the Colonel felt called upon to address them and caution against trespassing, gambling, drunkenness and the temptations of camp life.

Government rations were beginning to pall upon the palate and another valuable asset of a good soldier was developed—the ability to swap. Rice went for butter, sugar for eggs and milk; and coffee—ofttimes it had been boiled and dried—was currency for tobacco. Scouting parties were sent out and one party brought in twenty-eight captured rebels. To the Union Generals—Price, Prentiss and McKean—review may have been a delight. but to the boys—glossing buttons, polishing gun barrels, rubbing belts, shining shoes—a senseless abomination.

And there were the darker shadows of sickness and death. The middle of October found thirty-eight in the hospital and the boys at night, sitting in their tents by the dim light of candles stuck in bayonets, spoke lowly and lovingly of Dutton, Gray, Stewart, Hart and Wilson of "A;" Brittingham and Doan of "B;" Kent, Phillips and Vandusen of "D;" McKenzie of "E;" McDermott of "F;" Thompson of "G;" Bocock of "I"—all dead. Fourteen mustered out by death and the regiment but two months old. The searing iron found its glow oftener in hospital than in the furnace of conflict. By January 1st twenty-four had died and the regiment had not yet faced the enemy.

CHAPTER VIII.

First Christmas in camp—marching orders—tramp, tramp, tramp—afloat on the Mississippi—Island No. 10—Point Pleasant—under fire—Foote's flotilla—spectacular scenes—sharpshooting—surrender of Island No. 10.

On the 22d of December tents were struck, cars again boarded and the regiment proceeded to Otterville, Mo., which was reached in the midst of a blinding snowstorm and where was spent their first Christmas in camp. Mess pork and beans steamed in the black camp kettles, army bread (hard-tack) pounded to a pulp, mixed with pork grease and fried, gave succulent "lob scouse" and coffee—black and strong—furnished the Christmas festal board. In "God's Country" they were having roast turkey, mince pie and plum pudding. Log huts were erected, roofed with canvas, and chimneys built of sticks and mud. Bunks were built and here and there were hung the little keepsakes, priceless treasures, the boys had brought from home.

Until February 2d, 1862, the cabin camp in the woods near Otterville was home for the 47th—then marching orders. Fifty sick were sent back to the hospital at Jefferson City and then began the march, the ceaseless tramp that was to alternate with skirmish, siege and battle for four long, dreadful—body and soul scarring—years. Five miles to the La Mine, mule teams and army wagons serving for ferriage, and camp on the farther bank; fifteen miles the following day through Lebanon, Mo. In the enemy's country now, and the comministrant improving; hogs, hens, ham, bacon, potatoes appearing in the daily menu. The next day to Booneville, scene of the first battle upon Missouri soil, and four days of rest.

February 8th, 9th and 10th saw the march continued, the nights lighted and warmed by great log fires beside which the boys cuddled close, for February nights are chilling even in Southland. The 11th brought company—the 5th Iowa, 39th Ohio and Sand's 5th Ohio Battery were made a part of the marching column; twelve miles this day, fourteen on the morrow through Fulton; the next day thirteen miles onward through Williamsburg. Knapsack, haversack, the forty rounds and rifle grow heavy on the march and the soldier boy shifts them often. St. Valentine's Day and the allotted distance is eighteen miles through Danville to Florence. The boys are becoming inured now and the daily tramp grows longer, for the assignment is twenty miles for the day following. Only eight miles the next day. Why so brief the Lord and the commanding General only knew, but the next day brought compensation, for they were allowed twenty-eight miles, the longest march yet, to St. Charles, Mo.

Cars again for St. Louis—cattle cars—almost intolerable from dear old Peoria to Alton, palatial now for aching limbs and tender feet. The wagon train more fortunate went by steamer "Northern." Mules cost money; men could be had for the asking.

February 20th afloat on the Mississippi on board steamers "War Eagle," "Atlantic," "New Golden State," excepting 140 who had been detailed as Pope's body guard, bound for Cairo; passing boats north bound with prisoners from Donelson. At Cairo, the apotheosis of war's bugles and banners; boat loads of captives, of dying and dead; Donelson had been fought and won for the Union. The 17th Illinois had been there; had won honor and glory, and Donelson would be inscribed upon their banners. Back up the river to Commerce, Mo., and landed. Other transports arriving, men, horses, guns and munitions landing, an army gathering.

Pope, the little dandy mustering officer of the 17th, was collecting the force that was to move against Island No. 10 and New Madrid. Each unit quickly found its allotted place in the great total and on the 26th the 47th was again upon

the march. Twenty miles towards New Madrid and the enemy began to make trouble. The roads led through swamps and the rebel General Jeff. Thompson had felled trees across the path while his cavalry cannon gave mimic echoes of those great guns which were to greet the 47th and the old "Eagle Brigade" later. On March 2d they heard first the minies' spiteful note as they advanced skirmishing.

The 3d and 4th were spent within two miles of New Madrid, the rebel batteries sending pleasant salutations of exploding shells. The regiment was now a part of the "Army of the Mississippi;" Brigadier General J. B. Plummer in command of the division (the 5th).

Colonel John Bryner commanded the 1st Brigade, consisting of the 47th Illinois and the 8th Wisconsin. and Colonel J. M. Loomis commanded the 2d Brigade, consisting of the 26th Illinois and 11th Missouri.

Island No. 10 lay in a sharp bend of the Mississippi River, about forty miles below Columbus, Ky., and about ten miles above New Madrid, these two points constituting the key to the Mississippi. When General Leonidas Polk evacuated Columbus, Ky., a part of his force and munitions of war were transferred to Island Ten, and General P. G. T. Beauregard, who was in command, made preparations for vigorous defense. On the 8th of March he had issued a proclamation asking for bells with which to make cannons. "In some cities," wrote a Confederate soldier, "every church gave up its bells. Court houses, public institutions and plantations sent them, and the people furnished large quantities of old brass, andirons, candlesticks, gas fixtures, and even door knobs." These contributions, uncast, were afterwards found by General Benjamin Butler at New Orleans and sent to Boston and sold at auction. At Point Pleasant, just below Island Ten, lay the Confederate transport "Mary Keene," and another lay close to the opposite shore, while the river was patrolled by the rebel gunboats "Polk" and "Ponchatrain."

At sunset March 4th the 2d Brigade under Colonel Bryner was ordered to Point Pleasant and an attempt made

to surprise the Confederate vessels. The night was cold and ground covered with snow, but fires were forbidden. The attempt was a failure, the enemy having been apprised of the movement and escaping. The Brigade returned to camp near New Madrid the next day. The same day the entire division under command of General Plummer, taking with them Powell's battery of 1st Missouri Artillery, four guns, a company of engineers and two companies of cavalry, moving by a circuitous route to avoid five miles of exposure to fire from the enemy's guns, advanced to seize the town. After marching fourteen miles over execrable roads, they bivouaced without fires, within three or four miles of the town, which was occupied on the following morning. Rifle pits were dug under a constant fire from the Confederate gunboats and a battery planted. This occupation was cause for solicitude to the Confederate General Polk, who wrote General J. P. McCown, in command of Island Ten, "I hope you may be able to silence that battery by your gunboats or drive them away, so as to keep the river open below you."

For forty-four days the troops at Point Pleasant were under constant fire. The enemy's transports convoyed by gunboats passed up and down the river daily, with supplies. A Confederate battery of heavy guns was planted on the opposite shore and opened fire on the 13th—the only result being the spoiling of a pot of good mush which was hit by a solid shot and scattered far and wide. The next night the Confederate fleet ran past Point Pleasant, the insurgent troops having abandoned New Madrid in the night, in the midst of a storm, leaving their suppers and lighted candles in their tents and fled to Island Ten. Commodore Andrew H. Foote was now at Island Ten with a powerful fleet of gun and mortar boats—pouring shot and shell upon the Island and the batteries upon the Kentucky shore.

The first week in April Beauregard had telegraphed to Richmond, "The Federal guns have thrown 30,000 shells and burned 50 tons of powder without damaging our batteries or killing a man."

Now all the elements of earth and air united in spectacular drama. Storms swept the scene and the thunders of heaven sought to drown the sounding guns, fierce lightning rent the darkened skies and died, as the flash of the cannon lit the scene or mortar's shells soared high. Amid such a scene the Corondolet, brave Henry Walke in charge, ran the Confederate batteries and as the lightning's flash revealed her phantom form glide by the Confederates felt hope depart.

The boys were in the rifle pits daily serving as sharpshooters and picking off the men who manned the guns as the rebel vessels passed. Back of the rifle pits in the woods they chopped down trees and captured squirrels, being forbidden to waste ammunition.

March 17th they were reinforced by General John M. Palmer's Brigade and Totten's Battery. April 2d there was a terrific storm, trees were uprooted and two men of the 7th Illinois Cavalry were killed and several injured. On the 6th the "Corondolet" came down the river and destroyed the battery opposite Point Pleasant.

April 8th Island Ten surrendered. Seven thousand prisoners, 123 guns, 7,000 small arms, four steamboats, hundreds of horses and mules and vast quantities of munitions of war were the fruits of victory.

CHAPTER IX.

A soldier frolic—Personnel of the Union army—camp music—aboard the "Alec Scott"—Hamburg, Tennessee—Grand Army of the Tennessee—Corinth—Military telegraph corps—fight at Farmington—Death of Lieutenant Colonel Daniel L. Miles—"Old Abe."

April 13th the 47th embarked aboard the "Alec Scott" and went down the river fifty miles; then turned back and tied up at Tiptonville, Tenn. That spirit of fun so characteristic of the American Volunteer here broke loose in a wild frolic; leap frog, racing and wrestling, and to cap all, grave and dignified officers shouldered muskets and stood their stint of guard duty, while the private soldiers indulged in critical remarks, amusing, caustic and often exceedingly acute. Every walk of life was represented in that wonderful army of civilian soldiery and there was no demand made upon them that could not be met from the ranks. There were private soldiers who could build bridges, dam rivers or construct canals; men who could not only run but build a locomotive or grade and complete a railroad. Financiers who could have safely conducted the Nation's affairs; lawyers, doctors, merchants, artists, writers, poets. Inspiring war songs were written by the light of tallow candles with mess pork barrels for desks, and sung by army glee clubs whose voices would have captivated the critical audiences of the world's capitals.

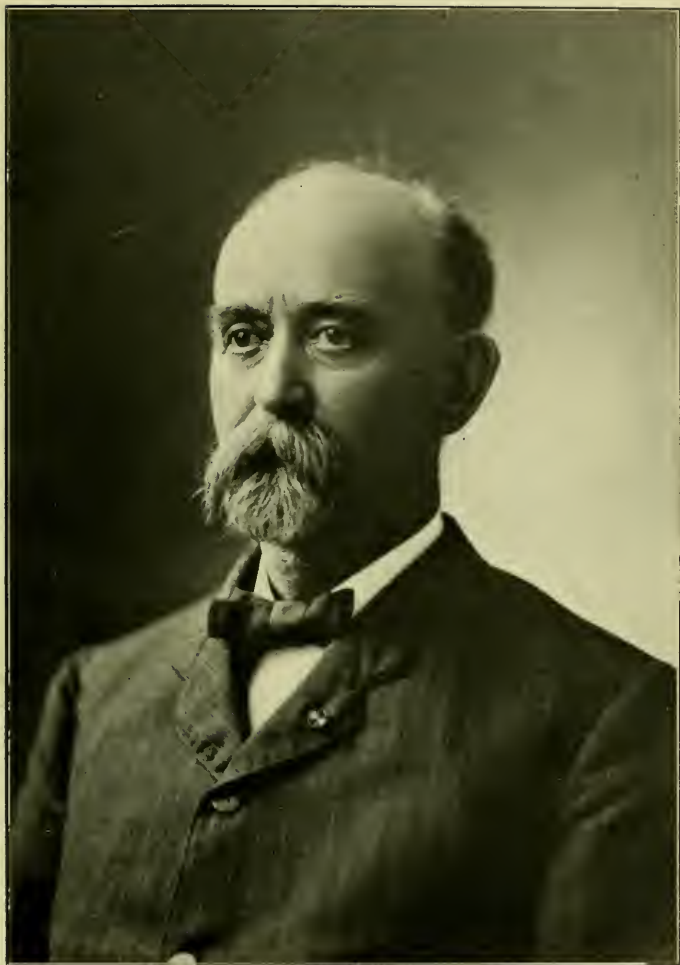
After the march—when the stars came out at night and a thousand lights flickering amid the shadows of the Southern pines marked the army's bivouac—entrancing strains from violin or flute came floating upon the night air. Sometimes in established camps, in the daytime, the music

was rollicking and hoe-downs, jigs and stag dances enlivened the camp monotony, but at night, after the march, only the minor chords were struck. From the Cavalry camp floated the sweet notes of "Home, Sweet Home"—the Battery boys are singing "Lorena," and every soldier's heart echoes a different name. Down in the valley a rich tenor is singing "Annie Laurie," and in the stillness of the night we catch a shadowy something in the strain that tells of blue bells and dear old Illinois. Tomorrow, when the boys are weary marching he will sing "John Brown's Body," and fifty thousand soldier throats will swell the song, but at night soldier hearts are in northland and soldier throats too parched to sing.

Ten days were passed upon the "Alec Scott," the officers occupying the cabin and the men scattered upon the deck. Down close to Fort Pillow, afterwards made infamous by the massacre of surrendered colored troops, up stream again past Island Ten and Bissell's Channel, cut to flank the Island, past Hickman and Columbus to Cairo; up the Ohio to Paducah and back to Cairo and to Mound City for coal; up the Ohio again to the Tennessee and past Fort Henry—destroyed fences, devastated fields and burned bridges testifying to war's destruction.

At sundown April 23d the regiment landed at Hamburg, Tennessee. One acquires all sorts of acquaintances in ten days on a government transport—some that he itches to be rid of. The next day was spent in cleaning up—fine combs commanded a premium—clothes were boiled in camp kettles and the boys made next to godly. Picket and sharp-shooting duty now occupied the time.

The army of the Ohio, the army of the Tennessee and the army of the Mississippi were united and became the grand army of the Tennessee; General W. H. Hallock assuming command. General U. S. Grant, although nominally second in command, was as a matter of fact in disgrace. The army numbered over one hundred thousand men. General G. P. T. Beauregard had been reinforced by Generals Earl Van Dorn and Sterling Price, with troops



BRIGADIER-GENERAL LUCIUS F. HUBBARD.

Born, Troy, New York, January 26, 1836.

Enlisted as private 5th Minnesota Infantry, December, 1861.

Promoted Captain February 5th, 1862.

Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel March 24th, 1862.

Promoted Colonel August 31st, 1862.

Brevetted Brigadier-General December 16th, 1864, for "conspicuous gallantry in the battle of Nashville, Tenn."

Wounded, Corinth, Miss., May 28th, 1862.

Governor Minnesota 1882-1887.

Appointed Brigadier-General June 6th, 1898, and commanded 3d Division 7th Army Corps throughout Spanish-American war.

from Missouri and Arkansas and General Mansfield Lovell had arrived with his command from New Orleans.

Corinth, Mississippi, lies about four miles south of the Tennessee State Line. It was an important railroad junction and a valuable strategic point. Here the enemy were concentrated and against them was the National Army directed.

General John Pope was in command of the left wing; General D. S. Stanley commanded the 2d Division, and Colonel J. M. Loomis the 2d Brigade, to which was attached the 47th Illinois.

The slow and cautious advance upon Corinth began; heavy picket lines were thrown out; corduroy roads were built through miles of swamp; the days were cold and rainy; trenching tools took the place of gun and sabre. Pope, impatient, was constantly pushing his lines forward, and Hallock, cautious, was ever holding him back.

The military telegraph corps advanced with the army, constructing lines as they went. And here let me state that in the War of the Rebellion the telegraph was first used in the field for the directing of an army. Its organization was due to Andrew Carnegie, and the first Superintendent of Military Telegraph was David Strouse, a nephew of Colonel Bryner.

May 8th General E. A. Paine's and J. N. Loomis' Brigades made a reconnoissance in force, passing through Farmington and returning. The night of the 8th the 2d Brigade was doing grand guard duty near Farmington. In the morning about eight o'clock they were attacked while being relieved by General John M. Palmer's Brigade. The enemy seemingly advancing in force, the 2d Brigade was ordered to remain in the field in support, the 11th Missouri occupied high ground across a swamp to the left to prevent the possibility of a flank movement. The 47th Illinois and 8th Wisconsin, being under a sharp fire from the front, were ordered to lie down so as to open fire upon the enemy from Spoor's 2d Iowa Battery on the left. Palmer's Brigade retreating; the front of the position held by the 47th Illinois and 8th Wis-

consin was uncovered and they advanced to the crest of the ridge and opened fire with telling effect. Paine and Palmer having retired while the 47th and 8th were still firing away, they, too, were ordered to retire and form a new line around the edge of the swamp under cover of the bushes. This they did coolly and deliberately.

The 11th Missouri was retired just in time to save being cut off and captured. Three times was the line thus retired; Hallock's orders being imperative to avoid the bringing on of a general engagement. From Plum's History of the Military Telegraph I quote, "At Farmington, Parsons operated. Five minutes after the battle opened grape and cannister were raking the shingles from the roof of his office building; jerking the instrument from its fastenings he retired and again connected and so for the third time ten thousand of Van Dorn's and Price's men were pressing a single brigade. On arriving at headquarters, Pope, discrediting his report, declared he should be put under arrest, but afterwards commended him for his courage when he discovered he had reported accurately." In this engagement the brigade lost sixty-four killed and wounded, of which number the 47th lost one killed, seventeen wounded and two missing.

The regiment suffered an irreparable loss in the death of its Lieutenant Colonel, Daniel L. Miles, who was struck below the knee by a six pounder solid shot from one of the enemy's guns. His leg was amputated, but he died the next day. He was great of soul, formed in heroic mould, and every inch the ideal soldier. Into this action the Wisconsin 8th had taken "Old Abe," the historic war eagle. He was carried upon a perch beside the colors and when the regiment was ordered to lie down behind the crest of a hill, he hopped from his perch and flattened himself as close to the ground as did any of the men.

CHAPTER X.

Fame of the "Eagle Brigade"—Mower's "Jackass Cavalry"—"Joe" Mower—Rt. Reverend Archbishop John Ireland—"Bob" Burdette—the eagle of the 8th Wisconsin.

The immensity of operations, the vast numbers engaged and the wide scope of territory over which the war was fought gave but little opportunity for small commands to gain more than local fame, yet the old "Eagle Brigade," as it came to be called, won fame not only in the Western Armies but over a large part of the civilized world. This brigade consisted of the 47th Illinois, 11th Missouri (mostly Illinois men), 5th Minnesota, 8th Wisconsin and Spoor's 2d Iowa Battery and, for a time, the 26th Illinois and 9th Minnesota. For four years they were never separated; the glory of one was the pride of all.

It was in turn a part of the Army of the Mississippi, Grand Army of the Tennessee and Sherman's Army from which it was detached to assist Banks on the Red River campaign. It was with Thomas at Nashville and sent to Canby's aid (Army of the Gulf) at Mobile. Throughout the West it was known not only for courage but also for its superior marching qualities. Time and again it raced with other commands and none of them, except the 93d Indiana, ever kept within half a day's march. In a five hundred mile march with the cavalry of Hatch and Grierson, guarding their baggage train, they were left only a half day's march and had added to the other titles of "Eagle Brigade," "Smith's Guerillas" and "Mower's Brigade," by which they had become known throughout both the Union and Confederate Armies, that of "Joe Mower's Jackass Cavalry."

"Joe" Mower was a captain in the 11th Missouri at Point Pleasant; was successively Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, Brigadier General, and went with Sherman to the sea as a Major General commanding the 20th Corps. Of him General O. O. Howard writes: "About six feet in height, well-proportioned, no officer was better fitted for hard campaigning." In conversation around camp fires, staff officers spoke of him in this way: "Mower is a rough diamond." "He is rather a hard case in peace." "He cannot be beaten upon the march." "You ought to see him in battle." "At Bentonville the 20th and 21st of March, 1865, I saw Mower ride into battle. As he approached the firing the very sound of it gave him inspiration; his muscular limbs gripped his horse and he leaned forward apparently carrying the animal with him into the conflict. He was the only officer I ever saw who manifested such intense joy of battle." Such was the man who for more than two years was at the head of the "Eagle Brigade," or the Division of which it was part.

The chaplain of the 5th Minnesota was a clergyman of the Church of Rome, devout, earnest, brave and brainy. Returning home with the laurels of victory, won in defense of National integrity, he carried with him such zeal in the cause of Christianity that today all the world knows of Rt. Rev. Archbishop John Ireland.

Robert J. Burdette, Peoria's Robert, gentle, humorous, pathetic, who has sent rippling laughter and tender love to minister in every home, who has done the world good and wronged none, was a private in the 47th Illinois. What a trinity, from one brigade of clerks and farmer boys, who marched and fought and scorched and starved themselves to the fore front of the world's warriors. "Joe" Mower, who could have won distinction with "our army in Flanders;" John Ireland, great, ministering angel to the sick, the wounded and the dying, and "Bob" Burdette, all laughter and sweet chime of bells.

The great fame that came to the Brigade, however, was through "Old Abe," the war eagle of the 8th Wisconsin, for whose capture the Confederates would have gladly sacrificed a brigade. Not a note of the bugle but "Old Abe"

understood. Let its mellow tones but sound and he started up and was at once alert and, as the echoes died, he would gracefully bend his head in salute. His perch was an American shield, and he was borne beside the colors. When the regiment was at "attention" or "parade rest," he was quiet, grave and dignified. In the rage of battle he stood with mouth open and wings widespread and, as the fight waxed warmer and warmer, he gave exultant screams. He was captured when young by Chief Sky, son of "Thunder of Bees," a Chippewa Chief. A white man bought him for a bushel of corn and presented him to the "Eau Claire Badgers," which subsequently became Company "C" of the Wisconsin 8th. At the close of the war P. T. Barnum offered \$20,000.00 for "Old Abe" for his Chicago Museum, but never was a feather plucked from his plumage. Living and dead the great State of Wisconsin cared for "Old Abe" up to that hour when the capitol building at Madison was destroyed by fire and the body of the noble eagle cremated and scattered by the winds.

Grant and Sherman invariably doffed their hats when they passed the eagle. The old monument in the Court House Square, Peoria, was dedicated October 11th, 1866. Forty thousand people had gathered. Logan, the Black Eagle of Illinois, Benjamin Butler of Massachusetts and Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll were the speakers. The State of Wisconsin sent "Old Abe" with a guard of honor. The boys of the 47th Illinois met him with a carriage and formed an escort in the procession. The great soldiers and orators were cheered to the echo, but when the eagle came, who can describe the enthusiasm of his reception, the people were wild, handkerchiefs and flags waving, hats tossed high in air and the eagle moving his head right and left, wings moving ceaselessly, seemed to acknowledge the greeting. He was exhibited at the Northwestern Sanitary Fair in Chicago, where the sale of a sketch of the eagle and his photographs netted sixteen thousand dollars.

Poor "Old Abe," passing unscathed the dangers of skirmish and battle, became three times the central figure in fire tragedy. In the great Chicago fire was destroyed the

model of "Old Abe" made by Leonard Volk, the artist, from which had been made several bronze and marble statues. In 1881 the attendants and watchmen at the State Capitol building, hearing loud screams from "Old Abe," who was in the basement, rushed below and found that a fire had started in a quantity of paints and oils which had been stored there. Vast volumes of smoke were pouring out and the eagle was instantly loosed. Through injury from the smoke he ceased to eat; his eyes lost their wonderful luster and in March, 1881, he died. His body was preserved and placed in the Wisconsin War Museum at the capitol where, as before stated, it was cremated in the fire which destroyed the building.

There are many wonderful stories told of this famous eagle, all well authenticated, to some of which I will allude from time to time.

CHAPTER XI.

The advance on Corinth—fight with Marmaduke—evacuating Corinth—flight of Beauregard—contrabands—Mississippi poetry—march to Clear Creek—looking for a swap—gobbled by guerillas—good boys—Colonel Bryner resigns.

Slowly the advance towards Corinth continued. Heavy siege guns were mounted and masked, rifle pits dug and occupied by sharpshooters, alert to note every move of the enemy. Heavy details were engaged in building corduroy roads and skirmishes were of almost daily occurrence. Occasionally the Confederates amused themselves by shelling the Federal forces and the compliment was returned by the Union batteries.

May 22d Colonel Worthington of the 5th Iowa was shot by Confederate sharpshooters while at the picket line.

Cleats were nailed to high trees and the boys, climbing to the upper branches, could see into Corinth. On the 27th forty rounds of ammunition was issued to each man and the next day the "Eagle Brigade," together with those of Paine and Palmer, moved forward in line of battle for about two miles where they met the Confederate General John S. Marmaduke with a large force of Missouri troops, posted in the woods near a little log meeting house. A sharp fight ensued in which the Federal troops suffered a loss of two killed and twenty-two wounded, this entire loss being sustained by the gallant Wisconsin 8th, who were supporting the 2d Iowa battery. At about 2 P. M. the 10th Tennessee made a desperate charge to capture the battery. They were met by a murderous fire and driven back. Marmaduke fell back to Corinth, having lost about thirty killed, one hundred wounded, all of his camp equipage and two hundred prisoners.

The 47th was engaged in picket duty the night of the 28th and incessant cannonading from both sides went on over their heads all night long. The sentinels heard the sound of moving trains. Cheering from Corinth convinced the uninitiated that Beauregard was receiving reinforcements but the trained ears of the railroad men told a story of departing "loads" and returning "empties." The boys knew Beauregard was leaving and so reported to Hallock, but his caution never deserted him. The next morning at day-break he sent out skirmishers to "feel the enemy." They had just started when dense columns of smoke following a series of explosions informed them that the enemy were "off and away." Taking with him such stores as he could carry and burning and destroying the rest, Beauregard had removed with his army to Tupelo, many miles south of Corinth. For twenty-seven days the "Eagle Brigade" with the "Grand Army of the Tennessee" lay in front of Corinth, piling up fortifications, building roads through swamps, and repelling sorties from the enemy before the Confederate army was driven out. The brigade was ordered immediately in pursuit. At the Tuscumbia they were halted by a burned bridge and a battery posted upon the opposite bank of the river to protect the enemy's retreat. The next day the pursuit was continued to Booneville, thirty miles southwest of Corinth. Here the negroes flocked into camp, hailing the Union army as deliverers and believing that the "Year ob Jubilee had shorely come." What now thought that Mississippi poet, who upon hearing of Lincoln's election, wrote:

"We are waiting till Abe Lincoln grasps the purse and
grasps the sword,
And is sending down upon us his abolition horde;
Waiting till our friends are murdered and our towns and
cities sacked,
And 'poor Sambo' gets his freedom—waiting for the
overt act.'
Waiting till our fields of cotton, cane and rice and waving
grain,



COLONEL JOHN D. McCLURE.

Appointed Captain Company C., 47th Illinois Infantry. August 25, 1861.

Promoted Major October 31, 1862.

Promoted Colonel May 16, 1863.

Wounded Vicksburg, Miss., June 20, 1863.

Mustered out October 11, 1864.

All are desolate and lonely 'neath King Cuffee's' stupid reign;

Till our sisters, wives and daughters are compelled to his embrace;

Yes, we're waiting, only waiting for this horrible disgrace."

It is "dollars to doughnuts" this sapient fire-eater was with Beauregard's advance upon the retreat.

The brigade remained at Booneville for a little more than a week picketing, scouting and "lying around loose." Knapsacks that had been stacked for the fight at Farmington, May 28th, did not arrive until June 8th. Water was scarce, barely enough for cooking. Man must eat but washing is a pleasant though needless luxury on a campaign. A forced march of twenty-five miles without apparent necessity back to Clear Creek June 11th left every foot of the way a scorched path to Hades for the unregenerate and sorely tried the temper of the good. Some fell by the wayside and slept in the woods, coming into camp the next morning. Here a pompous old citizen rode into camp on a mule, with a jug of buttermilk tied in a bag and hung from the saddle, and tried to make a "dicker" for coffee. The regiment lay at Clear Creek for eighteen days and then moved to Rienzi on the Mobile & Ohio R. R., where they threw up rifle pits and remained until the 18th of August.

While in camp at Rienzi two of the 47th—Alex. Speer and J. J. DeGrummond—were gobbled by guerillas while out picking blackberries. The regiment had now been in the service a year and was from various causes greatly reduced and a squad was sent to Peoria upon recruiting service.

As an instance of how the volunteers of the "60's" maintained the high moral standard that won them the encomiums of foreign critics; at Rienzi the mess of the regimental surgeon, Lucas, drew up a formal document which all signed, pledging themselves to purity of habit and speech and the observance of proper table manners at meals. Smile not at this, my friend. It was the higher aspirations

of bronzed heroes seeking that they might be worthy of the watching and waiting ones in Illinois.

August 5th Gen. W. S. Rosecrans reviewed the regiment, warmly praising its gallantry and efficiency.

August 17th Col. Bryner tendered his resignation. Kindly, thoughtful and generous to a fault, Col. Bryner was nevertheless a rigid disciplinarian and the irksomeness of military life and severe drill duty bore harshly upon boys fresh from farm and counter, who were unaccustomed to restraint. But when in December, 1861, Pope at Otterville, Mo., reviewed the army and the regiment, double-quicking through tangled underbrush and over frozen ground, executed difficult maneuver after maneuver, inviting personal complaints from Pope through his adjutant general, they realized the value of their severe work and thenceforth he was regarded at his full worth as a commander, while his studious care for those under him made the boys of the 47th look to him as friend and father. Never a rugged man, the malarial poison of the Mississippi swamps had seized upon him and he was compelled to leave the service. When at Rienzi he bade his command farewell, there was not a dry eye in the regiment. Two years later when a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans for another three years, a petition signed by every officer and man was sent Colonel Bryner, asking him to again assume command. The petition was sent to Gov. Oglesby, who gave his consent. Col. Bryner raised six new companies which with the four companies of veterans in the field completed the organization, but he took sick and died the very day he was to have been for the second time mustered in as colonel of the 47th.

CHAPTER XII.

Thrush, Colonel—a long tramp—memory of a march—Tuscumbia, Alabama—pushing Price—Iuka—Colonel Cromwell captured—fruits of victory.

Upon Col. Bryner's departure, William A. Thrush, who had been made Lieutenant-Colonel after the death of Miles, assumed command of the regiment. The band which, ever since the departure from Peoria, had been a source of pride and pleasure to the regiment, was ordered discharged. The expense of the government were enormous and all unnecessary impediments were being dispensed with. Bugles, drums and fifes could sound the calls and brass bands were allowed henceforth only to brigade headquarters and fighters and marchers like Mower had no use for them even there.

For almost three weeks the regiment remained at Rienzi, breaking camp August 18th, 1862, and once more starting on a seemingly endless tramp. Eighteen miles this day through a village, they say it is Jacinto; at the end of the day another village on a railroad, which some say is the Memphis and Charleston, and the village Burnsville. The soldier doesn't know until the war is over, when he looks it up on the map, and then knows it is so. Memory of such marches is a horrid nightmare. Stifling dust those August days, parched throats and aching eyes seared by sun and irritated by sand, the smell of sweaty leather from burdening knapsack—weighting cartridge box and haversack—gun barrels that are hot and bayonets whose glint is an irritation, the water in the canteen hot and brackish, though the cloth cover is kept well wet; when a stream is reached, a rush from the ranks, water hastily dipped and dashed in the face, canteen refilled and countless steps again to the camp at night unless, and it often happened, necessity re-

quired an all-night march, when the only bivouac fires were God's stars, and the tramp, tramp, tramp, went steadily on, fifty minutes of marching and ten minutes of rest, and so the boys of the "Eagle Brigade" marched for four years and five months.

From Burnsville to Iuka was another eight miles, twelve miles to Bear Creek and another twelve to Cane Creek, Alabama; good camp there and good to remember, plantations large, darkies a-plenty to point out supplies, hens, eggs, sweet potatoes, hams. A soldier's lot is not so bad after all. There are shading pines in Alabama and clear springs, by which to camp at night, and ten miles with the smell of pines and a spring was found at Tuscumbia, near the Tennessee River.

Soldiering is not all heroic. One stops to put shoulder to wheel of mired wagon or gun at times, roads must be cut through woods, enemy's stores are seized and must be loaded upon wagon or railroad trains. It was confiscated cotton at Tuscumbia and the 47th was detailed to do the loading upon cars. Cotton was valuable and the North would welcome it.

September 8th the regiment took the back track towards Corinth again and camped at Cane Creek; twenty-four miles to Bussard's Roost, the "Johnnies" pressing the rear guard and killing one cavalryman. On the 10th they camped at Iuka, reached Burnsville on the 11th and on the 12th were again at the old camp at Clear Creek, which they had left in June. Price captured Iuka almost immediately after the regiment had left there. Other than guerilla operations there had been but little of active operations from June until September.

Determining to crush Price, Grant at once put two columns in motion under Generals E. O. C. Ord and W. S. Rosecrans to accomplish this purpose. Ord was to attack in front while Rosecrans was to attack on flank and in rear. Ord had 5,000 men and additional troops were given him by a division under Gen. Ross. Rosecrans had Generals C. S. Hamilton's and D. S. Stanley's divisions, about 9,000

strong. With Hamilton's division in the advance the "Eagle Brigade" with Stanley's division left Camp Clear Creek on the night of the 18th with three days' cooked rations and 100 rounds of ammunition for each man and marching through a drenching rain only reached San Jacinto, twenty miles south of Iuka, the following evening, having been detained by falling in rear of Ross through fault of the guide. Hamilton had pushed forward, listening for the sound of Ord's guns, and found a line of battle two miles from Iuka on densely wooded heights. The ground was in terrible condition, unknown to the Union troops and with no room for development. Hamilton's skirmishers were driven back and a desperate battle ensued. On the crest of the hill stood the 11th Ohio battery. Hamilton fought three times his own force led by Price in person—the battle became furious. In front, up the road, came the enemy's heavy columns. From the battery upon the hill a deadly fire was poured into the advancing foe. The Confederate musketry concentrating upon the devoted battery soon killed or disabled most of the horses. The wounded animals ran shrieking, mad with pain and fear. On came the line of gray, only to be hurled back in disorder. "The Eagle Brigade" came into action on the double quick, the 47th on the left of the 11th Missouri, the 5th Minnesota on the right and the Wisconsin 8th in support. A whole brigade of Texans born down upon the 48th Indiana, which was forced to give about one hundred yards, when it was met and supported by the 4th Minnesota and held its position until relieved by the 47th Illinois. Three times the guns on the crest of the hill were charged by the Confederates, the cannoniers were bayoneted at the guns; seventy-two dying at their posts. In the last desperate attempt two Mississippi brigades were sent to the work. As the first brigade came from the woods, bearing down upon the 11th Missouri and when within one hundred paces a Confederate officer sprang forward and shouted, "Don't fire upon your friends, the 37th Mississippi." He was answered by a withering volley, which drove them back in confusion. The Second Confederate brigade followed, darkness had come on, the smoke of battle hung so heavy that objects could scarcely

be seen at five paces. On came the brave Mississippians but as vainly beat the waves against the rocks as these Confederate heroes against the Illinois boys of the 11th Missouri. They were received at the point of the bayonet from which they were fired, officers discharged their pistols in the very faces of their foes and the battle closed. The 47th Illinois and 39th Ohio held the front, slightly in front of the advanced regiments, which were withdrawn to replenish their ammunition. It was now night and the battle which had raged for several hours was over.

The next morning the enemy was gone. The 47th Illinois lost one killed, five wounded and Major Cromwell captured. After the battle 162 Confederate dead were found, collected for burial, in the rear of their hospital, covered with tarpaulins. The entire Union loss was nearly 800 killed, wounded and missing; the Confederates losing over 1,400, amongst whom were General Little and Colonel Stanton, killed. One thousand six hundred and twenty-nine stand of arms, 13,000 rounds of ammunition and quantities of stores fell into the hands of the Union troops. The usual laudations in general orders followed, of which every regiment in the "Eagle Brigade" received its due share. Iuka was ordered placed upon the colors of the 47th following "Island Ten," "New Madrid" and "Farmington."

CHAPTER XIII.

In the track of defeat—Price and Van Dorn move on Corinth—at the Hatchie—The march to Kossuth—nearing Corinth—Battle of Corinth—Death of Colonel Thrush—fierce fighting—battling for the Eagle—the 47th suffers heavily—the night of October 3, 1862.

Pursuing the enemy, who retreated toward Ripley, there was everywhere found that saddest of sights, the desolated path of a defeated army in flight. The Confederates had been obliged to leave their dead unburied, their wounded to the mercies of the victors. Demoralized and dispirited, discipline had relaxed, and the line of retreat was marked by acts of vandalism. A Confederate soldier wrote: "Corn fields were laid waste, potato patches robbed, barn yards and smoke-houses despoiled, hogs killed and all kinds of outrages, perpetrated in broad daylight and in full view of our officers." It was through such scenes the pursuit was continued to Crippled Deer, thirty miles, where finding it useless to continue further, the brigade returned by way of Jacinto to Rienzi, where it remained a few days watching the movements of Price and Van Dorn, who were concentrating their forces at Ripley, Mississippi, and preparing for advance against Corinth. The combined forces of the Confederates numbered about forty thousand men, while Rosecrans had but about twenty thousand, twelve thousand of whom were strongly entrenched at Corinth and the balance serving upon outpost duty.

Late in September, Price and Van Dorn moved forward and encamped on the night of October 2d, within ten miles of Corinth. At 3 o'clock in the morning, October 1st, 1862, the bugles rang revielle and soon around a thousand fires

men were busy preparing rations for a three days' march, which was to commence at daylight. An old campaigner's housekeeping is simple and orderly and sunrise found all in readiness. Assembly sounded, knapsack, haversack and accoutrements adjusted, rifles at a "right shoulder" and the column moved. At ten o'clock the Hatchie River, twelve miles distant, was reached. Here was the crossing of the Ripley and Rienzi Road and here the enemy were to be met and held, should they attempt the crossing. Arms were stacked and the time employed until five o'clock for the most part in digging up and cooking sweet potatoes from a five acre field of Confederate sand. When the halt was made Captain Harmon Andrews of Company "G" was detailed to place pickets and was absent for several hours. Returning late in the afternoon, he reported to General Mower that after placing his pickets he had gone forward several miles, where he saw the Confederate army moving rapidly and in force towards Corinth. After remaining in hiding and watching the enemy until he had counted eighteen batteries, he hurried back to camp and made his report, and at five o'clock imperative orders were issued to march to Kossuth, fifteen miles, that night. The boys knew that battle was impending and cheerfully they marched at "quick step" beneath the sun's sultry rays, in blinding sandy dust and almost without water. Until about nine P. M. all kept well up and then the heat and dust and swift pace began to tell. One by one the boys dropped out, unable to continue further. A rear guard was detailed to keep up the stragglers. With blistered feet and lolling tongues, men threw themselves beneath the trees along the roadside. Less than half the brigade was up when Kossuth was reached at midnight. Some of the companies numbered less than a dozen men. Those who reached their destination threw themselves down in the furrows of an old corn field, too weary to build fires or seek refreshment. Stragglers came up all through the night and early morning.

The morning of the 2d heard eight o'clock, breakfast call and saw a change of weather. The sun was veiled by clouds and heat replaced by rain. Mud took the place of



COLONEL WILLIAM A. THRUSH.

Appointed Major 47th Illinois Infantry
Aug. 25, 1861.

Promoted Lieut.-Colonel, May 9, 1862.

Promoted Colonel, Sept. 2, 1862.

Killed Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1862.



COLONEL JOHN N. CROMWELL.

Appointed Captain Company A, 47th Illinois Infantry, Aug. 25, 1861.

Promoted, Major, May 9, 1862.

Promoted, Colonel, October 3, 1862.

Killed, Jackson, Miss., May 16, 1863.



LIEUT.-COLONEL DANIEL L. MILES.

Appointed Lieut.-Colonel, August 25, 1861.

Killed, Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1862.



LIEUT.-COLONEL SAMUEL R. BAKER

Appointed Captain Company E, August 25, 1861.

Promoted, Lieut.-Colonel, Sept. 2, 1862.

Mustered out, October 11, 1864.

dust. There were no tents and through it all was the inimitable, indomitable cheerfulness of the American soldier. You dwellers in palatial homes, who sleep upon high-grade spring mattresses, have no idea how comfortable a bunk of fence rails properly placed upon the ground with swamp grass for a mattress is after such a march upon such a night. The boys had these and slept soundly; many—and one a brave young colonel—for the last time upon this earth. Some of the 47th added fresh pork to their supper menu of hard tack and coffee, having captured a drove of Confederate “razor back” hogs. There was but little sleep that night, for some none at all, for no matter how weary the soldier, guard and picket duty must be done. At one o’clock in the morning, the brigade was aroused; two days’ rations hastily prepared—easily enough when you have only to choose between pickled pork raw and pickled pork fried with your “hard tack.” The “hard tack” (army bread) was not unlike water wafers and when fresh, good; when mouldy, intolerable; when only wormy, if hungry enough, you are not fastidious. Coffee was issued whole, and ground in a quart cup with the butt end of a bayonet. Brown sugar was supplied and these usually constituted marching rations. Place these rations in a canvas haversack, let it rain all day, soaking the haversack through, and at night hunger might possibly prove preferable to supper.

At three o’clock Mower had his men moving and at nine o’clock was within two miles of Corinth, at the outer line of the old Confederate entrenchments. Halting and stacking arms, coffee was prepared and at twelve o’clock the line of march was again resumed and the column moved two miles further toward the left of the already contending Union lines. The Confederates had commenced the attack upon Oliver’s Brigade early in the morning and had driven him back. McArthur was sent to his support, but still the Confederate lines came on and pressed the Union line back still further. McKean and Davies had been sent to the aid of Oliver and McArthur, but the Confederates were resolved to capture Corinth with its immense quantities of stores and munitions. In a desperate charge upon the Union lines, two

guns were captured. The continuous roll of musketry and the thundering artillery informed the "Eagle Brigade" of the desperate character of the conflict in which they were about to engage. The battle had raged since early dawn and fortune had thus far favored the enemy. Their whole force was now pressing heavily upon the Union center, which was being steadily driven back. The "Union Brigade," under Davies, was being flanked and McKean's position was growing untenable. Mounted orderly after mounted orderly came riding back from McKean with appeals for help. Hurried orders came to immediately advance. Utterly worn from the thirty-four miles' march of the preceding twenty-four hours, the brigade moved forward with alacrity but not sufficiently rapid for the impatient Stanley, who constantly urged them to greater speed. To these urgent demands Colonel Thrush replied, "The men are already almost utterly exhausted; to move them faster will render them unfit for action." The calls for help became more and more pressing and frequent. Faster and faster came riding orderlies, excitement grew, aching limbs and blistered feet were forgotten; the boys were now on the run; cheer followed cheer as they swung into line.

Passing Fort Robinett, they moved to the right of the "Union Brigade." For fifteen minutes the 47th had been under a scattering fire, but as they took position the fire from the Confederate lines became so fierce it seemed as though a magazine had exploded in their very faces. From both sides the volleys were rapid and terrific. The "Union Brigade" gave way and the left flank of the 47th became exposed. A moment more the regiment would be surrounded and prisoners, but Thrush and Stanley were there. "Fix bayonets," rang out the command from Thrush. "Charge bayonets," forward, charge," and with a rush and a cheer the Confederate line was swept back. God, how the boys fell! Thrush was killed, shot through the heart. A gentle noble soul had gone to God. He fell in the very moment of victory while cheering on his men. The 47th had lost their leader, and Captain John D. McClure took command. Adjutant Rush Chambers, calling to his men

to stand fast, ran to the right wing and assumed command there, while Captain Harmon Andrews took charge of the left. Again the battle took a turn and for a while seemed to hang in even scale. The left was still exposed and without support. The men were falling like autumn leaves. Another charge—the enemy again driven back. As they reached their reserves the fight became more stubborn. Brave Captain David DeWolf was dead. Captain Harman Andrews and Lieutenant Edward Tobey wounded—Andrews a prisoner, and McClure alone in command. A portion of the enemy had gained the rear of the line—the 47th was almost without officers, and one-half the men had fallen. The survivors were terribly worn from their severe march and lack of water. A retreat was ordered. Slowly they retired, facing the foe and keeping up a steady fire.

It was now five o'clock and the men had been under a hail of lead for over two hours. The enemy were exultant and threw the whole left wing of their army against this one brigade. An avalanche of gray in ranks of serried steel—on they came. Slowly the old "Eagle Brigade" fell back; steadily pouring their fire into that line of glittering steel—and yet fell back.

Price had said he would rather capture "Old Abe" than a dozen battle flags and that to the Confederate who succeeded would be granted "free pillage" in Corinth. There he was before them and seemingly within their grasp.

There were brave hearts beneath those coats of gray and they beat with exultant hope as on they pressed, firing faster and faster, the flame from the guns almost scorching the faces of the boys in Union blue. The eagle was delirious in the delight of the strange wild storm, his wings were beating and he gave screams of frantic joy. Suddenly he was seen to spring aloft and soar away over the heads of the combatants; a halt of the lines as they paused upon both sides to watch the eagle's flight and then the sharp-shooters in gray began to fire at the circling bird as he rose higher and higher with exultant cries. The smoke suddenly cleared

and the eagle saw the gleam of the colors below and with magnificent swoop returned to his perch beside the Union flag.

The battle raged again with fury intensified and again the brigade was swept slowly back. They reached the ridge where Thrush had fallen. Stanley called to the men to hold their ground; fiercer the fire and more deadly that the heroic brigade poured into the foe. Not another inch was yielded and the enemy exhausted and defeated retired to the shadow of the woods. One-half of the 47th had fallen, dead or suffering from ghastly wounds.

So closed the day, October 3d, 1862. Night fell; the roar of artillery and sharp crack of musketry replaced by the cries of the wounded, the hoof beats of horses as orderlies rode hither and thither carrying reports and orders for the morrow; rumbling of ambulances bearing wounded to the hospitals; the heavy tramp of marching troops taking position; the measured tread of sentries and, piercing the gloom, an occasional uncanny scream from the woods proclaimed the vulture seeking prey. Around the bivouac fires of the 47th sat the boys—all that was left of them—sad but not dispirited. Their brave young Colonel lay at the Tishomingo Hotel in Corinth, dead. Out under the stars, somewhere upon the field, lay De Wolf and an hundred others. Andrews wounded was a prisoner and ten were missing, captured or dead, who would ever know? And tomorrow, well tomorrow, they would fight again.

CHAPTER XIV.

The second day at Corinth—the 47th opens the fight—Mower's capture and escape—a severe battle—the 11th Missouri and the Ohio brigade—Colonel Rogers—charge of the 11th Missouri and 27th Ohio—the 47th Illinois delivers a telling fire—in front of Robinette—losses.

At one o'clock in the morning, Saturday, October 4th, the regiment was aroused and moved, from the support of Fort Robinette to the support of Fort Williams. Sharpshooters were detailed to watch the movements of the enemy and all night long the crack of rifles told of their faithful vigil. The light of the stars had not yet faded when at four o'clock the Confederates opened fire upon the town from a battery of twelve pounder guns posted in the woods to the west of Robinette. Lieutenant Robinette made no reply for twenty minutes; carefully training his guns to meet the expected attack. Dawn was fast approaching. Companies "E" and "B" of the 47th, under Puterbaugh and Kinnear were upon the skirmish line and opened the fight. Shells were bursting over the heads of the Union troops. One ball passed through the Tishomingo House, killing one of the wounded. Robinette's parrot guns were now speaking; their range was perfect and the enemy were soon obliged to shift their position. Near sunrise all was silent except the occasional angry snarl of a sharpshooter's rifle. Soon after Van Dorn attacked the Union left.

Mower had ridden forward to the skirmish line—no lover more impatient for his mistress than Mower for war's troubles. The 5th Minnesota half-breeds (Hubbard's Indians) with the prudence of the white man and the sagacity of the Indian were ideal skirmishers and a portion of them were upon the skirmish line with the 47th and here was likely to

be trouble to Mower's taste. As the enemy advanced the skirmish line was driven back. Mower's horse was shot under him and he was made a prisoner. On came the Confederate lines only to be met by a cross fire from the Union batteries. The fight raged for a half hour when Van Dorn was sent whirling back. A rider, bare-headed, spurring his horse at furious pace, burst from the woods through the line of gray straight for the Union lines. From the wood blazed an hundred rifles. The rider reeled for a moment in his saddle, then righted himself and spurred onward. He had been shot in the neck. As he neared the lines he was recognized; it was Mower. In the confusion of retreat he had seized the horse of a Confederate officer and, springing into the saddle, made for the National lines. Cheer followed cheer along the whole line. The "Eagle Brigade" was wild with joy.

Charge and counter charge followed—feints to conceal the real point of attack while the Confederates were shifting their forces. Orderlies were dashing in every direction; ammunition being distributed; belts tightened and cartridge boxes adjusted; nervous oaths from men unused to utter them—just to show they were not afraid; stern lips from which came no sound; a stillness that spoke aloud; the furies of hell were preparing for wild orgie on that second day at Corinth.

The storm burst at about nine o'clock. After a heavy cannonading, the Confederate forces advanced rapidly in wedge formation and drove straight for Davies. Grape and canister tore terrible lanes through the Confederate ranks, the gaps closed and the magnificent forces of gray swept onward. Seven Union batteries were in action, but the determined men of Arkansas, Texas and Mississippi never faltered. On they came over the fallen timbers. A field battery followed their advancing line to within three hundred yards of Robinette, when a timely shell from Battery Williams killed several of the gunners and horses and the guns were abandoned.

The Confederates captured Fort Powell on Davies' right and fully twenty men reached Rosecrans' headquarters.

There was work here for a portion of the "Eagle Brigade," and the 5th Minnesota went to it gallantly. Cheering and cheered they went in with a rush and pressed the enemy back. Fort Powell was retaken by the 56th Illinois, while Hamilton's guns poured in a steady fire, making fearful havoc in the retreating columns that were compelled to seek cover in the woods.

Meanwhile Lovell made a terrific attack upon Fort Robinette. Within lay prone, Fuller's Ohio Brigade, the 27th Ohio, and Mower's own regiment, the 11th Missouri, in support. Upon the advancing lines the 47th were pouring a deadly enfilading fire with telling effect, the guns of Robinette were double charged and the redoubt was a circle of flame. Magnificently mounted and bearing the Confederate colors aloft, Colonel Rogers of Texas led the line of gray, led them to the very edge of the ditch which he was in the act of leaping when the Ohio Brigade arose and delivered a murderous fire, before which the Confederates recoiled and the heroic Rogers fell; the fighting was magnificent and at the very muzzle of the guns. The line of gray was shattered and trembling, but still undaunted they advanced to the assault.

The 11th Missouri and 27th Ohio poured in a storm of bullets and advanced at a charge. The 47th, beyond the line of the enemy's fire, were pouring lead into the foe as rapidly as they could load and fire. And now the entire line sweeps to the charge and the day is won. It is eighty rods to the woods and forty "grim dogs of war" are let loose to tear at their heels, and hundreds fall. In front of Fort Robinette the Confederate dead lay piled from three to seven deep; for an hundred feet the bodies lay so close it was almost impossible to walk between them. The Confederate loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was over 9,000. The Union loss in the two days' battle and in the pursuit which followed was 2,363, of which number the "Eagle Brigade" lost 644, or more than one-quarter of the entire loss.

CHAPTER XV.

After the battle—the pursuit—"Fresh Fish"—Governor Richard Yates—the sutler—Southard resigns—Bowen made Captain—The men of the "Eagle Brigade."

Dame gossip travels with full budget in time of war and in every army mess upon that first night of Corinth was told the fearful loss of the 47th Illinois. Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll was one of the first to call. At the Tishomingo House he stood beside the dead form of Thrush, his long time friend, and as he gazed at the still and placid features of the Christian soldier, his eyes filled with tears and he uttered such eloquent tribute as could fall only from the lips of the divinely gifted agnostic. Brothers both in greatness of heart and nobleness of purpose.

The buildings occupied as hospitals were crowded and the surgeons were busy. God knows how earnestly Lucas and Babb toiled those days and how many, though bearing the marks of agony for life, they saved from death and returned to their prairie homes. Litters were borne out with the dead and other litters borne in with the maimed. The men in gray, too, had mothers and sisters, wives and sweethearts, and for them must they have a care and right willingly it was given. Their clothing besmeared as of the shambles, they were a sorry sight, but their faces shone with earnest purpose, and let it be told for the comfort of those whose dear ones lie buried in Corinth's trenches, they spared not themselves in their endeavors to save.

The Chaplain, too, was not idle. From cot to cot he passed, administering consolation to the dying, taking last messages and carefully sealing the little keep-sakes that were to be sent home to the little city nestling beside the twin



SURGEON GEORGE L. LUCAS.

Appointed August 14, 1861.

Appointed Division Surgeon, April 7, 1863.

Transferred to Army Cumberland, Rome, Georgia, July 25, 1864.

Mustered out, September 19, 1864.

lakes in Illinois. Yes, big red-whiskered Hazen, God's gentle minister, was busy then and his tender heart was full with compassion and sorrow.

Out in the field the dead lay. They must be buried, and soon; for death was holding high carnival and festering bodies breed fevers—ministers to death. The living met this unseen foe with pick and spade and the long trenches were soon filled with blue and gray shrouded in army blankets. The army "ghouls" had not been absent and the pitying stars had seen the despoilers strip immortal heroes of every vestige of value. The battle line, rifle in hand, holds not the dread that does a burial detail.

The battle closed; the enemy in retreat, those fit for service numbered, details for guard and hospital service made, cartridge boxes and haversacks were refilled, and the pursuit commenced.

October 5th was the Lord's Day, and he was with Rosecrans. The retreating army was hard pressed; their entire train was abandoned, wagons, mules, horses, ammunition, quartermaster's and commissary's stores were strewn for miles and became the spoil of the Union troops. Prisoners were taken and passed to the rear. For over forty miles the chase continued. Two hundred Confederates under a flag of truce came in to aid in burying their dead.

The Hatchie River was reached on the 6th, where a halt was made to rebuild a bridge, burned to check pursuit. Guns, cartridge boxes, knapsacks and camp equipage lined the road, cast aside by the wearied soldiery of the Confederacy.

The "Eagle Brigade" followed the flight of the defeated army to Owl Creek, three miles beyond Ripley, where a halt was made. At midnight, October 10th, in the midst of a driving rain, the brigade started toward Rienzi, marching twelve miles, when a two hours' halt was made for breakfast; then nine miles north on the Kossuth Road toward Corinth.

From dame rumor's budget a story came that Price had been re-inforced and that the "boys in blue" were again on the defensive. Another twelve miles on the 11th to the Tuscumbia River and camp made five miles from Corinth. The 12th saw the regiment once more in the town.

To a regiment decimated and worn to a frazzle, what a goodly sight are the recruits—"fresh fish." They came to the 47th at Corinth. Clothed in the rich apparel of new supplies and mother's nice shirts and socks from home, muskets new and bright, what a fine plucking for the veterans! Recruits have no right to feel aggrieved at their despoilment. The seasoned soldier has marched and fought ragged and dirty. The recruits shall now wear the garments which he has worn upon fields of glory, and the veteran will array himself with the fresh unlaureled garmenture of home. This makes honors even and the recruit is amalgamated to perfected soldier.

It takes long to untangle the snarl of a campaign. The Union wounded were sent north for fried chicken, butter, eggs and sweet cream and the smiles and tender comfortings of love. Trains bearing flags of truce bore the Confederate wounded to Iuka towards odors of pine, magnolia and orange bloom; in prisons—both gray and blue. The dead, too, were uncovered and sent away in casket and pine box to awaiting friends. One of these caskets bore Colonel Thrush, and now loving hands chaplet his grave in beautiful Springdale at Peoria upon each recurring Memorial Day.

October 20th was made memorable by a visit from Governor Richard Yates, Illinois' War Governor, whose clear intellect, firmness of character and devotion to the welfare of the Illinois boys in the field, has left him an endearing place in their hearts forever.

A distinctive feature of the Anglo-Saxon character is fair play. The sutler's tent (they call them army canteens now) was a popular place and the regimental sutler usually got the lion's share from the Army Paymaster, but woe betide that sutler if the boys ever got an idea that he wasn't "toting fair." A detail of twenty men guarded the sutler's tent at Corinth.

Work upon the fortifications continued. Trees were felled, barricades erected, earth-works thrown up and rifle pits dug, and so day by day went merrily on war's work.

On the 2d of November, 1862, the brigade with a large force under command of General Hamilton went to Grand Junction, Tennessee, making a fatiguing march of fifty miles, bivouacing there in a large cotton field. Major Cromwell was still absent, a paroled prisoner of war, and General Grant detailed Colonel Williams of the regular army to command the regiment. Captain Southard of Company "A" resigned, as did also Chaplain Hazen. The old "he turkey," John Bowen, was elected Captain of Company "A," to fill the vacancy created by Southard's resignation.

November 17th camp was moved to Wolf Creek. A grist mill was found there that had been lending aid and comfort to the enemy and it was seized and utilized in grinding corn and good "con pone" became part of the brigade menu.

It has always in all wars been an affectation upon the part of some regiments to call themselves the "bloody fiftieth," or the "fighting ninetieth." These terms were never adopted by the regiments of the "Eagle Brigade." With them fighting was merely a part of their business. If they were ever "bloody," fighting meant to kill or be killed, and they preferred to fire low and kill. Of Rosecrans' army of 20,000 at Corinth, this little handful of men suffered nearly one-quarter of the entire loss of that fiercely fought battle of two days. The 11th Missouri was one of the heaviest losers during the war, fifty per cent of their number being either killed or wounded. These men were the plain simple-minded men of the Illinois and Iowa prairies, Wisconsin farmers and pioneers, half-breed Indian hunters and woodmen from the Minnesota pineries. To them "war was hell," and they tried to keep the particular furnace, entrusted to their care, at white heat. Their one affectation, and it was the envy of the army, was "Old Abe," the eagle of the 8th.

CHAPTER XVI.

Commencing Vicksburg Campaign—The "Eagle Brigade" in advance—negro labor paid—Holly Springs—on half rations—cut off—the 126th Illinois—the wagon train—stalled in the mud—the army paymaster—a horse race.

The very day the brigade left Corinth (November 2, 1863) a part of General C. S. Hamilton's command, Grant commenced his campaign against Vicksburg. Upon that day he telegraphed to Washington, "I have commenced a movement on Grand Junction with three divisions from Corinth and two from Bolivar; will leave here (Jackson, Tenn.) tomorrow and take command in person. If found practicable I will go to Holly Springs and maybe to Grenada, completing railroad and telegraph as I go."

General McPherson was in command of the left wing, General C. S. Hamilton of the center and General Sherman was at Memphis with the right wing; the whole of the available moving force being about 30,000 men.

The brigade remained at Wolf Creek until the 28th, when it took up the line of march southward through Holly Springs and Waterford to Oxford, Miss., which was reached December 13th—They were the advance of Grant's army.

Negroes of all ages and both sexes were flocking into the Union lines by thousands, and Grant was putting them to work picking corn and cotton and fixing the price for their labor—the first money ever earned by them as independent, free men and women.

December 20th the news of the capture of Holly Springs by Van Dorn reached Oxford. The daring Confederate raider, General N. B. Forrest, made a raid at the same time upon

the railroad between Columbus, Ky., and Jackson, Tenn., cutting off all communication north.

On the 21st the army commenced a retrograde movement towards Holly Springs, and that night the 47th camped six miles north of Oxford and were issued half rations. The next day they crossed the Tallahatchee River, camping near Waterford, and were reduced to one cracker a day. On the 23d and 24th they lay behind breastworks made of cotton bales and Christmas day marched north through Holly Springs, which had been abandoned by Van Dorn, after destroying all supplies, and camped at Coldwater.

The 26th found them camped at Davis' Mills, on Wolf Creek, cold, wet and hungry. The enemy were keeping up the interest by continual attacks upon points north along the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, all of which were repulsed. Shut off from all news, rumors of every kind found ready credence and the most cheering one announced the fall of Richmond.

The loss of Holly Springs with its immense store of supplies seemed irreparable. It proved a blessing. Foraging upon the enemy's country became a necessity. For fifteen miles east and west Grant levied tribute of forage and food and learned that an army might subsist without a base of supplies and demonstrated the feasibility of Grant's second Vicksburg campaign and of Sherman's future famous "March to the Sea." The greater part of the Division was pushed north in pursuit of Van Dorn, but the 47th was left as a part of the train guard. New Year's eve the boys received the first mail they had received in three weeks.

January 1, 1863, found them still at Davis' Mills; the day being celebrated by two calls, one before daylight, to repulse attacks that failed to materialize. All day the 2d they were kept under arms and on the 3d they marched through rain and mud to Grand Junction, Tenn. Upon this march they were joined by the 126th Illinois, just arrived from home, and they were consequently "fresh fish," upon whom were cast devouring eyes. The veterans knew well what would follow new troops upon their first severe

march and, although the days were raw and cold, their old and dirty overcoats were left strewn along the line of march. It was not long before the raw levies became jaded and tired. They were footsore and weary and all unnecessary garments were ruthlessly cast aside. Overheated, there was no thought of future cold, and their new overcoats went the way of the old ones of the veteran troops. The boys of the 47th picked them up.

January 6th the railroads were again operated and trains run to Jackson, Corinth, Holly Springs and Memphis.

The 7th was spent in work upon the stockades at Grand Junction. January 8th the 47th Illinois, 8th Wisconsin, and 11th Missouri, and several batteries were detailed to guard the division wagon trains, marching ten miles north and camping near Bolivar.

The wagon train of an army is a picturesque sight; immense wagons covered with canvas loaded with supplies stretching for miles, winding along the road. Attached to every wagon a team of six mules and seated upon the left rear mule the driver, guiding his team with a single line and a blacksnake whip. For five or ten miles nothing but gleaming white canvas, dust and phantom forms of the train guards trudging beside, in the far distance a silver thread, a stream into which they plunge and cross and wind out of sight behind the hills beyond. Nearer—confusion and a tangle; mules of one team inextricably mixed with the mules of another team. Hoarse cries and the cracking of the blacksnakes wielded by experts, who can flick a fly from the ear of the far leader; oaths that are so earnest they lack profanity; oaths that are poems, so picturesque their garb, and out of disorder comes order and the near teams move on and mingle with those that disappear in the distance.

Oh, but it was good to hear "Tom Keady" and "Buck Dixon" and "Pat Drum" when the wagons were stalled in the mud and it required the shoulders of the team guard at the wheels. A pull of the line and a doubling of the team till the leaders were at the fore wheels and then a straightening out, the driver rising in his stirrups, a crack

of the whip, a few choice expletives well understood by the mules as only loving caresses, a straining and a creaking and the wagon shoots forward to soon plunge into another rut and so forward slowly, mile by mile, upon the rainy days.

On the night of the 8th of January the train was stalled in the mud halfway between Bolivar and Bethel; nothing but bog for miles. Slowly they moved forward, when they moved at all; hour after hour went by and there was a dogged-sullen silence. Although an army was moving, an enemy a few rods away might never have discovered it. Men slept marching. In the midst of such misery the silence of the night was broken by a shrill voice from the rear, evidently that of an old Mississippi River man, "one-quarter less twain;" further forward an answering cry, "five feet," and then from the front the comforting assurance, "No bottom."

Rations were scarce and the boys were hungry that night. There was no shelter from the rain save the brush beside the road, and there they crouched and waited for dawn.

Eight miles were made on the 10th and camp made in the pine woods. General A. J. Smith here assumed command of the Division. Passing through Bethel and Purdy, the command reached Corinth on the 13th.

The rainfall was incessant, the mud was deep in the tents and it was too wet and cold for sleep. Wood was brought in and great fires kindled. Amid such surroundings the boys of Bowen's Company "A" had a "spelling bee." The night of the 16th brought a severe frost and the mud and rain gave way to solid earth and the discomforts of a "freeze."

"Uncle Sam" is a prompt paymaster and whenever possible the troops were paid every two months, but at this time he had not been around for seven months. A private's pay was sixteen dollars per month. The Paymaster came the middle of January, and the boys were flush. One's soul is laid bare to his comrades of the army and pay-day furnished the means for gratification of impulses, good and bad, that sought no concealment. Poker and "chuck-a-luck"

games found their patrons; lotteries were put in operation and theatricals given; whiskey brought into camp in musket barrels and concealed in loaves of bread. The boys had money and the Colonel was absent on detached service. What a splendid opportunity to match his big bay against the gray mare of the 2d Iowa battery. They had been aching to do it for weeks. The affair was soon arranged. A judicious use of whiskey and a "fiver" fixed the Colonel's hostler and brought forth the big bay.

The course was straight away for half a mile down the street. Bets were laid without odds. When the money was exhausted up went shirts, socks, blankets, every article of a soldier's apparel or need until there was nothing more to bet with and then the race commenced. All was excitement; the bay took the lead from the start. The 47th boys were jubilant. Half way down the course a cinder path crossed the road; the bay jumped it, ruptured a blood vessel and dropped dead. The gray mare was the victor. The 47th boys were penniless, shirtless, sockless, while the Battery boys reveled in a wealth of pelf. When the Colonel returned the hostler was tied up by the thumbs for two hours. This incident did not happen at Corinth, but later. I have preferred to enter it here.



"CONTRABAND OF WAR."

In the early days of the Civil war, upon the theory that slaves were private property, it was customary to return those who came into the Union lines to their masters upon demand. The Confederates used them upon fortifications and in the performance of manual labors; thus relieving the white troops. It remained for General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts to place them in a proper light. "These men are contraband of war, set them to work." This course met the approval of the government. It was a most effective stroke and thence forward fugitive slaves became "contraband of war."

"Ned," (Edward Jones), was a "Contraband" who came into the camp of the 47th Illinois at Tusculum, Ala., in 1862, and became company cook for Captain Harman Andrews, Company "H," remaining with it until its muster out in October, 1864. He then enlisted in the 3d U. S. colored heavy artillery and was stationed at Ft. Pickens until the close of the war.

He is now considerably over seventy years of age, and resides in Peoria, Illinois.

CHAPTER XVII.

Grant at Memphis—Ridgeway Station—a period of depression—resolutions denouncing Illinois legislature—sanitary supplies—"Queen of the West"—return of Colonel Cromwell and Captain Andrews—Helena, Arkansas—"Chuck-a-luck" Island—Duckport, Louisiana—running the blockade.

January 10th, 1863, Grant removed his headquarters to Memphis, Tenn. From there he went to Napoleon, Ark., to visit and make a personal inspection of conditions in that section where Generals J. A. McClernand, W. T. Sherman and Admiral Porter were operating, and while there ordered McClernand, who was in command, to take his entire force to Young's Point and Milliken's Bend. Returning to Memphis, Grant ordered the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad abandoned, but held on to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. All the garrisons upon the Mississippi River between Cairo and Memphis, with the exception of that at Columbus, Ky., were withdrawn and all the troops and guns from the deserted points sent to the front.

On the 29th Grant arrived at Young's Point, and assumed command upon the following day. January 24th the 47th left Corinth by rail and went to Germantown, Tenn., fourteen miles from Memphis, and went into camp three miles west of there, upon the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Ridgeway Station. While the regiment was at Ridgeway Station it was visited by Colonel Bryner, whose interest and love for his old command never lessened, and many were the good things he brought from home to the boys. The time at Ridgeway Station was employed in

building a stockade to repel attack. Officers visited Memphis at every opportunity. School books were sent for and every chance sought to continue the education so suddenly abandoned when came the call for soldiers to defend the Union. Dress parade and drill were resumed. Negroes came in from along the line of the railroad in droves. The regiment at this time had 550 fit for duty, while 260 were absent, sick mostly, in the hospitals.

At this period the loyal men in the North were greatly dispirited. The Democratic party had declared the war a failure and carried the elections. Peace was demanded at any price. Voluntary enlistment had almost ceased and draft had been resorted to. The draft was bitterly denounced by the Democratic Press in the North. Forcible opposition was advocated and resulted, a few months later, in fearful riots in New York City and a heavy loss of life. Many a brave boy, not only in the 47th, but in every regiment in the field, marched and fought, footsore, sick and half starved, received his pay in Government Notes worth forty cents to the dollar and sent it home to suffering mother or sister, while professing friends in the North were writing him that the war was a failure; that it was an "abolition war" and that the South could never be conquered and urging him to desert. Thank God, scarcely one proved recreant.

The 47th made answer on February 17, 1863, when they adopted a set of ringing resolutions upholding every act of President Lincoln and Governor Richard Yates, and denouncing in scathing terms the Southern sympathizers in the Illinois Legislature.

Sanitary supplies from the United States Sanitary Commission, that wonderful auxiliary of loyal citizens who took it upon themselves to systematically supply comforts to the nation's defenders, were received by the 47th at Ridgeway Station, and visitors from home were not infrequent. One delegation came from Toulon to visit Company "K."

While at Ridgeway news was received of the sinking of the "Queen of the West" by the Confederates. The "Queen

of the West" was the old "Alec Scott," so long the war home of the 47th. This vessel was afterwards raised by the Confederates and performed service in their fleet.

March 5th Colonel Cromwell, who had been captured at Iuka, and Captain Andrews, who had been wounded and captured at Corinth, rejoined the regiment, having been exchanged and released from parole.

The 47th lay at Ridgeway Station guarding the railroad from January 25th until March 11th, when they moved west by rail and camped a short distance back of Memphis, where the Brigade was once more united. On the 12th the Brigade was embarked on three steamers, the 47th upon the "Empress" at the Memphis wharf, and with a large fleet of steamers and transports moved down the Mississippi River, reaching Helena, Ark., the morning of the 18th. Here the Peoria Battery was found and old acquaintances renewed.

The post at Helena was garrisoned by troops under command of General B. M. Prentiss. While on shore leave some of the troops from the fleet became involved in an altercation with some of the garrison. It all started simply enough—a squad had entered a bakery to buy bread, which was refused, as the baker was under contract to supply the garrison and could not spare it. Men engaged in a severe campaign are not apt to be in the best of humor, and illy comprehend the justice of well garrisoned troops eating soft bread while they must live upon "hard tack" and pickled pork, particularly as "Uncle Sam" was paying for both. The bread was seized forcibly, trouble commenced, spread and soon became general. The Provost Guard was ordered out and Prentiss appeared upon the scene in person; rocks, coal and clubs flew thick, a piece of coal striking Prentiss upon the head. The guns of the garrison were ordered trained. The boats backed out from shore, leaving many behind, and this prompt action prevented what for a time promised serious consequences. Forty years later the boys are laughing over this affair.

That night the boats tied up twelve miles down the river on the Arkansas side, opposite Yazoo Pass, and the next morning the 47th were camped upon the sandy shore in new wedge tents.

The time spent at "Chuck-a-Luck Island," for so the boys named it, was a dismal time, filled with forebodings and gloom. Crowded in narrow quarters between the Mississippi River and a black bayou were tents, wagons, cannons, mules and men; the campaign against Vicksburg thus far a failure; small-pox and measles raging; toads, lizards and snakes infesting the soldiers' quarters; everybody suffering from malaria.

The Northern papers were filled with denunciations of Grant, calling him insufficient, incompetent and unfit to command. All this was disheartening, but was not sufficient to break the dauntless courage of Grant's magnificent army of veterans. The boys learned the taste of 'possum, which was caught in the woods and baked negro fashion. They saw Ellet's "Mosquito" fleet pass down the river; watched the rising waters of the Mississippi encroach upon their narrow quarters, crowding them still more; received new "gum" blankets and welcomed a new chaplain, Rev. Hiram Doane, who succumbed and died from the fatigues of this campaign at Vicksburg four months later.

Constant efforts were being made to get transports through the Yazoo and down the river below Vicksburg. This route was grown with dense timber for miles, and the army was engaged in clearing it away. As the transports advanced, the enemy felled trees across the way behind them to prevent their return and planted batteries to check the advance. This plan was finally abandoned.

The 47th, with the "Eagle Brigade," remained at "Chuck-a-Luck" Island until March 29th, when it embarked aboard the steamer "Gray Eagle," and accompanied by four other steamers bearing the rest of the brigade, started down the river. The weather was cold and wet. The decks were crowded and the utmost discomfort prevailed. The vessels steamed down the river past Napoleon, Ark., and Lake Providence, La., a distance of 150 miles, and disembarked fifteen miles below the latter place. On the 31st they re-embarked and proceeded 142 miles to Young's Point, below the mouth of the Yazoo River, and disembarked at Duckport, La.

The month of April was spent at Duckport in digging upon the canal, doing guard duty, building roads, loading hay and bags of sand upon flat boats that were to be used to protect the fleet in running the Confederate Batteries.

On the 7th Dr. George L. Lucas was made Division Surgeon, a well merited appointment and a deserved promotion.

On the 13th the "Eagle Brigade" was assigned as the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 15th Army Corps, General Joseph Mower in command of the Brigade, General J. M. Tuttle commanding the Division and General W. T. Sherman the Corps.

The cannonading in the direction of Vicksburg was constant. On the night of the 16th Admiral David I. Porter's fleet ran the Batteries. Immense fires built by the Confederates along the banks of the river lighted up the scene. For an hour and a half the Confederate Batteries poured shot and shell upon the swift speeding fleet and Porter's guns returned answer. The only damage done the Union fleet was the sinking of the transport "Harry Clay." While at Duckport the æsthetic taste of the 47th boys found vent in the planting of evergreens and flowers in front of their tents.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Hard times landing—an odd ammunition train—skirmish at Raymond—rain and mud—Jackson, Mississippi—a brisk fight—the 47th first in—a goodly capture—a conference of the Generals—Sherman's report—Death of Colonel Cromwell.

On May 2d the Brigade, with Tuttle's Division, broke camp and marched along the Duckport Canal en route for Hard Times landing, a short distance below Vicksburg. The march was through immense cotton plantations, camp being made the night of the 3d on Smith's plantation and upon Perkin's plantation the night of the 5th.

May 7th troops were crossing the river all day to Grand Gulf upon steamers and gunboats that had run the blockade above.

The Union army was now well established upon the east side of the Mississippi River below Vicksburg, and moving towards its rear.

Grant had retained but a single narrow line of communication for his supplies, and the army was largely dependent upon the country for support. Every available vehicle had been pressed into service to carry forward ammunition. Ambulances, landaus, cotton wagons and carriages to which were attached oxen, mules and horses with nondescript harness of all sorts bore their load of ammunition.

On the 8th the Brigade marched over the roughest and hilliest of roads moving towards Jackson, Miss. During this advance they passed through Willow Springs and Rocky Springs.

The 11th found them near the Confederate pickets. Trees had been felled across the road to impede progress. Burned bridges had to be rebuilt and skirmishing was of frequent occurrence.

On the 13th they passed through Raymond, skirmishing as they advanced, and driving the enemy before them to Mississippi Springs, where the night was spent. The weather was tempestuous and when the march was resumed in the morning the roads were muddy and the rain falling in torrents. Two and a half miles from Jackson the enemy were found in force. At 10 o'clock the guns of McPherson were heard to the left from the Clinton Road. At the same time the enemy opened fire from a battery stationed near a small bridge, in Sherman's front. Mower's Brigade was ordered to deploy to the left of the road, while C. L. Matthies' Brigade took the right, R. P. Buckland's Brigade in support; the Waterhouse Battery and Spoor's 2d Iowa Battery occupied commanding positions, and in less than half an hour had silenced the enemy's guns. The Confederate force retired into the woods which skirted the intrenchments at Jackson. The "Eagle Brigade" pressed on and drove the Confederate troops, chiefly from Georgia and North Carolina, into their works. Crossing the bridges and emerging from the woods, far away to the left, could be seen a line of intrenchments, bristling with guns behind, which pressed the intense, earnest faces of a brave soldiery. A brisk fire from their guns which enfiladed the road was opened and continued for some time.

General Frederic Steele's Division had made a detour to the right, flanking the enemy and entering their intrenchments without opposition. As soon as the cheers of his men were heard, Tuttle's Division, with the "Eagle Brigade" in the lead, advanced at a charge. The enemy hurriedly left their guns and fled by the Clinton Road.

In this charge Companies "A" and "B" of the 47th were among the first to enter the enemy's works. The results of this battle were the capture of eighteen guns and vast stores of ammunition, clothing, arms and provisions. The

Confederates lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 845; the Union loss was 290; the loss of the 47th being four and that of the 11th Missouri, nine.

Mower was placed in command at Jackson, and the Brigade performed provost duty in the captured capital as a compliment to their gallantry.

That night Grant learned that General Joseph Johnston had arrived and assumed command of the Confederate forces in that department and had ordered Pemberton to leave Vicksburg and attack the Union army. Grant met Sherman and McPherson at the hotel near the State House and gave them orders to destroy the railroad and all property belonging to the enemy.

General Sherman says: "Accordingly on the morning of the 16th of May, Steele's Division was set to work to destroy the railroad property to the south and east, including Pearl River bridge; and Tuttle's Division, that to the north and west. This work of destruction was well accomplished and Jackson, as a railroad center or Government depot of stores and military factories, can be of little use to the enemy for six months. The railroads were destroyed by burning the ties and warping the iron. I estimate the destruction of the roads, four miles east of Jackson, three south, three north and ten west."

In Jackson the Arsenal Buildings, the Government Foundry, the Gun Carriage Establishment, including the carriages for two complete six-gun batteries, stable, carpenter and paint shops, were destroyed. The penitentiary was burned, I think, by some convicts who had been set free by the Confederate authorities; also a very valuable cotton factory. This factory was the property of the Messrs. Greene, who made strong appeals, based on the fact that it gave employment to very many females and poor families, and that, although it had woven cloth for the enemy, its principal use was in weaving cloth for the people. But I decided that machinery of that kind could so easily be converted into hostile uses that the United States could better afford to compensate the Messrs. Greene for their property



CHAPLAIN JEREMIAH HAZEN.

Appointed September 20, 1861. Resigned Nov. 1, 1862.



ADJUTANT JAMES B. AUTEN.

Enlisted as private Co. C, Aug. 18, 1861. Promoted Corporal [Feb. 22, 1864.
Promoted Adjutant Oct. 11, 1864. Mustered out Jan. 21, 1866.

and feed the poor families thus thrown out of employment than to spare the property. I, therefore, assured all such families, if want should force them, they might come to the river, where we would feed them until they could find employment or seek refuge in some more peaceful land. Other buildings were destroyed in Jackson by some mischievous soldiers (who could not be detected) which was not justified by the rules of war, including the Catholic Church and the Confederate Hotel, the former resulting from accidental circumstances and the latter from malice.

General Mower occupied the town with his brigade and two companies of cavalry, and maintained as much order as he could among the mass of soldiers and camp followers that thronged the place during our short stay there; yet many acts of pillage occurred that I regret, arising from the effect of some bad rum found concealed in the stores of the town.

On the morning of the 16th I received a note from General Grant, written at Clinton, reporting the enemy advancing from Edwards' Depot, and ordering me to put in motion one of my Divisions toward Bolton, and to follow with the other as soon as I had completed the work of destruction ordered.

Steele's Division marched at 10 A. M. and Tuttle's followed at noon. As the march would necessarily be rapid, I ordered General Mower to parole the prisoners of war and to evacuate Jackson as the rear of Tuttle's Division passed out. I paroled these prisoners because the wounded men of McPherson's Corps had been left in a hospital in charge of Surgeon Hewitt to the mercy of the enemy that I knew would re-enter Jackson as we left."

At Iuka Colonel Cromwell had been captured by the Confederates. The night after the battle was exceedingly dark, and Cromwell, ever vigilant, had gone out to make a personal inspection of the pickets. Becoming lost in the darkness, he wandered into an enemy's picket and was made prisoner. After his release he said that never again would he be taken alive, and the vow was only too well kept. As the rear guard left Jackson, Cromwell's solicitude for the

wounded and sick left behind impelled him to return for a last word of comfort to those who would soon be prisoners as he himself had once been. Finishing his mission of mercy he started after the retiring Union columns. As he rode down the main street in Jackson a squadron of Captain McLane's Company of Wert Adams Confederate cavalry came dashing down a side street, and catching sight of the daring young Colonel, called upon him to surrender. Half turning in his saddle, with a laugh upon his lips, he shook his head in answer and setting spurs deep in his horse's sides, sprang ahead. Instantly carbines were leveled, a flash and volley and the heroic form of Cromwell, pierced by a dozen bullets, lay rolling in the dust. Popular throughout the whole brigade, brave, generous and handsome, he was one of the noblest of men and best of soldiers.

CHAPTER XIX.

Champion's Hill—bridging the Big Black River—living off the enemy—in front of Vicksburg—the 19th of May, '63—assault of May 22nd—under a terrible fire—"Have you a brigade that can carry that point?"—Mower sent for—"I can try"—"This is murder; order those troops back"—Major McClure sent with orders—Saves "Old Abe" and the 8th—Heavy losses.

While Sherman was destroying the railroads and store houses at Jackson, Grant had pushed forward towards Vicksburg and fought the bloody engagement at Champion's Hill with Pemberton, who had come out from Vicksburg to meet him. Defeated, Pemberton retired towards his stronghold, but paused to try another bout at Black River, but was again defeated; and burning the bridges behind him, re-entered Vicksburg.

That night the "Eagle Brigade" arrived and camped upon the bank of the Big Black. Grant had three bridges built across the river; one of rafts, another by felling trees upon either side of the river so that in falling their limbs interlaced and placing planks upon top of these, and the third was made of cotton bales; Sherman placing a pontoon bridge farther up the river. All that night (17th) by the light of pine torches these bridges were being placed and the army crossing, Grant and Sherman sitting upon a log watching the work as it proceeded. By morning all the troops had crossed and Grant, on the morning of the 19th, had Vicksburg closely invested.

The 47th, with the rest of the Brigade, was left at the pontoon bridge, charged with the important work of protecting and taking it up after the army had crossed. They

brought up with them twelve guns and 300 prisoners. For three weeks the army had been subsisting upon five days' rations and what the country supplied, and it now became necessary to build roads and connect with the line of supplies from the Yazoo. Grant was holding a line from the Yazoo to Warrenton, twenty miles in length. He had an army of only about thirty thousand men. Before him lay the embattled heights of Vicksburg stretching for eight miles, manned by a veteran soldiery. In his rear was Johnston, from whom an attack might be expected at any moment.

In the North was a large hostile press and party. Never was indomitable courage and perseverance turned to better purpose than Grant's at Vicksburg.

On the 19th an assault was ordered and a severe struggle took place, but the assault failed and the Union loss was severe. Tuttle's Division was not in this assault, having been held in reserve.

That night the 47th arrived, having been relieved from duty at Black River. Grant immediately commenced preparations for a second assault. Admiral Porter had three gunboats shelling the Confederate water batteries, and all night long on the night of the 21st and 22d mortars were tossing their missiles into the doomed city. The cannonading upon both sides was continuous, and sharpshooters were upon the alert for victims. It was a fearful time in the city—grand, impressive, picturesque to the besieging army, to whom the whole scene was laid out in plain sight.

The general assault was ordered for 10 o'clock the morning of the 22nd. Ammunition was brought up, cartridge boxes filled, canteens replenished and in the rear more ominous preparations—buildings and tents made ready for the wounded, the country ransacked for blankets, sheets and bedding and the surgeons selecting eligible spots for the grim work which was coming. Batteries were placed upon commanding sites, and regiments, brigades and divisions moved into position. Promptly at 10 o'clock the assault commenced along the line of the enemy's entrenchments. Not a head could be seen save of an occasional

sharpshooter as he rose to fire. A line of skirmishers was thrown forward to keep down these foes, and a volunteer storming party advanced with poles and planks with which to cross the ditch.

The 30th Ohio was in the lead of Ewing's Brigade, which led Sherman's advance; following Ewing came the Brigades of Giles Smith and Kilby Smith. Five batteries of artillery were playing upon the enemy's works.

For a time the advance was partially protected, and then it came to the top of a ridge exposed to the full fire from the enemy's works. From every part of the line rose the Confederates in double rank and poured in a terrible fire; grape and canister from the enemy's guns swept the ridge so clean that no living thing could pass it. The Union advance halted for a moment and then sought cover. The rear pressed on, but it, too, was obliged to find shelter. Pushing forward by an almost impassable ravine, the colors of the advance were planted close up to the Confederate works, but the line could get no further.

Grant, Sherman and Tuttle were watching the assault from the shelter of a little knoll. At this moment a courier arrived from General McClernand with a dispatch saying that his flag was flying over Vicksburg. The report subsequently proved to be untrue. Upon reading the dispatch, Grant, turning to Sherman, said, "Have you a brigade that can carry that point?" At the same time indicating the route followed by Ewing and Giles and Kilby Smith. "I have one that can do it if it can be done," was the reply. "Then send it in."

Sherman directed Tuttle to send for Mower. When he reported Sherman said, "General Mower. can you carry those works?" Shaking his head from side to side in his peculiar way, he answered simply, "I can try." "Then do it," said Sherman.

Covered by General Frank P. Blair's entire division deployed upon the hillsides, the artillery firing at point blank range, the "Eagle Brigade" advanced to the assault, the 11th Missouri in the lead, the 47th following and they in turn

followed by the 8th Wisconsin, "Old Abe" in their midst beside the colors, and the 5th Minnesota. As they reached the crown of the hill they met the same fate as those who had preceded them. Ninety-two of the 11th Missouri went down beneath the enemy's fire and forty of the 47th, and all were obliged to seek cover. From their point of observation the three Union Generals were intently watching the desperate charge. Sherman's keen eye saw all and saw the impossibility of success. Addressing Tuttle he said, "This is murder; order those troops back."

Major John D. McClure of the 47th, who was acting as Chief of Staff for Tuttle, was sent to recall the brigade. His route bore him directly under the enemy's fire for a quarter of a mile. As he ran across the storm-swept road the balls fell around him like hail, and spiteful little clouds of dust dogged his heels as the Confederate sharpshooters tried vainly to wing him. He reached the front just in time to halt the 8th Wisconsin, but too late to stop the two leading regiments, who were already over the hill and under cover beneath the Confederate works. In another moment the 8th and the old eagle would have been swept out of existence, as the Confederate guns had gotten range and swept every inch of the exposed spot. As it was the 8th lost twenty men and the 5th Minnesota ten. Mower planted his colors beside those of Blair, where they remained until nightfall, when all the troops were recalled by Sherman's orders. In this charge Sergeant John Watts of Company "A" so distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry as to receive special mention in General Orders by General Tuttle.

May 13th Sherman had said, "Our corps must be first in the breach; Mower will take the advance," a splendid tribute to the "Eagle Brigade," a fearful price for renown. The loss to the National troops in this assault was over three thousand.

CHAPTER XX.

Settling down to a siege—despair in the city—the Brigade goes to Haines Bluff—up the Yazoo—the fight at Richmond, Louisiana—Major McClure wounded—watching the river—men of iron—Vicksburg surrendered—second battle at Jackson, Mississippi—looting of Jackson—at Camp Sherman.

Having demonstrated the impossibility of the capture of Vicksburg by assault, the army settled down to the slower process of reduction by siege. Porter's fleet patrolled the Mississippi River upon the west. Heavy siege guns sent tons of iron hurtling through the air into the doomed city; great shells circling high, stooped and swept like birds of prey upon the starving people, whose refuge was in habitations dug in the clay hills. Mule meat became a welcome dish to those dwellers in caves. Day by day hope departed as the eager watchers upon Vicksburg's heights strained their eyes in vain for Johnston's relieving army which never came. The rain of fire from Grant and Sherman and Porter never ceased, and day by day the encircling lines moved closer and still closer.

Marriages were made between those who might be parted by death within the hour. Children with noble names were born in those clay caves amid those awful portends of war. Presses still sent forth their daily newspapers printed upon wall paper. These were swapped at the outposts for coffee and crackers, and the Union army was kept well informed of current events in the Confederate stronghold. Occasionally a man in the Union ranks was killed by a stray shot or a sharpshooter's quick rifle. Charles Stevens of the 77th Illinois, formerly of the 47th, was thus killed.

A truce of two hours was had on the 25th in order to enable both sides to bury their dead and remove the wounded.

May 26th the "Eagle Brigade" moved with a large force towards Haines Bluff in search of General Johnston, who was reported to be advancing to attack Grant's force from the rear. No enemy being found except small scouting parties of Confederate cavalry, the command returned after destroying a large quantity of Confederate cotton and corn and capturing several hundred head of cattle. Upon its return to Vicksburg the 47th was sent across the Mississippi River to Young's Point.

June 3rd the brigade embarked on transports, and proceeded up the Yazoo River, convoyed by five gunboats, and landed eighty miles up the river. From there they marched towards Mechanicsburg, Miss., where the enemy were found one thousand strong, and after being shelled by the 2d Iowa battery was charged and defeated by the 8th Wisconsin, who led the column, and which was the only regiment engaged. Re-embarking on the 6th, the brigade returned to Young's Point.

June 14th the brigade left Young's Point with Ellet's Marine Brigade and ten guns for a scout toward Richmond, La., a distance of eighteen miles. Here the enemy were found and routed after an engagement lasting two hours.

During the Vicksburg campaign Charles A. Dana had been sent from Washington to take observations and report to the War Department. Of this expedition he writes: "Richmond, La., was destroyed by Mower on the 15th, after a skirmish with the force who lately attacked us at Milliken's Bend. Mower had his own force and Ellet's Marine Brigade with ten cannons. After a few shots the enemy fled and Mower burned every building which had sheltered them, bringing the few women and children who had been left in the place back with him to Milliken's Bend. Colonel Kilby Smith of the 15th Army Corps, who witnessed the late fight at Milliken's Bend, certified in an official statement that the rebels carried a black flag bearing a death's head and cross bones."

It was the rule in marching that commands should rotate each day, the advance of one day being the rear upon the day following, yet it is noteworthy as showing Sherman's



MAJOR RUSH W. CHAMBERS.

Appointed Adjutant August 24, 1861. Promoted Major Oct. 3, 1862. Resigned October 31, 1862.



MAJOR JOSEPH B. MILES.

Appointed Captain Co. B. Aug. 25, 1861. Promoted Major May 16, 1863. Wounded, Lake Chicot, Ark., June 6, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 11, 1864.



ADJUTANT JOSEPH R. VAIL

Enlisted as Corporal Co. D. Aug. 1, 1861. Promoted Sergeant Major.—Promoted Adjutant Oct. 31, 1862. Discharged April 11, 1864.

confidence in Mower that in advances at perilous times Sherman was constantly issuing orders that Mower's Brigade was to take the advance.

June 20th brought fresh misfortune to the 47th, and another brave officer was stricken. Major John D. McClure had been detached from the regiment and assigned to duty upon the staff of General Tuttle. He was given the delicate task of properly placing pickets so as to securely protect the National lines in front of Tuttle's command. While doing so they met the enemy suddenly and unexpectedly at close quarters. The Confederates opened fire and McClure fell, shot in the breast. For a time the wound was supposed to be mortal, but possessing a splendid physique and the purest of habits, he recovered sufficiently to again resume the field and serve his country faithfully until near the end. He still lives and preserves a bullet in his body as a memento of Vicksburg.

June 21st Grant wrote Porter: "I will direct Mower to keep a strong picket at the river in front of Vicksburg at night; to place his batteries behind the levees or hold it in some good position, to be used if an attempt should be made to escape in that way. If possible, fix up material to light and illuminate the river, should a large number of boats attempt to come. I will direct General Mower to call upon you and consult as to the best plan for defeating this method of escape. You will find General Mower an intelligent and gallant officer, capable of carrying out any plan that may be adopted."

The camp at Young's Point was unhealthy and the sick list was large. The fire from the Confederate shore batteries was annoying but harmless. For over forty days the brigade had been marching almost without rations, but living well by foraging; had bivouacked without tents; had been without change of clothing, many of the men shoeless; had tramped in the mud, forded streams, fought desperate battles and skirmished almost daily, and no man had been heard to utter a word of complaint. These were men of iron.

The Confederates had intended to escape by means of the river on the night of the 21st, as anticipated by Grant.

They had pulled down houses for the construction of boats and the men had been canvassed to see if they would stand to make the assault upon the "Yankees." They refused. Had they made the attempt they would have been sunk by Porter and Mower, or made prisoners upon the Louisiana shore.

For forty-five days Pemberton struggled bravely and faithfully to hold Vicksburg, but all was in vain. The end came at last, and July 4, 1863, Vicksburg was surrendered to the Union army and fleet. Thirty-one thousand prisoners were taken, 172 cannon, 60,000 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition.

Who wins dame fortune must be a swift mover, and Grant was no laggard. Johnston was at Jackson, and thither Sherman was directed without delay to drive him from the State, Steele and Ord being ordered to co-operate.

July 8th Sherman's advance was within ten miles of the Mississippi capital and by the 11th was shelling the town. The heat was intense, dust suffocating and water of the worst. On the 17th the town was evacuated. The capture of Jackson cost Sherman one thousand men killed, wounded and missing.

Again Sherman's troops destroyed the railroads and everything that might prove of value to the Confederate forces. The demon of destruction having been loosed, the soldiery passed beyond control. Jackson became the prey of vandals, private residences were looted and such scenes enacted as disgraced the heroes of that matchless campaign that was sealed with the fall of Vicksburg. In this the old "Eagle Brigade" had no part. With strong hand they had repressed lawlessness when the Union army had the first time occupied the beautiful capital of Mississippi, but this time they were not present.

On the 12th they had gone to Black River bridge to relieve McArthur's Division, and from there to Champion Hills, where they were stationed upon the 16th and 17th, returning to the Black River upon the 20th. On the 22nd it was at Messenger's Ferry and on the 27th it went to Bear Creek, where it established "Camp Sherman," remaining there until September 26th.

CHAPTER XXI.

Extracts from Keady's Diary—Guerilla bands—the veterans' indifference—foragers—expedition towards Brownsville—Death of Captain Gordon—aboard the "Continental"—At LaGrange—chasing Forrest—Mrs. McClure visits the 47th—Southern prisoners—Army punishments—Forrest again active.

No better side light can be thrown upon daily life of the soldiers of the 47th at this time than by quoting from Keady's diary:

"July 12th—Colonel Bryner came from Vicksburg to Division Headquarters near Jackson, Miss.

July 15th—Major McClure got his commission as Colonel of the 47th.

July 18th—Peter Ferree, Company "H," on detached service, died near Jackson. Colonel McClure marked the spot where he was buried by lettering a tree over the grave.

July 24th—The 47th at Messenger's Ford on Black River. Chaplain Doane died upon Hospital Boat, also Henry Dutton of Company "A;" F. E. Russell of Company "E" died of wounds received May 22d.

July 25th—The 47th on duty at Messenger's Ford. They took all "Jay-hawked" horses, mules, carriages, etc., from soldiers coming in with the army from Jackson and filled an acre lot with this confiscated property for the Government.

July 28th—The 47th moved up and camped with the Division in the woods.

August 3rd—General Tuttle gone home to Iowa on leave and the Division in command of a Colonel.

August 5th—Two citizens from Peoria arrived to visit the regiment.

August 9th—The 47th is camped off by itself in the woods doing nothing. The camp is not far from Black River and is called "Camp Sherman."

August 16th—The two years of our enlistment is up, and we are camped in the Mississippi woods at "Camp Sherman."

September 23rd—General Tuttle having returned, he is again in command.

September 27th—The 47th, with the 2nd Brigade, moved eight miles to Black River railroad bridge.

September 30th—The 11th Illinois Cavalry (Peoria Regiment, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll) made a temporary part of our division, with other cavalry regiments.

October 2nd—General Tuttle has his wife and child here, a bright little boy in patched breeches.

October 5th—General Tuttle now commands 8,000 men, 11 Regiments Infantry, 5 Regiments Cavalry and 3 Batteries. General McPherson came out from Vicksburg to inspect us. He commands the 17th Army Corps and now also our Division of the 15th Army Corps.

October 6th—The 1st Kansas Mounted Infantry put in our Division for the present.

October 8th—A rebel flag of truce at Division headquarters tonight.

October 11th—A move expected soon; 500 sick of the Division sent to Vicksburg by railroad.

October 12th—Another rebel flag of truce today, with two rebel officers.

October 14th—General McPherson with troops came out from Vicksburg and our Division is concentrated ready to march."

With the fall of Vicksburg and the driving of Johnston from Jackson, all of the regular forces of the Confederate army disappeared from that vicinity, but irregular forces and guerilla bands still infested the country, and occasionally

a small cavalry force would attempt a dash at some exposed point. They burned bridges, destroyed buildings and damaged the railroads, causing annoyance, but inflicting no great amount of injury. These predatory incursions kept the Union troops busy, and the 47th was not idle. Skirmishes were not infrequent, but as the enemy were not there for the purpose of fighting, they never stopped long enough to give these affairs the dignity of a battle. The authorities at Washington had begun the depletion of Grant's army, and the Grand Army of the Tennessee was rapidly disintegrating. One feature of a veteran regiment is the utter indifference as to its next movement. A veteran learns to read the signs; if camp it made in an unusually eligible spot near a good stream, and no important movement is in sight, preparations will be at once made as for a long stay. The camp will be a miniature city of tents, with wide and well-policed streets. Soon huts take the place of tents; in these will be built fire places and bunks; rudely constructed tables will be made and chairs and stools fashioned. The banks of the stream will be lined with men engaged in laundering, and limbs of trees and bushes will bear the regimental wash; pits will be dug for cooking and black pots hanging from cranes will emit savory odors.

Expert foragers, these "Yankee" soldiers, keen of perception and quick to learn, and within an hour they know the country for miles around and the name of every inhabitant, and, better still, the quantity and quality of the plantation "truck." Apples, peaches, melons, hams, bacon and "glorious mountain dew" are dragged from their hiding places and find place at his table. These soldier boys of the Union were home lovers, and the enemy was levied upon to gratify the instinct. They labored hard and often at this home making, though they knew marching orders might come upon the moment. In such camps company and regimental drill dress parade and inspection became part of the regular routine. This is the picture of the life at Black River bridge.

October 14th the "Eagle Brigade" marched to Messenger's Ford and became part of a force of about 8,000 men, composed of a regiment of mounted infantry, five regiments

of cavalry, two brigades from General John McArthur's Division and a portion of General John A. Logan's Division, the whole under command of General McPherson. This force crossed Black River and marched eastward towards Brownsville in pursuit of a force of Confederate cavalry who were in that neighborhood. The expedition lasted six days and was a running skirmish, which at times became so heavy as to approach the dignity of a battle.

October 20th the 47th was back at one of its old camps on the Black River at Hebron's Place. The night of October 26th Captain Thompson Gordon of Company "H" died. He was the last of the Captains in the 47th who left Peoria with that rank.

November 7th the Division moved down to Vicksburg and embarked upon steamers for up the river, the 47th going upon the "Continental." Memphis was made. From Memphis the brigade went by rail to La Grange, Tenn., forty miles east. Eight miles east of Memphis was a deep cut, and, while passing through it, the train was fired upon by a band of guerillas and several men of the 5th Minnesota wounded.

On the 13th tents were pitched in a grove of beautiful pines at La Grange and the place christened "Camp Evergreen." The 47th at La Grange mustered 175 for drill. Life at Camp Evergreen might have been a pleasant one but for the lack of civility displayed by the dashing Confederate cavalry leaders, Forrest, Furgeson and Lee, who persistently beat up peaceful posts and required the attention of Mower's men.

December 2nd the brigade, with Waterhouse's Battery and six regiments of cavalry, started in pursuit of these picturesque raiders. The march was made through Grand Junction and Salisbury to Middleton, on the road to Pocahontas and Corinth. That night the camps of the two commands were but two miles apart, Forrest being in the rear of the Union force. At daylight of the 3d the pursuit was resumed, skirmishing took place and long range artillery practice, but Forrest refused to stand and moved on south without giving battle.

On the 4th the Confederates made a feint of engaging by displaying a force upon the nearby hills, while their main force crossed the railroad at Moscow, where they stood for an hour's engagement, but left as reinforcements began to arrive, after tearing up the railroad and inflicting such other damage as they could.

By December 6th Tennessee had grown too warm for Forrest and he was in full retreat southward; but turning again, once more became active. Scouting parties were organized and sent against these marauders, and in several of these the 47th participated. From the 6th until the 20th the 47th remained quietly in camp. Many of the regiment went home on furlough and others returned, amongst them Surgeon Lucas, who brought with him a flag presented to the regiment by citizens of Peoria. Colonel McClure's wife also visited him in camp. At this time the National Government had begun to organize Negro Regiments in earnest, and General Tuttle received orders to organize one regiment at La Grange. Commissions were offered to men in his command, but none were accepted by members of the 47th.

The horrors of Andersonville and Libby were coming to light, and Chaplain Miner of the 7th Illinois Cavalry told of his experiences in Libby prison to members of the brigade in a lecture given while at "Camp Evergreen."

Without doubt most of the suffering inflicted upon Union prisoners arose from the hatred and bitterness aroused by the use in the Union army of colored soldiers. That supplies were plenty is abundantly proven by the fact that our troops found ample to supply their wants in their many scoutings and raids, and the starving of Union prisoners was inexcusable.

The 47th was not without its experiences in these southern hells at Cahawba, Salisbury, Andersonville, Belle Isle and Libby, its captured being confined in all of these prisons.

The bitterest of all conflicts is "Civil War," and he who paints its picture truly must use the most vivid colors. No pen can describe the sickening horrors of southern prison life nor the inhumanity of many of their keepers. For white

officers commanding colored troops especially were reserved the choicest of barbarities. Despite all of this every effort was made by Grant, Sherman and the leaders of the Union armies to show every consideration towards those sections of country held by their armies. Lawlessness was sternly forbidden and severest punishment inflicted for disobedience. Army penalties are severe. To be kept marching for hours carrying a log of wood at "right shoulder;" tied up by the thumbs to the limb of a tree, with toes barely touching the ground; carrying a knapsack loaded with rock and kept moving at point of bayonet 'neath broiling sun; to be bucked and gagged for hours; to stand upon barrel head bearing upon back a placard labeled "Thief;" these were the most common forms of punishment, and these penalties were inflicted for despoiling a foe whose friends were maltreating and starving the tenderly nurtured boys who wore the Union blue.

December 20th the 47th, 11th Missouri and the Waterhouse Battery took a train eastward and again started in pursuit of Forrest, going to Corinth and from thence heading toward Jackson, Tenn. After marching over fifty miles northwest of Corinth, Forrest was intercepted and compelled to turn westward, after which the Union force once more returned to winter quarters at La Grange. Upon this expedition the regiment marched over one hundred miles, passing through Purdy and Jackson and foraging off the country. Fat fowls were "aplenty" and "the living" of the choicest. The trip was of eight days' duration. Forrest crossed the railroad at Moscow, moving southward, leaving the Union forces disappointed at their inability to overtake and capture this wily foe.



SURGEON HENRY T. ANTES.

Assistant Surgeon 33d Illinois Infantry, November 1862—May '65.

Promoted Surgeon 47th Illinois Infantry, May 19, 1865. Mustered out January 21, 1866.



**QUARTERMASTER
SAMUEL A. L. LAW**

Enlisted 1st Sergeant Co. C. Aug. 18, 1861.
Promoted 2d Lieutenant, June 17, 1862.
Promoted 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1862.
Promoted Quartermaster, Aug. 8, 1863.
Mustered out, October 11, 1864.
Served as Volunteer to April 1st, 1865.



**ASST-SURGEON
LUTHER M. ANDREWS.**

Appointed December 5, 1862.
Mustered out, October 11, 1864.

CHAPTER XXII.

Intense cold—preparations for Red River campaign—re-enlisting—guarding cotton—supplies for Sherman—on steamer “Mars” bound for Red River—“A wise dispensation of Providence”—Fort Scurry—individual courage—capture of Fort de Russy—awaiting Banks—Henderson’s Hill.

January 1, 1864, found the regiment still at La Grange, Tenn. The weather was very cold. Forrest was pestiferously active and the Union cavalry, still pursuing but never able to snare him, arrived in camp suffering severely with the cold. Men detailed on picket had their feet frozen. On the 3d the 47th was detailed as guard to a large forage train. On the 5th the division was transferred to the 16th Army Corps, General Stephen Hurlbut commanding.

Preparations were being made for the Red River expedition. January 20th leading officers were sent for by Sherman to come to Memphis for consultation. The 15th Army Corps had already gone to Chattanooga and a general reorganization of the National forces in the West was taking place.

On the 26th Corinth was abandoned and guns and supplies removed. On the same day the 47th left La Grange guarding a wagon train to Memphis, and on the 30th took a boat for Vicksburg, arriving at their old camp at Black River bridge, back of the city, on the 4th of February.

On the 8th two squads were sent away; one to Memphis for the regimental baggage, and the other to Peoria on recruiting service. Re-enlistments were going on and the campaign of war was being replaced by a campaign of oratory. Patriotism, honor, glory, all were appealed to as inducements for the veterans to enter upon another three years of service.

On the 9th Major Bowyer of the 11th Missouri made an able and eloquent address to the boys of the 47th and the excitement reached fever heat.

February 10th a Confederate prisoner was placed in chains as hostage for some men of the 35th Iowa who had been captured and were threatened with death. The 16th the regiment was detailed to guard a cotton train that brought in 75 bales which had been confiscated by the government and on the 22nd another train of 400 bales was brought in. These were valuable seizures, as cotton was worth, at that period of the war, fifty cents per pound.

February 24th one hundred and twelve men, fully one-half of the effective force of the regiment, were sworn in for three years more; nor did this represent all who re-entered the service, for many more upon the expiration of their terms were mustered out, returned home, and, after a brief stay, again entered the service, enlisting in either their old regiment or some other organization.

February 27th the brigade left its camp on the Big Black with a supply train for Sherman, who was returning from his big raid to Meriden and Jackson. His advance was met at Jackson, Miss.. the stores delivered and the march resumed towards Canton, Miss., which place was captured and destroyed on the 1st of March.

At Canton over \$2,000,000.00 worth of supplies fell into the hands of the Union forces. The property was loaded into the empty wagons until they were full to overflowing and the balance was destroyed. The regiment arrived in camp again on the 3rd, having marched 175 miles upon this trip.

On the 4th they marched to Vicksburg and on the 5th General Mower assumed command of the division, superseding General Tuttle, and Colonel Lucius F. Hubbard became the brigade commander.

For four days they were camped upon the flats south of Vicksburg, when they went on board the steamer "Mars," and on the 10th of March were steaming with the fleet down the Mississippi River, embarked upon the ill-starred expedi-

tion of Banks up the Red River. Upon the morning of the 11th, shortly after midnight, the "Mars" tied up at the mouth of Red River to await the arrival of the fleet of Admiral Porter. Here the farmer boys of the 47th caught their first sight of ocean vessels, several warships having joined the expedition at Natchez, Miss. General A. J. Smith here assumed command of the land forces of the detachments of the 16th and 17th Army Corps.

The Red River campaign was one filled with anger and mortification, yet replete with honors and glory for the Divisions of these two army corps. Loaned by Sherman to Banks for only thirty days, with a distinct understanding that they were to be returned to Sherman's army in time to participate in the grand operations Grant was then contemplating, they did not get back from this expedition until nearly three months after, and took no part with their comrades in that wonderful triumphant march to the sea, and never again rejoined Sherman.

Whatever its merits, the Red River campaign was viewed by Sherman's veterans as a veritable cotton raid for the enrichment of speculators, and was, therefore, extremely repugnant and entered upon by them with ill grace. That they were with Banks, however, proved "a wise dispensation of Providence," for without them his army would have been annihilated.

In the morning, March 12, 1864, Porter's fleet moved up the Red River, the transports following a short distance in the rear. Eleven miles up the river a turn was made into Atchafaylaya Bay and that night the transports tied up near a deserted earthworks of the enemy.

The next morning a landing was effected and the troops moved upon "Fort Scurry," which the Confederates abandoned in haste. An heroic incident of this day, and indicative of the dash and courage of Mower's men, was the capture by three of his staff and four orderlies, who pursued the retreating Confederates, of 14 Confederates, 6 six-mule teams and an ox team. Three of these orderlies were Cyrus Kingman, James Drummond and Richard Rogers of the 47th.

On the 14th the brigade, together with the 1st Brigade, resumed the march overland, the fleet continuing its advance up the river. At 10 o'clock that night they reached the plantation of Colonel Howard and in the morning continued, by way of Moroville, Mansura and Marksville, making a forced march of thirty miles to Fort De Russy. The enemy kept up a brisk skirmish fire the entire distance, retiring slowly as the Union column advanced. Arriving at Fort De Russy the two brigades were formed in line and led by Generals A. J. Smith and Joseph A. Mower; the fort was stormed and carried at the point of the bayonet.

The loss in this engagement was small; seven killed and forty-one wounded. The entire garrison of 350 men was surrendered, together with ten guns, over 400 horses and a quantity of ammunition and stores. Five thousand Confederates had previously made their escape. The "Eagle Brigade" was left as a garrison and the remainder of the force continued up the river in pursuit of the retreating enemy.

Upon the arrival of the fleet the 47th, together with the rest of the brigade, re-embarked and continued up Red River to Alexandria, Louisiana, where it arrived on the 16th and went into camp to await the arrival of the army under General N. P. Banks from New Orleans.

March 21st General Mower took his division and went upon a scouting expedition in pursuit of the Confederate General "Dick" Taylor, who was found posted at Henderson's Hill. That night bivouac fires were lighted and Mower made a display of large force. The 11th Missouri, 33d and 35th Iowa were detached and making a wide detour reached the enemy's rear. A courier from Taylor's camp was captured by falling into the hands of a Union picket, to whom he had given the countersign, thinking them friends. With the countersign in their possession the Union troops captured the Confederate outposts without the firing of a gun and, surrounding their camp, secured the surrender of 350 men of the 2d Louisiana Cavalry, Edgar's Battery of four guns and their wagon train. The next day they were again upon the march up the river from Alexandria, General N. P. Banks in command of the entire force.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Banks takes the lead—skirmishing—a straggling army—Smith's solid ranks—"God bless you, General, you have saved the army"—Sabine cross roads—panic-stricken—the 77th Illinois—Pleasant Hill—a decisive victory.

On March 26th the army moved forward, Banks' command taking the lead. The weather was foggy and rainy. The night of the 26th the 47th camped at "Henderson's Hill," and the next night reached "Cotile Landing," having marched since leaving Canton, Mississippi, a total distance of 356 miles.

April 1st the brigade embarked upon the transports at "Cotile Landing" and moved up to "Grand Ecore," eighty miles above Alexandria, where they again disembarked on the 3d. Along the route small detachments of the enemy were constantly hovering near, watching for a chance to make a foray, firing into the transports and taking "pot shots" as opportunity offered. Skirmishes were of frequent occurrence.

On the 3d, during one of these attacks, Cyrus Kingman of Company "B" shot one of the Confederates thus engaged. When a "Johnny" was out seeking trouble, he could always find it if he only ran across "Cy."

On the 7th the brigade marched towards Pleasant Hill, but was obliged to move slowly as they were marching in the rear of the army over bad roads, with the trains of the cavalry of the 13th Corps in their immediate front. That night they bivouaced within eight miles of Grand Ecore. The morning of the 8th the command moved at daylight and made twenty miles that day, camping at night two miles from Pleasant Hill.

A commander should be merciful to his men, but mercy must be measured with judgment. Marching is fatiguing and it is restful to troops to be strung far along the line of march. One can in a measure avoid mud or dust and may move at ease. But in an enemy's country such ease may prove fatal. Banks' men were marching loosely and his column stretched for twenty miles. Smith's and Mower's men were marching in compact body close up to the train in their front; Banks' army holding the advance, marching at will, with immense supply trains to provide their needs, were having, comparatively, comfort. Smith's and Mower's little army following were impeded by the larger army in their front, but these men who had lived for weeks in the rear of Vicksburg without supply trains or tents, whose requirements were no greater than an enemy's country afforded, who on foot had chased Forrest's superb cavalry for an hundred miles at a time, who had never been and never were to be whipped; these men had little use for a wagon train, and their column extended no farther than the necessary wheeling distance, as elbow touched elbow, whether assaulted by fierce sun or blinding storm upon their marchings, and an assailing enemy found them ever ready. These were the men who followed in Banks' rear and whose steady courage saved his army from capture and prisons.

It was just after the final charge that closed the battle at Pleasant Hill that General Banks rode up to General A. J. Smith and, grasping his hand, exclaimed, "God bless you, General; you have saved the army."

As they marched towards camp that afternoon of the 8th, heavy cannonading was heard at the front where the cavalry and 13th Corps were engaged with the Confederate army under General "Dick" Taylor, about eight miles beyond Pleasant Hill at Sabine Cross Roads. General Taylor had not intended to bring on this engagement. He had sent out a force to drive back the advance of Banks' army before going into camp for the night, but as the forces became engaged the fight waxed warmer and more and more troops were pushed into action until it became general. There was rich booty for the "boys in butternut" in Banks' wagon trains,

and bravely they fought to secure it and as bravely but vainly the boys in blue "fought to save."

Banks' skirmish line was driven back upon the main body. His batteries were pushed forward and fought gallantly. Double charges of cannister were served and did terrible execution. General Alfred Mouton of the Confederate army was shot down while leading a charge, but nothing daunted, the enemy still pressed on and many of the guns were taken. The wagon trains blocked the narrow road which led through a dense wood, and it was with the utmost difficulty the infantry could be brought forward. For an hour and a half the battle raged, when suddenly the whole line gave way and Banks' army became panic-stricken.

An army in panic is a frightened, rushing, disorganized mass, shouting, swearing, crushing everything before it, fleeing from imaginary fears, a swirling pool of excited men; arms are thrown aside, horses seized, the wounded forgotten and dead trampled upon; everything is swept before a stream of men bereft of reason.

There were men, "the bravest of the brave," in that terrible vortex of racing men. There were regiments eager to fight but helpless in the wild stampede. Of those was the 77th Illinois. They had fought like demons and had gone down as ripened grain before the reaper's sickle. There would be weeping in many homes in Peoria when the news of this day's battle would reach Illinois. Colonel Lysander Webb was dead and nearly all of the regiment who had not fallen were prisoners. Heroic soldiers, you of the 77th, and shafts to heroes reared contain no nobler names than yours. For two miles the flight continued until the advance line of the 19th Corps was reached, behind which the fleeing army forgot their fears and insanity gave place to reason.

The enemy maintaining a fierce pursuit attacked the line of the 19th Corps with a rush. Their heroism was magnificent. They were flushed with victory and confident, but night veiled the day's carnage in darkness and after a few volleys the battle closed.

The loss to the Union forces was 1,800 men killed, wounded and captured; 10 guns and 156 wagons filled with

supplies. That night Banks fell back to Pleasant Hill, a distance of fifteen miles.

There is plenty of good plunder to be found upon the line of retreat of a fleeing army and the Confederates required time to collect the scattered treasure. Had you asked the boys of the "Eagle Brigade" as to the character of the loot obtained by "Dick" Taylor's "gray-backs" from Banks' abandoned wagons, they would have told you and told you in all earnestness, too, "white shirts and paper collars."

It was four o'clock the next day before the enemy appeared in force and fell with crushing effect upon the 19th Corps. By five o'clock a furious battle was raging. The 19th Corps was forced to give way and fell back upon Smith and Mower, who had been held in reserve. From the first moment they had heard the sound of the guns in their front these two Generals had been restless and impatient. From whatever source it arose it is indisputable that every man in the commands of Smith and Mower held Banks, as a General, in contempt from the first and had no confidence in his ability as a fighter. They now felt that their judgment had proven accurate, for here was defeat to his entire force in two pitched battles. It was now their turn. The exultant enemy had forced the 19th Corps to fall behind the line of Smith and Mower, which had opened to receive them, and were in possession of Taylor's battery. Before them remained but a little handful of men and they, too, would soon be wiped out as had been the others with whom they had fought these two days. With demoniac fury they pressed on, those two lines of gray. On towards those veterans of Sherman by whom they were received with royal salute. Every gun had been loaded to the very muzzle; seven thousand men waited, with finger upon rifle trigger, for the death signal. At the proper time it came and as one every piece was discharged, rifle and gun flamed and in an instant of time one thousand brave men of the Southland passed into eternity or were maimed for life. The Confederate center was completely crushed. Mower's massive head, tawny crowned, was moving restlessly from side to side like that of an angry lion. "Old Abe" was prancing upon his shield, giving forth fierce screams that pierced the



GEN. DAVID W. MAGEE.

Served in Mexican war, 1846-48.
Lieut.-Colonel 86th Illinois Infantry August '62-March '64.
Appointed Colonel 47th Illinois Infantry March 25, 1865.
Promoted Brevet Brigadier General March 13, 1865.
Mustered out January 21, 1866.

thunders of conflict, and his wings flapping the air and beating his sides was as the throbbing of drums.

The wind swept the battle smoke in front of the Confederate line where it hung like a veil, dun-colored and gray. fringed with chocolate, russet and red, rent here and there with flash of bursting fire. The inspiration of victory swept the Union line. The supreme moment had come and Mower's swift orders rang with the note of success—"charge." McClure repeated the order to the 47th, which was received from Hubbard, who was in command of the brigade. The line swept forward with a cheer.

The sun shone full in their faces. Fevered guns sobbed in agony. In the clear light could be seen the circling blades of Puterbaugh, Kinnear and Townsend urging forward the men of the 47th whose bayonets glowed with the red rays of sinking sun. Like an avalanche they rent the enemy's lines and scattered them like chaff. For three miles they were pushed before a halt was called. That Saturday night the sun went down upon a brave but defeated foe.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Smith and Mower win the honors—a Sabbath morning scene—eager to pursue—Banks orders a retreat—bitterness of Sherman's men—returning for the transports—Smith and Mower guard the rear—engagement at Monetis Bluff—Cane River and Clouterville—daily fighting—government cotton—successful passage of the fleet.

The heroes of the fight at Pleasant Hill were Generals A. J. Smith and Joseph A. Mower. They had saved the army. Every officer and man in their command had behaved with conspicuous gallantry. Colonel Wm. F. Lynch, commanding the 3d Brigade of the 3d Division, with a small detachment captured three Confederate caissons filled with ammunition and shot down a Confederate soldier with his own hand. The 2d Brigade of the same Division under Colonel W. T. Shaw, receiving a charge of Confederate cavalry, emptied every saddle, not ten escaping of four hundred.

Sabbath morning saw a grewsome sight. Stark and pallid lay the dead with faces upturned; gray-bearded men and beardless boys, the blue and the gray, side by side; broken wagons and disabled guns; dead animals and wounded; shattered muskets, blood stained cartridge boxes; the wounded dying, not from wounds but for want of water. There was none to be had for miles. The dead lay in groups. In the three days Banks had lost four thousand men, one-half of whom were killed or wounded. The Confederate loss is known only to God and the recording angel.

Smith and Mower were eager to pursue and every preparation was made to follow up their signal success but Banks had received his fill and ordered a retreat.

Strange maneuvering this to the bronzed veterans of Sherman—retreating from a defeated and fleeing enemy. It

is not for the soldiers of Smith and Mower to find excuse. These officers had begged with tears and quivering lips for permission to press their victory, but were refused permission even to remain and bury their dead. Others may explain as best they can.

Those who were most severely wounded, those who deserved the tenderest pity and care, were left behind in charge of detailed surgeons and men, in "camp meeting" sheds to such mercy as might be accorded in southern prisons; others were loaded upon horses, in ambulances and upon guns; the dead were left unburied and the retreat began. Banks' orders were imperative.

Curses were loud and deep in the divisions of the 16th and 17th Army Corps. When Banks and his staff appeared they were received in sullen silence, or from some unseen quarter came remarks not complimentary in their nature, but for Smith and Mower was wild enthusiasm and enthusiastic cheers.

There was, however, one source of satisfaction. They were going back and would soon again be with Sherman. Alas, "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a gley." They were never again to be under his command.

To retreat was disgrace; to leave the dead and the dying upon a field of victory, damnable; to desert their comrades, who under General Thomas Kilby Smith were upon the transports thirty miles up the river, was cowardly. Grand Ecore was reached on the evening of the 11th. Two days passed and no news having been received from the transports, except that they had been attacked by artillery and infantry from both sides of the river, two brigades were dispatched by General A. J. Smith to their relief. That night this force and the fleet were united at Campti, twelve miles up the river. By rare skill, energy and good judgment the fleet had run the gauntlet of Confederate batteries successfully. They had gone by water within sixty miles of Shreveport, unconscious of the army's defeat, and their return was an almost miraculous escape from gravest peril. Bullet scarred and battered the transports bore a sorry appearance when on the 14th they were all safely back at Grand Ecore.

On the 20th the brigade was at Natchitoches, and on the following day took up the line of retreat towards Alexandria, the different divisions alternating upon the march each day.

Banks was already far in advance, Smith and Mower protecting the rear of his retreating army. Close behind pressed the enemy; the Union rear was skirmishing, almost without intermission. and twice during the march, line of battle was formed and well merited reproof administered to the too rash pursuers.

On the 23d three brisk engagements were had at Monetis Bluff, Cane River and Clouterville, in which 350 were killed and wounded. The Confederate loss was considerably larger. The 47th was in the engagement at Clouterville, which lasted something over one hour. Upon this retreat the boys found rest as best they could. Camping was out of the question.

On the 24th they were at Cotile Landing. That day the enemy, 5,000 strong, charged the retreating army but were beaten off. pontoons were thrown across Cane River and the brigade crossed over. At Cotile Bayou on the 25th the rear was again charged by the Confederates, but they were driven back by a well directed fire from one of Porter's gunboats. That night the 47th was camped at Bayou Rapids.

Alexandria was reached on the 26th. For one hundred miles from Pleasant Hill to Alexandria for sixteen days a running skirmish, almost ceaseless, had been maintained by Sherman's detachments of the 16th and 17th Corps in protecting Banks' demoralized army.

On the 28th the skirmishers of the 13th Corps were driven in and under orders from Banks, thrice repeated, the corps fell reluctantly back, abandoning and setting on fire their camp and garrison equipage and stores. A large portion of these supplies was saved by Shaw's Brigade of the 16th Corps, who, under orders from General A. J. Smith, put out the fires and rescued them.

Imagine, if you can, the shame of those brave boys of the 13th Corps, for there were no better soldiers in the Union army, at being obliged under such incompetent officers to suffer the humiliation of defeat and the mortification of un-

necessarily destroying stores. Three times was the orders given before they obeyed. That day the 47th hissed Banks as he rode by.

Beyond Alexandria the fleet could not go because of the rapidly falling water. On every side the Confederate forces had hemmed in the Union army and fleet and were enjoying good gunning. From below reinforcements arrived and broke the blockade, but the fleet was unable to pass the falls above, and the army lay at Alexandria until the 13th of May, by which time dams had been constructed, the vessels freed and the retreat resumed.

May 2d the 16th Army Corps was sent out under General Mower towards Clouterville to hold the enemy in check and to get and hold a quantity of forage collected there. For eight days they were engaged in continual skirmish, developing at times in fierce battle. In one of these engagements, May 5th, the 47th fired forty rounds of cartridges. In this expedition was displayed to fullest extent the magnificent qualities of the 5th Minnesota as ideal skirmishers and from them the 47th received many valuable suggestions. On the 7th Mower drove the Confederates for a distance of ten miles. It was eight days filled with trouble for the Confederates opposed to Mower.

While at Alexandria, boat load after boat load of cotton was sent down the river. How much went to the Government could possibly be ascertained from the books of the Treasury Department. In the construction of the dam for the relief of the fleet, houses were demolished for material and one of them was the military school in which General Sherman taught before the war. From the sides of the gunboats the iron plates were stripped to lighten them. On the 9th the dam broke and part of the fleet passed over and went down the river to clear out the enemy who were endeavoring to obstruct the stream below.

By the 13th the entire fleet had successfully passed the rapids. Alexandria was left in flames. Banks took the place of safety with the advance and left Smith and Mower to hold back the enemy. In some respects Banks was a man of discerning judgment.

CHAPTER XXV.

Report of Admiral David D. Porter—following the flight of the fleet—Keady and Zinser.

Wonder increases and admiration becomes adoration in contemplating the stupendous achievements of the volunteer army of the Civil War. What follows has no relation to the service of the 47th, save as they were spectators of one of the most marvelous and successful engineering feats upon record. The story is in the words of Admiral David D. Porter, and is told in the simple way of a sailor making report to his superior and yet, unconsciously, he imparts a glow to his words that lights up a picture of Faith, Perseverance and Success.

“Flag Ship ‘Black Hawk,’

Mouth Red River, May 16th, 1864.

Hon, Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the vessels lately caught by low water above the falls at Alexandria have been released from the unpleasant position. The water had fallen so low that I had no hope or expectation of getting the vessels out this season, and as the army had made arrangements to evacuate the country, I saw nothing before me but the destruction of the best part of the Mississippi squadron. There seems to have been an especial Providence looking out for us in providing a man equal to the emergency. Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, acting engineer of the 19th Army Corps, proposed the plan of building a series of dams across the rocks at the falls and raising the water high enough to let the vessels pass over. This proposition looked like madness, and the best engineers ridiculed it, but Colonel Bailey was so sanguine of success that I requested General Banks to have it done, and he entered heartily into the work.

Provisions were short and forage was almost out and the dam was promised to be finished in ten days or the army would have to leave us. I was doubtful about the time, but had no doubt about the ultimate success, if time would only permit. General Banks placed at the disposal of Colonel Bailey all the force he required, consisting of some 3,000 men and 200 or 300 wagons. All the neighboring steam mills were torn down for material. Two or three regiments of Maine men were set to work felling trees, and on the second day of my arrival in Alexandria from Grand Ecore the work had fairly begun. Trees were falling with great rapidity; teams were moving in all directions, bringing in brick and stone; quarries were opened; flat boats were built to bring stone down from above, and every man seemed to be working with a vigor I have seldom seen equalled, while perhaps not one in fifty believed in the success of the undertaking.

These falls are about a mile in length, filled with rugged rocks over which at the present stage of water it seemed to be impossible to make a channel. The work was commenced by running out from the left bank of the river a tree dam made of the bodies of very large trees and brush and brick and stone, cross tied with other heavy timber and strengthened in every way which ingenuity would devise. This was now about three hundred feet into the river. Four large coal barges were then filled with brick and sunk at the end of it. From the right bank of the river cribs filled with stone were built out to meet the barges, all of which was successfully accomplished, notwithstanding there was a current running of nine miles an hour which threatened to sweep everything before it. It will take too much time to enter into the details of this truly wonderful work. Suffice it to say that the dam had nearly reached completion in eight days' working time and the water had risen sufficiently on the upper falls to allow the Fort Hindman, Osage and Neosha to get down and be ready to pass the dam. In another day it would have been high enough to enable all the other vessels to pass the upper falls. Unfortunately on the morning of the 9th instant the pressure of water be-

came so great that it swept away two of the stone barges which swung in below the dam on one side.

This accident to the dam, instead of disheartening Colonel Bailey, only induced him to renew his exertions after he had seen the success of getting four vessels through. The noble-hearted soldiers seeing their labor of the last eight days swept away in a moment, cheerfully went to work to repair damages, being confident now that all the gunboats would be finally brought over. These men had been working for eight days and nights, up to their necks in water in the broiling sun, cutting trees and wheeling bricks, and nothing but good humor prevailed among them.

The force of the water and current being too great to construct a continuous dam of six hundred feet across the river in so short a time, Colonel Bailey determined to leave a gap of fifty-five feet in the dam and build a series of wing dams on the upper falls. This was accomplished in three days' time.

Words are inadequate to express the admiration I feel for the ability of Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey. This is without doubt the best engineering feat performed. Under the best circumstances a private company would not have completed this work under one year and to an ordinary mind the whole thing would have appeared an utter impossibility. Leaving out his ability as an engineer, the credit he has conferred upon the country, he has saved to the Union a valuable fleet, worth nearly \$2,000,000 more; he has deprived the enemy of a triumph which would have emboldened them to carry on this war a year or two longer, for the departure of the army was a fixed fact and there was nothing left for me to do in case that event occurred but destroy every part of the vessels so that the rebels could make nothing of them. The highest honors the Government can bestow upon Colonel Bailey can never repay him for the service he has rendered his country.

If this expedition has not been so successful as the country hoped for, it has exhibited the indomitable spirit of eastern and western men to overcome obstacles deemed by

most people insurmountable. It has presented a new feature in the war, nothing like which has ever been accomplished before.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

David D. Porter,

Rear Admiral."

Men detailed upon duty on the transports had their vivid experiences as well as those with the marching columns. Hovering upon the outskirts of the retreating army, like birds of evil, swarmed the Confederate Cavalry. Following the flight of the fleet they hung along both shores of the river; concealed in the underbrush, hiding behind the high levees, hornet-like they sprang upon the transports and stung. Cotton bales and forage piled along the vessels' sides concealed and protected the detachments detailed as guards, and from behind these defenses the Union sharpshooters watched every opportunity for a shot at their pursuers. On the headquarters boat, the "Des Moines," was a detachment of the 47th. Tom Keady and George Zinser were there and the blistered lips of their ready rifles gave the kiss of death to more than one too ardent pursuer. From the lower decks two field pieces tossed "bon-bons" into the smoking woods and like frightened partridges the enemy would rise, mount their horses and away to some fresh point of vantage. And so guns blazed, men fled and men pursued, mile after mile, day after day, along the windings of Red River.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Mansura—beauty of the morning—the fight—Bayou de Glaze—severe fighting—the 47th fires over seventy rounds—the steamboat bridge—parting with Banks—Smith's report—prisoners of war.

The brigade left Governor Moore's plantation on the 14th, arriving at Marksville on the 15th. The next morning found the enemy in front in line of battle at Mansura (or Belle Prairie). No time was given to prepare a breakfast and the boys turned out hungry and cross.

The 19th Corps took the initiative. The rising sun, touching with golden fire the dew drops still sparkling upon the bosom of a verdant plain, beheld a glorious scene. The battlefield at Mansura was a beautiful prairie several miles in extent, fringed with a heavy timber. To the front and partially concealed by the woods lay the enemy in force. To the left, advancing across the open field were the skirmishers of the 19th Corps, running, kneeling, firing, taking advantage of the slightest protection, flitting like birds in search of prey. Behind them followed the heavy columns of the 19th Corps in line of battle and back of them again those of the 13th Corps. On the right were the once derided, ragged and rugged veterans of Sherman. Everywhere banners were waving, resplendent in the sunlight. The advance of Smith and Mower changed from column of regiments to an echelon and from that to line of battle. Four batteries of heavy guns opening fire upon Smith and Mower fully revealed the enemy's position and was seemingly the signal for the 19th Corps to halt, for the work from now on was left to Sherman's men. For four hours the battle raged. The stubborn enemy held tenaciously to his position which was charged again and again, but at last he was compelled re-

luctantly to yield. Once more the immense wagon trains of Banks interfered by impeding pursuit and his orders put a stop to the proper following up of victory.

On the 18th occurred the fight at Yellow Bayou (or Bayou DeGlaze). The detachments of the 16th and 17th Corps were lying in line protecting the crossing of the other corps. Here General "Dick" Taylor made his last determined attack upon the National lines. Mower was in sole command, General A. J. Smith being at the landing, probably eager to see Banks across the Atchafalaya and well rid of. For two miles Mower drove the Confederates across an open field, through the woods and briars, over fallen trees, up to the very mouths of twenty pieces of well-posted artillery, behind which lay a superior force.

Withdrawing across the field, concealing his position behind a thicket, double charging his guns and bringing them up to close range, Mower awaited the advance of the Confederate lines. They soon came; the batteries swept their front and the bayonet did the rest. The slaughter was terrible and the enemy retired to the protection of its guns. Again Mower withdrew and was again charged. The fire became so heavy that the thicket was ignited and became an impassable barrier between the combatants. Mower withdrew to the open field and bivouaced for the night. One hundred and fifty-six prisoners were captured in the charge. Mower's loss was 38 killed, 226 wounded, 3 missing; total, 267. The enemy's loss was over 700. In the engagement the 47th fired over seventy rounds of ammunition.

The next day the brigade crossed to the east side of the Bayou and watched the 13th and 19th Corps cross the bridge over the Atchafalaya. This famous bridge was formed by lashing steamboats together. On the 20th. with a last parting shot at their pursuers, the "Eagle Brigade" crossed the river and camped a short distance from the river.

On the 21st the Mississippi was reached and Banks reluctantly parted with. *One learns to love the cripple whom he has cared for and protected.*

Porter's fleet passing out of the mouth of Red River was ready and the commands of Smith and Mower were soon embarked. The black smoke poured from the steamers' stacks and the ascent of the Mississippi began.

General A. J. Smith thus sums up the results of the expedition: "I captured with my command 22 pieces of artillery, 1,757 prisoners and Fort De Russy, with a strong casemated battery which the gunboats would not have been able to pass. My loss was 153 killed, 849 wounded and 133 missing, total 1,135; also one 6 mule wagon. My entire command numbered 9,200."

Smith was made a Major-General. One of the most efficient men upon this campaign was A. J. Hough, Smith's Adjutant-General. He was from Peoria and a member of the old National Blues.

While in several instances the 47th had narrow escapes from being cut off, it was yet peculiarly fortunate in losing but few men by capture. This was largely due to superior discipline which led to little straggling and kept the boys closely together at all times. It was this same element which prevailed in Smith's command throughout the Red River campaign and constantly won victories where Banks' army met only defeat. There were, however, some who experienced the horrors of Confederate prisons at Salisbury, Columbia. Andersonville and other places. As the history of no regiment that saw three or more years of service would be complete without the story of captivity the following account of one who was confined at Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, where so many of the Peoria boys of the 77th Illinois, who were taken prisoners at Pleasant Hill, were sent and where they were held for fourteen months, will serve as a fair picture of all. It was written to the Peoria, Illinois, Transcript, from which we quote, by the Chaplain of the 108th Illinois:

"On Board Steamer Nebraska,
Below Baton Rouge, July 23d, 1864.

Editor Transcript:

Some of the prisoners had been captured two, three, ten, twelve, and some as long as nineteen months. During all

this time they never received even a shirt from their captors, or their friends at home, so far as I know. You may imagine what a spectacle we will make walking through the streets of New Orleans tomorrow (Sabbath) morning. Such fantastic patching, darning and cutting you never saw. Any piece of cloth was valued for the purpose of covering a rent. Many were captured without their knapsacks, and hence had scanty clothing to begin with. It is now reduced in many instances to shirt and drawers. Some have no shirt even, but in perhaps every such instance a blouse or some kind of coat has been procured."

After describing life at Camp Ford he adds: "The rations furnished were corn meal, unsifted, and fresh beef, one pound and a quarter each, with a little salt. This alone was furnished during the last two months, no sugar, no molasses, no vinegar, no flour, no rice, no beans, no spices, no coffee, no vegetables of any kind. Some of these things, it is true, were obtained but at fabulous prices. Flour sold as high as one dollar a pound, and corn meal at one dollar a pint, in greenbacks; and soap at two dollars. The common price of wheat flour has of late been fifty cents a pound in our money, or \$2.50 to \$3.00 in "Confed." This is a specimen of prices. The mystery is, where do the "rebs" get the money? Common soldiers will offer \$30.00 for a canteen, \$75.00 to \$100.00 for a hat, \$150.00 to \$200.00 for a pair of boots. The ruling price for paper now in Shreveport is \$5.00 a sheet. The most common linen coat, \$150.00, and a good one \$250.00.

You will believe me, Mr. Editor, that after three months of such experience as we have had a good federal welcome and dinner with Ensign Palmer (Archie' of the old National Blues) of your city and others on board the iron-clad Choctaw was duly appreciated. Many have tried to escape, but the pack of bloodhounds soon scent them out and they are compelled to return and perhaps be under guard for a few days and then be released to laugh their failure over with the rest."

There were prisons, the horrors of which no pen can fittingly describe. It is well for the Nation their story dis-

appear from its archives as seems they have nearly done. The few remaining copies of the "Report of the Senate Committee upon the Conduct of the War" moulder upon cobwebbed shelves in unvisited attics.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Back at Vicksburg—Lake Chicot—Death of Captain Frank Biser and Henry Proctor—Major Miles wounded—a beautiful sight—at Memphis—a military execution—Forrest—Guntown, Mississippi—Massacre at Fort Pillow—veteran furlough.

May 22d Natchez was reached and a little after midnight of the 24th the fleet arrived at Vicksburg and by daylight most of the troops were ashore. The regiment remained at Vicksburg until the 4th of June. Points of interest were visited; not the least of these where the terrible charge was made on the 22d of May and the spot where once grew the famous Pemberton Oak, beneath which the surrender took place; not a vestige of it remaining. The caves were curiosities and the Court House, whose dome crowned the flight of the bursting shells and for days glistened in the July sun before the eyes of the encompassing army of Grant, was not devoid of interest. These few days of rest were like an outing to one overworked and weary.

On the 4th of June the brigade was again aboard the transports and with other troops proceeded up the river. Marmaduke's Brigade, which for several days had been operating along the Mississippi, watching for transports and passing vessels, was found near Sunnyside. Under orders from General A. J. Smith, General Mower, on the evening of the 5th, disembarked the "Eagle Brigade," under command of Colonel Lucius F. Hubbard of the 5th Minnesota and the 3d Brigade commanded by Major George W. Van Beek of the 33d Missouri, and bivouaced on the river's bank. The morning of the 6th at six o'clock Mower moved against Lake Village, eight miles distant. A short distance from the village the enemy's skirmishers were met. The

rain was pouring down. The 47th was in the advance. Smith had by this time arrived and assumed command. By order of General Mower, Colonel Hubbard directed five companies of the 47th to deploy as skirmishers and to move forward as fast as possible. The balance of the force was formed in line of battle to support the skirmishers. At first the enemy were stubborn and refused to yield, but gradually they gave way and the skirmishing was kept up for several miles until they reached the north side of Ditch Bayou. Here they had placed a splendid battery along the edges of the timber skirting the Bayou. This battery consisted of four guns and was superbly served and behind it were four regiments in support. Concealed by the woods with a deep ditch in their front the Confederate line was in strong position. In the open, advancing until within short musket range, were the gallant veterans who had so long campaigned together under Smith and Mower. The skirmish line was now increased by the full regiment and pushed forward to the extreme edge of the ditch. Exposed as they were, the loss was heavy upon the skirmish line, but the enemy were not the gainers, for every man upon that line had in his three years of service become a sharpshooter of the first order. The gunners were soon driven from their guns by the accurate and severe fire from Mower's men and their battery was compelled to move to the rear. At one of the guns but a single man was left. He attached a rope to the gun and it was thus dragged away.

The enemy's skirmish line was still strong and well protected by the timber and undulations of the ground. Colonel Hubbard commanding the "Eagle Brigade" pushed forward more skirmishers and the Confederate line was driven back. The bridge was gone, the ditch filled with water, the bank high, but nothing could stop the onward rush of the elated veterans of this staunch old brigade and the enemy was pursued to Lakeville. For the numbers engaged, this was one of the severest fights the brigade had experienced. The 47th lost seven killed and twenty-three wounded. Among the killed were Captain Frank Biser of Company "B," and Henry A. Proctor of Company "A." Major J. B. Miles was severely wounded.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD E. BONHAM.

Enlisted as Private Company G, August 16, 1861.
Promoted, 1st Sergeant.
Promoted, 2d Lieutenant, Nov. 27, 1862.
Promoted, 1st Lieutenant, July 13, 1863.
Promoted, Major, October 11, 1864.
Promoted, Lieut.-Colonel, March 27th, 1865.
Mustered out, January 21, 1866.

One third of the Union force engaged at Lake Chicot, as this engagement was called, was killed or wounded. Mower's horse was shot twice; McClure's once. Re-embarking, the fleet, consisting of seven gunboats and twenty transports, continued up the river. It was a grand sight, those steamers with their billowing smoke stacks, flying flags, decks lined with men and glistening guns. Across the waters came the roll of drums or the bugles' mellow notes. Here was all the panoply and pomp of war.

On June 10th the 47th landed at Memphis and camped in the suburbs.

War has sterner tragedies than those enacted upon battlefield or in prison or hospital. Tragedies, which to the credit of the vast armies engaged in the Civil War, were exceedingly rare. One of these the 47th was called upon to witness at Memphis the very day they landed; a military execution. In April three soldiers of an Eastern Cavalry Regiment left camp and, becoming drunk, met upon one of the roads leading into Memphis, a citizen and his wife proceeding to town in a wagon. Drawing their revolvers they compelled the citizen to flee as they fired after him. The woman left alone was outraged and robbed of \$150.00. The men were apprehended, tried by court-martial and sentenced to death. The execution took place the day the 47th reached Memphis. In and around the city lay no less than twelve or fifteen thousand troops. At three o'clock this entire force was paraded and formed in Hollow Square south of Memphis. A procession was formed and the criminals marched around in front of the lines. First came a brass band playing a dirge, then came the executioners, three details of twelve men each, then twelve men bearing three coffins; following these the criminals accompanied by their Chaplains. one of them a priest; after these the guard. Slowly the cortege moved around the square and halted in front of the fort. The coffins were then placed six feet apart and the culprits seated upon the heads of the coffins. Prayer was offered up, the men blindfolded and twelve men marched in front of each criminal. The muskets of the executioners had previously been loaded for them, eleven with

ball, one with blank cartridge; no one knew who fired the blank. "Ready, Aim, Fire!" The tragedy was closed; the parade dismissed and the field was dotted with banners and moving men returning to quarters, while the air was charged with music of bands and the inspiring notes from drum and fife. Shadow and light are inseparable.

The 47th was now approaching one of its most difficult and delightful tasks, that of disciplining the Confederate General N. B. Forrest. Born and reared in Middle Tennessee; his command recruited mostly in the region in which he operated and splendidly mounted; acquainted with every road, stream and crossing, with friends at every plantation; illiterate, courageous and daring, idolized by his command, he was a most formidable leader of cavalry and the source of greatest annoyance to Sherman in Tennessee and Mississippi.

Sherman, in his movements from Chattanooga to Atlanta, was dependent upon a single track of railroad from Nashville, Tenn., for his supplies. Forrest was in Northern Mississippi awaiting his opportunity to attack and destroy Sherman's line of communication. General C. C. Washburn was in command at Memphis, and Sherman ordered him to send Brigadier-General S. D. Sturgis with a force to drive Forrest away. June 10th Forrest met Sturgis near Guntown, Miss., and completely and overwhelmingly defeated him, driving him for one hundred miles back to Memphis.

In April Forrest had rendered his name infamous by the massacre of the Union garrison at Fort Pillow. This fort was garrisoned by a force of about 550 men, one-half of whom were colored, under command of Major L. F. Booth. Major Booth was killed early in the engagement and Major W. F. Bradford assumed command. Forrest sent a flag demanding a surrender. While negotiations were pending, he sent troops to occupy favorable positions which he could not have gained except by such trickery. Bradford refusing to surrender, Forrest gave the signal; his troops sprang from their hiding places, gained by treachery, and crying "No quarter," captured the fort. Men, women, children, black and white, were without distinction slaughtered. The day after, while a prisoner of war, Major Bradford was taken

from the line and deliberately murdered. Forrest's motto was "War means to fight; to fight means to kill; we want but few prisoners." So said Major Charles W. Gibson of Forrest's command. It was against this daring and successful trooper the 2d Brigade was to operate next.

The 47th had a personal interest in the matter from the fact that it was Forrest who had captured a Peoria Regiment, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll's 11th Illinois Cavalry, and also the wagon train of their Division and several 47th teamsters; Sturgis having taken it with him and abandoned it.

On the 16th the regiment went aboard the cars and moved to Collierville, Tenn., and from there marched via Moscow to La Grange, Tenn., returning from there to Memphis, where it arrived on the 21st. The re-enlisted men of the 5th Minnesota and 8th Wisconsin left the brigade to return home upon veteran furlough on the 17th, and on the 26th those of the 47th went also.

It is as well perhaps here to leave for a while the roar of guns, get away from sulphurous smoke and go with this detachment to Peoria, taking up the pursuit of Forrest later.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

At home—a public banquet—toasts and speeches—poem by Mrs. F. B. M. Brotherson—Copperhead cruelty—after Forrest again—Corps D’Afrique—Okalona—defeat of Forrest.

The veterans who had re-enlisted, to the number of 112, arrived home safely. The home greetings they received, it were well we attempt not to describe. Each a hero whose campaignings through three years had been so strenuous that for months at a time their mail from home bore no other address than via Cairo, what tears of joy and smiles of welcome were theirs. What enfolding in mother’s arms; what loving light in sister’s eyes. The proud dignity of wife and sweet possession of her who had pledged him holy troth; all these were his. Let your mind run riot, if you so will, amid all that is truest, tenderest and best in human affections and it will yet need the settings of war to give to the picture the divine love of man and woman, were the woman wife or mother, in the days of the ’60’s.

The public, too, must do them honor; that is the loyal public, for treason had many friends in Northern States, and Peoria gave them a public reception. It was given by the women, of course, those magnificent women who maintained at Peoria a “Soldiers’ Rest” and who, upon twenty minutes’ notice, would have ready a supper for a coming regiment and a committee at the station to welcome them. It was given at Rouse’s Hall, Friday evening, July 29, 1864, to the 47th Illinois and the 8th Missouri, jointly.

The veterans met at the Union League Association Rooms over Dewein’s store and from there, headed by Bohlender’s Band, marched to Rouse’s Hall. The Honorable Thomas Cratty, on behalf of the ladies, bade them welcome in earn-

est, loyal words. The full length of the hall three tables extended, loaded with all the good things love and thoughtful care could provide. For two hours they feasted and then followed addresses, toasts and music. The Honorable William Kellogg made an eloquent address, a half hour in length, that was a splendid tribute to the brave men before him. This was followed by the Union Glee Club singing "The American Ensign." The sentiment, "The Fallen Brave," was responded to by Rev. Richard Hayne; then followed a toast to the 47th by Thomas Cratty. The Union Glee Club sang the following song, composed by Mrs. Frances B. M. Brotherson for the 47th.

Hail to the Heroes! the brave and true;
Blessings descend on their paths like dew;
Who, strong in the pride of manhood's might,
Went forth their country's battles to fight.
Around and above on their onward way
Shone the bright gleam of Liberty's ray,
And proudly their banner waved afar,
Bearing the glory of Stripe and Star.

Faithful and firm on the crimsoned field,
With a purpose holy and noble steeled,
They have won the glory time cannot destroy.
Calmly as stands the wave-dashed rock;
No craven fear subdues their souls,
As fiercely the tide of stern strife rolls.
Stand up in thy majesty, Illinois,
They have won thee glory time cannot destroy.

And yet, as we number each brave band o'er,
There are missing feet that return no more;
And sadly we hush our tones of glee
As we linger with thee, oh, memory!
With chastened feelings our spirits tell
How nobly they fought, how nobly they fell;
And with folded wings o'er their calm, sweet rest,
Hero and martyr, we deem them blest.

This song was printed upon slips of paper and sold to the public at twenty-five cents a copy for the benefit of soldiers, and netted a handsome sum. Several toasts were then read by Mr. Cratty, one of the best being, "The Southern Movement." "It is not a Revolution. It is an Insurrection against an Resurrection. It is Slavery, the 'Giant Despair' of all ages crying, 'Darken every lighthouse, put out every beacon fire on the summits of history, let every pilot be a traitor and every chart a lie, so that Humanity's ship may founder with all its precious freight, and its ruins gild the coasts of slavery.'" But the horizon is already rosy with Freedom's new morning and all manly "souls go marching on in the light of God."

The last toast, "To the Ladies of the Loyal League of Peoria, who by their patriotic efforts in behalf of our country and her soldiers have established forever their claim to our admiration and love," was responded to by Mr. J. H. Lippard of Texas. In closing Mr. Cratty proposed "three cheers for Abraham Lincoln, our next President," and amid the waving of handkerchiefs and flags, the hall resounding with cheers, the reception was concluded.

A few days after this Henry Roberts of Captain John M. Brown's Company arrived in Peoria by boat from the General Hospital at Memphis. More than a year before he had been wounded in four different places, during the terrible charge at Vicksburg. One of his limbs had been but recently amputated and he had been discharged and sent home. During the trip up the river he had lain upon the boiler deck. The crew of the boat were disloyal, "copperheads;" they had cursed and reviled him and trampled upon his limb, injuring it severely. The case was brought to the attention of the "Women's National League." The soldier was sent to the "Central Hotel," his wounds dressed by Doctor C. D. Rankin, and proper provision made for care and sending him to his home at Toulon, Ill. It was well for the crew of that boat that the veterans had departed from Peoria.

We will now return to the regiment which we left at Memphis, Tenn. General C. C. Washburn, in command at Memphis, had been ordered by General Sherman to assign

the task of discipling Forrest to Smith and Mower, and in pursuance of this plan, the 47th, together with the balance of the brigade and the 9th Minnesota, which had been permanently assigned to the brigade, left Memphis and arrived at La Grange. Tenn., on the 27th of June. Washburn's instructions to Smith were to "bring Forrest to bay and whip him, if possible; at all events to hold him where he was and prevent him from moving upon the communications of Major-General Sherman."

The force assigned to this work consisted of about 14,000 men, among them one brigade of colored troops or, as known in the army registers, "Corp D' Afrique," under Colonel E. Bouten.

Taking with them an abundance of ammunition and twenty days' rations, they started on the 5th of July. The infantry, artillery and train marched by the Davis' Mills Road to Ripley; the cavalry taking a road running parallel through Grand Junction and Salisbury. Near Ripley the roads intersected and here the cavalry took the advance and the column passed on through Ripley, New Albany and Pontotoc. Colonel Alexander Wilken was in command of the 2d Brigade, he being the senior officer. At New Albany the Tallahatchee River was crossed. The enemy were finally located near Okalona, Miss., on the 12th of July, strongly posted. On the 13th Smith started for Tupelo, eighteen miles distant, that he might choose his own battle ground. The 2d Brigade was assigned the task of protecting the flanks of the wagon train, the white canvas covers having always great attraction for Forrest's followers. The colored troops and the 7th Kansas Cavalry guarded the rear. The cavalry in advance maintained a running skirmish for ten miles with two regiments of Confederates. Smith, whose object was to get possession of the railroad as well as choose his own ground, had given orders to keep well closed up and not halt unless absolutely necessary. This was gall and wormwood to the colored troops, who almost from the start, had been receiving the skirmish fire of the pursuing Confederates, and who were eager to avenge the massacre at Fort Pillow. Three distinct charges were made upon the rear and each handsomely repulsed, the colored troops form-

ing ambuscades and firing into their trapped foe with terrible effect. When within about six miles of Tupelo, Forrest made a charge with four brigades of cavalry upon the wagon train.

The 11th Missouri and the 47th Illinois were deployed and held the road until the train had safely passed, when they rejoined the brigade. By this time the 1st Brigade was being engaged heavily and the 2d Brigade was pushed forward to its support. The 2d Iowa Battery was doing terrible execution. Lieutenant Joseph Reed, ever cool and intrepid, inspired his men with the same qualities and they manned their guns earnestly and well. In a brief half hour the enemy lost 500 men. The enemy killed 27 mules, but failed to capture a single wagon. The bitterest of all, however, was that their defeat was in part accomplished by "damned niggers," who had ambushed and outwitted them.



MAJOR ROYAL OLMSTED.

Enlisted as 1st Sergeant, Company D, August 16, 1861.

Promoted, 2d Lieutenant, December 6, 1862.

Promoted, Captain, Company A. (reorganization) October 11, 1864.

Promoted, Major, May 19, 1865.

Mustered out, January 21, 1866.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Tupelo—Confederate accounts—A. J. Smith's account—Colonel Alexander Wilkin killed—Colonel John D. McClure in command of "Eagle Brigade"—continuation of Smith's report.

General B. H. Grierson in command of the cavalry reporting that he was in possession of Tupelo, General Smith passed the train through the 1st Division and parked it about two miles west of Tupelo, so placing his troops as to fully protect it. The position was a strong one along the crest of a ridge in the center of an open field beyond which was heavy timber with scanty undergrowth.

By daylight Smith was ready. From Wyeth's "Life of Forrest" we extract the following: "Between sundown and dark of the 13th, after the Confederates had encamped for the night, the scouts having reported that the Federals were bivouacing in line of battle about a mile in front, General Forrest determined to make a careful reconnoissance of their position. Greatly fatigued by the heavy work and intense heat of the day, he and General Lee had dismounted from their horses and were conversing at some distance from their respective staffs. General Lee was seated upon the ground, leaning against the trunk of a tree, while Forrest in his shirt sleeves, having pulled off his coat and spread it upon the ground, was lying down at full length. Suddenly he started up, put on his coat, mounted his horse, and called to Lieutenant Samuel Donaldson, of his staff, to mount and come with him. Riding through the woods they made a wide detour, and in about an hour and a half, it being by this time very dark, they came up well in the rear of the Federal army and soon found themselves among the wagons where the Union teamsters were busily engaged feeding their animals. About a half hour after they had started,

Forrest remarked to Donaldson, "I have left my pistols." The Lieutenant replied that he had one and offered it to the General, who, however, declined, saying "It doesn't matter much, anyway. I don't think we will have any use for them." As it was so dark, the color of their uniforms could not be seen and no notice was taken of the two horsemen as they deliberately passed along the rear of the Union encampment. Having satisfied himself as to the position of the enemy, Forrest then turned in the direction of his own camp. They had proceeded about two hundred yards when they were suddenly halted by two Federal soldiers who were on picket. Riding directly up to these men, Forrest in a tone of affected indignation, said, "What do you mean by halting your commanding officer?" And without other remark passed the sentries, who did not discover the ruse which had been practiced upon them until it was too late. Realizing the mistake they had made, they again challenged the horsemen, who by this time were seventy or eighty yards away, and on account of the darkness could not now be seen. Anticipating that they would be fired at, Forrest and Donaldson crouched down quickly upon their horses, put spurs to them and broke into a full run along the narrow roadway through the woods. The pickets fired, but the shots which came whizzing in that direction did no damage."

Forrest's report says: "At a late hour in the night, accompanied by one of my staff officers, I approached Harrisburg and discovered the enemy strongly posted and prepared to give battle next day."

The battle of the 14th opened at 8:30 in the morning by the enemy attacking the right, but they were easily repulsed after one volley at short range and a bayonet charge.

Wyeth says, "By this time it was eight o'clock. The sky was cloudless and the heat of the mid-July sun was already intense. For thirty days so little rain had fallen in this section that the earth was parched, the blades on the cornstalks were twisted, the leaves were withering, the highways were filled with dust and the wet-weather streams and branches were now as dry as the roadbeds. It was with

difficulty enough water could be obtained to fill the canteens of the troops of the two small armies which stood facing each other in battle array."

There was now precipitated a battle tragedy for a parallel to which the historian will in vain search the records. Without co-ordination or concert of action between the different portions of the assailing line, and without proper control, even of the separate commands, one brigade after another in isolated rashness precipitated itself against the exceedingly strong position; and as wave after wave of the ocean is scattered in spray against the unyielding cliffs these waves "of living valor rolling on the foe" were dashed to pieces.

At this point we continue the narrative by quoting from the official report of General A. J. Smith: "Passing toward our right, they rallied at the edge of the timber and were reinforced and supported by their whole available force and once more returned to the attack, which this time was made on the 1st Division, Brigadier-General Mower commanding. The enemy started from the edge of the timber in three lines, at the same time opening with about seven pieces of artillery. At first their lines could be distinguished separately, but as they advanced they lost all semblance of lines and the attack resembled a mob of huge magnitude. There was no skirmish line or main line or reserve, but seemed to be a foot race to see who could reach us first. They were allowed to approach, yelling and howling like Comanches to within cannister range, when the batteries of the 1st Division opened upon them. Their charge was evidently made with the intention to capture our batteries and was gallantly made but without order, organization or skill. They would come forward and fall back, rally and forward again, with the like result. Their determination may be seen from the fact that their dead were found within thirty yards of our batteries. After two hours' fighting in this manner, General Mower losing all hope of their attempting any closer quarters, advanced his lines about a quarter of a mile, driving the enemy before him from the field and covering their dead and wounded. Two hundred and seventy of their dead were counted upon the field immediately in his front. Their wounded were removed to hospitals with our own and prop-

erly cared for. Not having transportation, the small arms they left upon the field were ordered to be broken. This ended the hard fighting of the day."

Very early in the engagement Colonel Alexander Wilken of the 9th Minnesota, a brave and gallant soldier who was in command of the "Eagle Brigade," was killed and Colonel John D. McClure of the 47th directed the movement of the brigade throughout the fight.

Continuing his report, General Smith says: "My troops were so exhausted with the heat, fatigue and short rations, that it was not possible to press them farther. The loss of the enemy in this day's fighting could not fall short of 1,800 killed, wounded and missing; 60 prisoners were captured unwounded and have been turned over to the Provost Marshal, District of Memphis, with complete lists. During the afternoon the enemy attempted to attack our rear from the east side of Tupelo. but were promptly driven back by General Grierson's cavalry. At sundown the enemy making no demonstrations whatever, I directed the main bodies of my command to fall back about six hundred yards toward the wagons in order to give the men rest and opportunity to cook their rations, leaving a strong skirmish line to hold their positions. At about 11 P. M., the enemy attempted a night attack, drove in the skirmishers on the left, but were promptly met and repulsed by the 2d and 3d Brigades of the 3d Division and the Brigade U. S. Colored Troops under Colonel Bouten. The skirmish line was then doubled and the men allowed to rest.

On the morning of the 15th it was found that owing to the fact that much of our bread was spoiled when drawn from the commissary depot we had left on hand but one day's rations. Our artillery ammunition was also all issued and we had remaining only about one hundred rounds per gun. It, therefore, became a matter of necessity to return. Leaving the troops still in line, I directed General Grierson to destroy the railroad for about five miles each way, and moving the wounded of the enemy into Tupelo into comfortable quarters and leaving two of my own surgeons with ten days' supplies to attend to them, I ordered the return.

I am sorry to say that for lack of transportation and the character of their wounds I was obliged to leave about forty of the worst wounded cases of my command at Tupelo. I sent out one brigade of cavalry on the Pontotoc Road to bring off a gun of the enemy's which had been disabled the day before, which they did after some slight skirmishing. It being now nearly noon and no demonstration from the enemy, I directed Colonel Moore, commanding 3d Division, to withdraw his line and take the advance with his command and proceed on the Ellistown Road, moving very slowly, the train to follow with sick and wounded protected well on the flanks by a brigade of cavalry and in the rear by the colored brigade. General Mower and the remainder of the cavalry covered the withdrawal. On removing the troops from the eminence on the left of the line, they took possession of it and were attempting to place a battery in position, when Colonel Bouten with two regiments of his command and General Mower with two brigades, charged and drove them from their position, following nearly a mile. The troops then withdrew without molestation.

On reaching Old Town Creek, where we encamped for the night, the 1st Division was ordered to pass the 3d and take position in advance, so that they might be in readiness to take the advance in the morning. They had scarcely passed when a small force of the enemy, numbering perhaps 1,000 men, took position on the hill just passed and commenced shelling the camp. General Mower turned back two of his regiments and with a brigade of the 3d Division turned and drove them back about a mile with heavy loss on their part. From this date nothing more was seen of them.

We encamped at Ellistown on the 16th, near New Albany the 17th, near the Tippah the 18th, and reached Salem the 19th, where we found supplies awaiting our arrival. On the 20th moved to Davis' Mills and on the morning of the 21st to La Grange, having been gone seventeen days. The roads were in very fair condition, but dusty. The weather was exceedingly warm and we found but little water. The line officers and men deserve lasting praise for the manner in which they endured the hardships and fatigue of the campaign; marching over dusty roads with only one-half or

one-third rations under a broiling sun, with little water, is certainly a severe test of their zeal and patriotism. All honor be to the noble men whose breasts are the bulwarks of our nation. The Division Commanders gallantly and faithfully discharged the duties assigned them with zeal and ability.

I only ask that our country may always find such sons in her hour of need. General Mower was more fortunate than the others in being in the exact position where the hardest fighting occurred and nobly bore the brunt and deserves the bays. The colored brigade under Colonel Bouten fought exceedingly well and showed the effects of discipline and drill, and I am free to confess that their action has removed from my mind a prejudice of twenty years' standing. It is with pain that I have to announce the death of Colonel Alexander Wilken, 9th Minnesota Volunteers, who was killed early in the engagement of the 14th. He dies as a soldier may, at his position on the field of battle. Although but a short time with the command, yet his many noble traits had endeared him to all. Death's peace rest o'er him. The enemy's loss will reach 3,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners during the expedition."

CHAPTER XXX.

General N. B. Forrest's report—living on green corn—Mower wins the double stars—return of the veterans—reports of Forrest's death—detailed to 2d Iowa Battery—Forrest doubles and captures Memphis—an interchange of courtesies—Abbeyville, Mississippi—incidents of the fight—devotion to duty—mustered out.

Forrest reports, "Three of my brigade commanders, Rucker, McCullough and Crossland, were severely wounded, and all the Colonels were either killed or wounded; 210 were killed and 1,116 wounded." Forrest himself was wounded in the right foot, and the report spread that he was killed.

The Confederate Colonel Crossland reports: "The action of the 14th was the most severe and destructive ever encountered by the troops of this brigade, who were veterans in the service. Their loss was unprecedented. Nobly each man did his duty, not one failing to respond. There were no laggards, no cowards, every man was keenly alive to the interest he had personally in the contest."

Crossland's Brigade lost 46 per cent in killed and wounded. Wyeth says: "The loss in Crossland's Brigade was not often surpassed during the war, and then only in those long continuous engagements which occupied one or more days; but in no battle of the war which lasted no longer than an hour and a half (the time the troops were engaged at Harrisburg) was there such great loss."

During the return to Memphis the 47th in common with the rest of the command subsisted principally upon green corn. As usual upon all such expeditions the "contrabands" followed the army in great swarms in quest of freedom. Upon this expedition the 47th lost 4 wounded and 2 missing.

July 22d the regiment was once more at their old camp in Memphis, which they had left a month previously. During that month they had marched 250 miles. Upon the Tupelo raid the division lost 52 killed and 286 wounded. This campaign won for Mower the straps of Major-General. From Captain to Major-General in three years, always with the same troops—what a story of bravery, endurance and never-failing success is contained in the one fact.

On the 25th of July Dr. George L. Lucas was again promoted and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland and sent to Rome, Ga.

August 1st the veterans rejoined the regiment and on the 2d the 47th took cars for Holly Springs. Reports were current of Forrest's death from lockjaw, and so Washburn wired Sherman, who reported it to General Grant. So solicitous was Sherman regarding the welfare of this daring and dashing Confederate soldier that he sent inquiry to Washburn, "Is Forrest surely dead? If so, tell General Mower I am pledged to him for his promotion and if "Old Abe" don't make good my promise, then General Mower can have my place."

August 12th Sherman wired Secretary Stanton, "Please convey to the President my thanks for the commission for General Mower, whose task was to kill Forrest. He only crippled him. He is a young man and game officer." If Forrest was alive, Smith and Mower were awake and active. Another expedition was organized and on the 9th of August was at the Tallahatchee River, between Holly Springs and Oxford.

General Dabney H. Maury had been in temporary command of Forrest's force, but no sooner had he heard of the movement of Smith and Mower than Forrest again assumed command and started for Oxford.

On the 10th Chalmers' forces appeared in front of the Union troops and a brisk skirmish was had at the Tallahatchee. Fighting stubbornly and persistently, Chalmers was driven back to Oxford.



QUARTERMASTER
WILLIAM M. PATTON.

Enlisted as Private Company A, August
16, 1861.

Prisoner of War.

Mustered out, December 16, 1864

Appointed Quartermaster March 22, 1865.

Mustered out, January 21, 1866.



LIEUT. WILLIAM H. DENCHFIELD
COMPANY K.



CAPTAIN JOHN M. BROWN
COMPANY K.



CAPTAIN GEORGE PUTERBAUGH
COMPANY E.

On the 12th of August a detail of 50 men was made from the 47th to do duty with the 2d Iowa Battery. On the 14th a severe fight was had at Hurricane Creek, giving the 47th boys an opportunity of showing that not only were they good in those qualities before developed as engineers, foot cavalry, infantry, road-makers, etc., but that they were equal to manning a battery. The fight lasted for two hours and the Confederates were driven for five miles toward Oxford. The rains were heavy and almost unintermittant.

Leaving Chalmers in Smith's front to hold him in check, Forrest, on the night of the 18th, took a large portion of his force and, making a detour to the west, was at dawn far in Smith's rear and on his way to Memphis, one hundred miles distant. Arriving there on the morning of the 21st he dashed into the city before dawn, took 500 prisoners and a number of horses, but failed in his main object which was to capture General C. C. Washburn, who was in command of the district. General Washburn only succeeded in escaping in his night clothes, leaving behind him his uniform which Forrest captured but afterwards returned with a polite note. Washburn, not to be outdone in courtesy, had a Confederate uniform made by Forrest's old tailor and sent it to him with his compliments. Finding Forrest gone Smith returned to Memphis. Upon the return trip the 47th had another engagement at Hurricane Creek. Up to the 17th instant Colonel John D. McClure was in command of the brigade and Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel R. Baker in command of the regiment, but upon that date Colonel Lucius F. Hubbard of the 5th Minnesota returned from home, whither he had gone with the re-enlisted veterans of that regiment, and again assumed command of the brigade.

On the 23d the enemy were met at Abbeville, Miss., where the 47th, holding the advance, was briskly engaged, losing two men during a charge. The Confederate loss was severe, 19 being killed and a large number wounded.

Green corn was a staple article of diet for men and horses upon this expedition, as it had been upon the previous one to Tupelo.

In the fight at Abbeville, Lieutenant D. C. Ross of the 47th, in charge of the picket first attacked, showed conspicu-

ous courage and skill. Whether it was because their time was so near out and they felt that this might be their last chance, or because so many of the old boys were away and they deemed it necessary to do double duty, certain it is that more than the usual number made individual records. William M. Patton, always adventurous, went out with one of Smith's scouts and was captured, remaining for a long while in prison at Cahawba, Ala.

James B. Auten, detailed to the 2d Iowa Battery, worked, stripped to the waist, covered with sweat and grime, as though the safety of the whole army depended upon that single gun which Scott Rice was directing. Lewis Cady of Company "C" was caught while foraging for peaches and never again heard from. Lieutenant Law also had a narrow escape from capture. B. F. Ellis of Company "A," who had re-enlisted, was in Memphis when Forrest entered it and was made a prisoner. One of the most inconspicuous, quiet, earnest workers, always keenly alive to the needs of the sick and wounded, was Surgeon Luther M. Andrews.

There was little to lighten up the service of the 47th. It was constant, earnest work from start to finish. If they had a watchword it was "Duty," but these men came of that splendid stock to whom duty was a necessity and came as a matter of course. Old age will never dim the picture of those memorable days, framed in the golden memory of the soldiers of the 47th. Youthful ardor confidently followed skill and valor to accomplished purpose. Leaders worthy to wear the laurel and bathe in woman's smiles were those of the 47th.

Every officer of the field and staff made heroic record, and four Colonels died in their country's service, while two Majors were sorely stricken by rebel lead.

No line of battle but saw the "brave young faces, sternly set," of Bowen, Poole and Blood cheering "A" to victory. Biser and Kinnear had no thought of fear. Broad and Law and Gilbert, both the Townsends and Capp, what man of "B," "C" or "D" can ever forget those peerless officers? George Puterbaugh, Pierce, Ed. Isbell, Jay Rupert, Toby, Gordon, Wilkins and Gray—what varied characteristics and

how noble each; Chester Andrews, Robinson, Wyle, Brown, Denchfield, Hawks—laurels eternal and a nation's love.

August 26th the regiment reached Holly Springs and on the 30th were back to their old quarters at Memphis. The 47th, with the exception of two companies, were mustered into service on the 16th of August, and their time was, therefore, up but they were retained until the 2d of October, the date when the last company's time expired. Men upon detached duty were returned to their commands and every preparation made for final discharge.

On the 1st of September the division was ordered down the river. The re-enlisted veterans, and those who had been enrolled since leaving Peoria, bade the old regiment "Good-bye," and departed. The regiment remained at Memphis, doing picket duty and searching wagons and persons leaving Memphis, for contraband goods, until the 24th, when its arms, camp equipage and all Government property was turned over and at sundown the regiment embarked upon the steamer "New York" for Cairo.

Upon this trip a vote for President was taken, resulting Lincoln 295, McClellan 15. Company "K" had with it a lead cannon, from which salutes were fired as the boat passed up the river. Cairo was reached September 26th and a train of cattle cars bore them to Springfield, which was reached on the 28th. The regiment went into quarters at Camp Butler to await completion of rolls and discharge papers.

On the 2d of October orders were received for the regiment to proceed to St. Louis to take part in the movements against Price, who had invaded the State of Missouri. Gladly would the boys have gone, although their time was more than up and home and loved ones so near, but they were without arms or equipment, many absent upon short leave, and they were in no condition for efficient service. Through the intercession of Colonel McClure and Honorable Shelby M. Cullom these orders were countermanded and upon the 11th day of October, 1864, the regiment was mustered out of the service.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Public receptions at Washington and Peoria—Colonel Thrush's sword—charge at Tupelo—Colonel Cromwell—Coolness of Lieutenant Bonham—Burdette in battle—evolution of a soldier's quarters—summary.

Returning to their homes, public receptions, dinners and various festivities awaited them. A reception was tendered them at Washington, at the head of which was Mrs. Daniel Miles, the widow of a beloved Lieutenant-Colonel. At Peoria the Women's National League gave them a royal welcome on the evening of October 25th.

At six o'clock in the afternoon the members of the old regiment assembled at the rooms of the Loyal League and preceded by Spencer's Band marched to the T. P. & W. depot to meet the incoming comrades from abroad. From there they marched to the Peoria House and serenaded General John M. Palmer, their old commander. After such warm greetings as only soldiers know, they repaired to Rouse's Hall. Here they found long tables decked with flags and flowers, while over the stage "Welcome to the 47th" was festooned and above and below were the names of Miles, Thrush and Cromwell in letters of evergreen entwined with black. Colonel Bryner gave them formal welcome and was followed by Dr. Gibson, who welcomed them in behalf of the "Women's National League." The Princeville Glee Club rendered a patriotic selection and Spencer's Band played "Home, Sweet Home," an air that had been forbidden at Rienzi nearly three years before, so homesick were many of the boys in the brigade. Following this Captain George Puterbaugh responded on behalf of the regiment in an address full of pathos and beauty and replete with reminiscence of the struggles and trials of the regiment

in which he had so long served. Then came the dinner, and such a dinner; well, the loyal women of Peoria served it—we can add no more. After the dinner General Palmer came in, the old hall rang with cheers and the General, ever happy, was at his best. Just as he concluded Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll entered, and the ovation to Palmer was repeated for the Colonel. Eloquent ever, his lips upon that occasion seemed touched with divine fire. Addresses were also made by Enoch P. Sloan and others present.

Before leaving this part of the story of the 47th. it may be well to add a few notes that are of interest that have not before found place, either because they were unknown at the time such portion of the narrative was written or because no place seemed fitting. As showing the superior manner in which the 47th was officered and cared for from the start, its sick list from the time of leaving Peoria, through the Missouri campaign and that of Island Ten, New Madrid and Corinth, was less than that of any other regiment with which they were associated.

When Colonel Thrush left Peoria he was presented with a beautiful sword by the Peoria Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he was a member. The fact of presentation was engraven upon its hilt. When his body was removed from the field at Corinth his sword could not be found, and was supposed to have been carried off by the enemy, who for a time occupied the ground where he fell. Several months afterward it was received by his family at Peoria through the United States Express Company, charges prepaid, without a line of evidence to show from whence it came. It was at that time presumed that it had been found by some member of the Masonic fraternity in the Confederate army, who sent it to its rightful owners, and for forty-two years such has been the belief of the friends of Colonel Thrush. In the preparation of this work Lieutenant C. H. Robinson of Company "I," now a resident of Fresno, California, in a private letter, sent the following account of the death of Colonel Thrush and the recovery of his sword: "You ask me what I know about the death of Colonel Thrush. I presume I know more about the manner of his

death than any other man, living or dead. We had come upon the field from our bivouac, where we had spent the brief spell, from midnight until 3 o'clock in the morning, the night before. We had piled our knapsacks and blankets and "double-quickened" two or three miles to get position before the "rebs" could get in. We went in by right flank, came to front and took position just over the brow of a small elevation. Colonel Thrush rode down the line, dismounted and asked me if I had any water. I handed him my canteen without removing the strap from my neck. When he fell, it was from a shot which pierced his heart. He was caught in my arms, and as I laid him down I examined the wound, saw its nature and saw that he was dead. Knowing that he was the only field officer of the regiment present and that Captain Harman Andrews of Company "G" was the ranking Captain, I told him Thrush was dead, and he assumed command. I was instructed to take four men from my company and take the body to the rear at once, which I did. I found an ambulance, in which I had the body placed, and soon after, finding Surgeon Lucas, I gave the body into his charge. The engagement had just commenced when the Colonel fell. Just before we found the ambulance the rebels had come up on our left and were shooting right down the line. The bullets were dropping all around us in the dust of the road like hail stones. When we returned to our Company we found the regiment had fallen back towards the town, and we found only fifteen or twenty of the 47th gathered around the flag. It was a fearful slaughter. When we got to the ambulance we discovered that the Colonel's sword and my own were both lost from the scabbards. Several months afterwards I was in the ordnance department at Memphis, Tenn., looking at the trophies gathered from the various battle fields and found there both swords, the Colonel's having his name engraven upon the hilt. I gave a requisition and took both swords. Shortly afterwards the Colonel's was sent to Mrs. Thrush at Peoria. My own I yet have and prize it highly, as it is the one Captain Jackman carried and which he gave me when he resigned and returned home to shortly afterwards die."

In the charge of the 2nd Brigade at Tupelo, the 47th, in their eagerness, far outstripped the rest of the brigade and alone broke the Confederate lines, driving them in confusion.

When Colonel Cromwell fell at Jackson, Tenn., his body was taken in charge by the Masons and buried there. Friends in the East experienced considerable difficulty in recovering the remains, but in December, 1864, his body was removed to Newark, N. J., where it now rests.

At Marksville, Ark., Lieutenant Edward Bonham was acting as Adjutant of the regiment. Elisha Rice, who was watching him, says: "He was seated upon his horse near the trunk of a blasted tree, when the bullet of a rebel sharpshooter struck the tree, knocking off the bark, some of which fell upon his shoulder. Brushing off the dirt, he gave a glance at the tree, and then nonchalantly throwing one limb over the pommel of his saddle, sat there as two other bullets struck near the same spot. By this time the boys had discovered the source from whence the shots came and a well sped bullet put a stop to the game." As an instance of coolness this would be hard to beat.

In the excitement of battle man's inner nature is apt to show forth. A preacher may become profane and a pirate pray. Look into the mild, laughing brown eyes of America's sweetest humorist, read the tender sonnets from his pen or listen to the loving pleadings from his pulpit and imagine, if you can, Robert J. Burdette a tiger in action. Yet so he was, every crack of his rifle a joy, his face illumined; battle was an inspiration and his wit never so nimble as then. One forgets what is said in such an hour. Action leaves only impressions; one remembers fierce imprecations, but not the words; he is conscious of shouts, but knows not wherefore; he laughs at something said, but forgets what it was. The boys of Company "B" laughed often with gentle Robert, but laughed loudest upon the battle line.

The evolution of a soldier's quarters in the 60's was interesting. To the 47th it was something like this: In the spring of '61 a good home at the farm; next, cattle sheds at Peoria altered for barracks; then came the Sibly tent,

large and conical, intended for sixteen; they were soldiering now and could expect nothing better in the field, so they would not grumble. Later they were content with wedge tents, and the mess was reduced to four, but these proved cumbersome; trains must be reduced and then genius produced the "pup" tent, two pieces of canvas, each a little bigger than a bath towel. When fastened together and set up they were intended to accommodate two men, that is, lying down; to sit up, one went outside. And then came naught but God's canopy, beneath which the boys slept, be it a night of snow or rain or shining stars, and thus was God's work accomplished in the '60s.

Twenty-six general engagements had these boys seen and skirmishes too numerous to recall. For 66 days out of 74 they had been under fire on the Red River campaign. Fifty-one comrades had been killed in action and 273 wounded, nearly one-third of their original number. Three thousand one hundred thirteen miles had they marched and waded; 3,250 miles had been covered by transports and 790 miles by railroads, a total of 7,153 miles. All of this in thirty-eight months.

CHAPTER XXXII.

The veterans—the political situation in the North—disfranchised soldiers—the Knights of the Golden Circle—Price invades Missouri—The Eagle Brigade in pursuit—the battery half hundred—Guerilla atrocities—election riots—reorganization—the veteran battalion—Nashville.

There now remained of this veteran regiment but 196 men, 50 of whom were serving with the 2nd Iowa Battery and the rest were under command of Lieutenants Edward Bonham and Royal Olmstead—the regimental organization had been dissolved—what was to become of them? The re-enlisted men of other commands were being assigned to regiments whose time had not yet expired. Would they be treated in like manner, and if so, where would they go? These long were burning questions for the veterans.

After returning from the expedition to Moscow they remained with the balance of the regiment at Memphis until, as before stated, on the 2nd of September the two detachments bade each other farewell, the one to return home; the other, with the remnant of the old veteran brigade, to follow Mower's further fortunes. The "Eagle," too, had gone home with the boys of the 8th Wisconsin and no longer was the brigade's battle emblem. Like a bereaved family, the 2nd brigade found the ties uniting them all the more closely knitted.

Stirring political events were having their place in the conduct of the war. There were three distinct elements at work. The one represented by the Republican party, aided by the War Democrats or Douglas wing of the Democratic party, who had renominated Abraham Lincoln as their candidate for the Presidency; another, the "peace at any price" portion of the Democratic party, who had nominated Gen-

eral George B. McClellan ; and the third, the copperhead or disloyal wing of the Democratic party, which was also supporting McClellan. The Union soldiers, for the most part, made no fine distinctions ; they recognized only those who were for or against them. Throughout the North all was excitement. The Legislatures of Illinois and Indiana had disfranchised their soldiers in the field, and they would not be permitted to vote at the November elections. In these two and other Northern States a strong, secret, treasonable organization existed known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle." This organization was armed and drilled and had for its purpose the aiding of the Southern Confederacy. The failure of the Red River expedition had given the Southern sympathizers fresh hope, and General Sterling Price was promised twenty thousand men if he would invade and hold Missouri with sufficient force. With this for his purpose, he and General Shelby crossed the Missouri border early in September, 1864, with a force twenty thousand strong and pushed toward Pilot Knob, on his way to St. Louis. It was against this invasion the troops of Mower were now diverted from Sherman, whom they had again started to rejoin, and the detachment of the 47th was a part of the expedition. Smith's command reached St. Charles, Ark., 90 miles below Memphis, on the night of the 3d. Moving up White River on the 7th, the brigade disembarked near Duvall's Bluff, where it remained until the 10th, when it proceeded to Brownsville, Ark. There it remained in camp until the 11th.

On the 17th began one of the most memorable marches and one which up to that time had not been equaled during the war and which, perhaps, was, all circumstances considered, not equaled at any time. The distance from Brownsville to Cape Girardeau, Mo., to which point the brigade was marched, by the route pursued, is 317 miles. While floundering among the Arkansas swamps it rained for three days, and the distance made was less than should have been made in one. The entire distance was covered in nineteen days, on ten days' rations. The "Little Red" River was forded, as was also the "White" and "Black," the latter three times. The water was chin deep and the season September. The fastidious stripped to their task, others never

shed a garment. The roads were in worst possible condition and the men in wretched plight. Clothing was infested with "Graybacks" or army lice; shoes worn out, hunger, dirt, weariness was the sad condition of these uncomplaining veteran soldiers.

Cape Girardeau was reached on the 5th of October and, after drawing rations, the troops were embarked upon boats for St. Louis, which was reached on the 9th. At St. Louis the boys of the 47th, as did the entire force, drew new clothing and again knew the luxury of a "square meal."

On the 15th they went to Jefferson City. General W. S. Rosecrans was in command in Missouri and his headquarters were at Jefferson City. Here the detachment of the 47th, commanded by Bonham and Olmsted, was detailed as provost guard at Rosecrans' headquarters and had a season of rest from the toils and hardships of campaigning.

The half hundred who were with Lieutenant Reed and the 2nd Iowa Battery continued, under that gallant commander, the pursuit of Price through Missouri and Kansas into Arkansas. Returning to St. Louis, Mo., they accompanied the brigade to Nashville, Tenn., and served the guns of Reed's magnificent Battery in the memorable fight on December 15, 1864, and were the first to pierce the lines of Hood.

While these organized forces of both the Federal Government and the Confederate were operating against each other there were elements at work in Missouri aiding Price, whose atrocities almost exceed human belief.

In General Rosecrans' official report we find: "Rebel agents, amnesty oath takers, recruits, sympathizers, O. A. K.'s, and traitors of every hue and stripe had warmed into life at the approach of the great invasion. Women's fingers were busy making clothes for rebel soldiers out of goods plundered by the guerillas; women's tongues were busy telling Union neighbors 'their time was now coming.'"

* * * * * These gangs of rebels, whose families had been living in peace among their loyal neighbors, committed the most cold-blooded and diabolical murders, such as riding up to a farm house, asking for water and while re-

ceiving it, shooting down the giver, an aged, inoffensive farmer, because he was a radical "Union man." In the single sub-district of Mexico, its commanding officer furnished a list of nearly one hundred Union men, who in the course of six weeks had been killed, maimed or "run off" because they were "radical Union men, or damned abolitionists."

About the 1st of September Anderson's gang attacked a railroad train on the North Missouri Road, took from it twenty-two unarmed soldiers, many on sick leave, and, after robbing, placed them in a row and shot them in cold blood. Some of their bodies they scalped and put across the track and ran the engine over them.

On the 27th, this gang, with numbers swollen to 300 or 400, attacked Major Johnston with about 120 men of the 39th Missouri Volunteer Infantry, raw recruits, and, after stampeding their horses, shot every man, most of them in cold blood. Anderson a few days later was recognized by General Price at Booneville as Confederate captain, and, with a verbal admonition to behave himself, was ordered by Colonel MacLean, chief of Price's staff, to proceed to North Missouri and destroy the railroads, which orders were found on the miscreant when killed by Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, about the 27th of October.

By November Price was flying through Western Arkansas with an army broken and dispirited, Smith and Mower having driven him through Missouri and Kansas.

Following this campaign, Mower, who had been made a Major-General, was sent for by Sherman and given command of the 20th Corps, which he commanded upon the "March to the Sea."

Mower was succeeded by another brave and efficient officer, General John McArthur. The campaign against Price being closed, Smith went into winter quarters at Eastport, Tennessee.

The 47th returned to St. Louis. As there seemed to be no immediate need for their active services, the boys applied for leave to return home to vote at the election pending and

but four days distant. Permission was refused. On the afternoon of election day news of rioting in Chicago was received in St. Louis and the 47th immediately dispatched by a special train over the Chicago and Alton railroad to the scene of disorder. These men who had for three and a half years battled for the old flag, for liberty and the preservation of the Union, were disfranchised. In the country's hour of need they were not only the nation's defenders, but preserved inviolate the purity of the nation's ballot.

Bayonets are not to the liking of the lawless, and the trouble was soon over. The regiment, within a couple of days, was sent to Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill.

When the re-enlisted veterans had reached Cairo, upon their way to rejoin the regiment, they found Colonel Bryner there. Upon their arrival at Memphis, a petition was prepared and signed by every member of the detachment asking him to obtain authority. reorganize and again assume command. This petition was forwarded to Springfield, Illinois, and permission was granted by Governor Richard Yates, and afterwards confirmed by Governor Richard J. Oglesby after his inauguration in January. The boys now had assurance that the 47th was still to exist, a favor granted to only two or three Illinois regiments. At Camp Butler the detachment had received accessions sufficient to raise the force to a battalion of four companies.

Leaving Springfield, Bonham and Olmstead proceeded to St. Louis, en route to rejoin the old Brigade. Reporting to General Rosecrans they were ordered to proceed by boat to Nashville, Tenn., but the river being full of floating ice, rendering navigation dangerous, the order was rescinded and they were sent by rail to Louisville, Ky. From there Lieutenant Bonham reported by telegraph to General Thomas at Nashville, on the 14th of October, and received orders to proceed to Bowling Green and protect the bridge at that point.

The battalion numbered 226, only seventy-eight of whom were armed. Drawing arms at Louisville, the battalion proceeded to Bowling Green as ordered and remained there until the 16th of January, 1865, when they were

sent to Eastport, Tenn., where they found the old division under command of General John McArthur and the 2d Brigade commanded by Colonel Lucius T. Hubbard.

The battle of Nashville, Tennessee, occurred on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864. and was participated in by the brigade, with Smith's command, but owing to delays already recited the 47th was not there. except the half hundred detailed and serving with Reed's 2d Iowa Battery.

The service of this battery was unequaled throughout the two days' battle and the brigade covered itself with glory. It was in this fight, during a charge, that the troops of Smith in their ardor, pressing forward a little too rapidly, became slightly scattered, observing which General Thomas who was watching them remarked to Smith, "General, I notice your men are not keeping good formation." To which the grim and grizzled Smith replied, "I only notice they are fighting like hell." The 47th was not without some of the glory at Nashville.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Off for Mobile—at Spanish Fort—the siege—gallantry of Major Bonham—promotion of Bonham and Olmstead—Blakely—the colored troops—surrender of Mobile—Colonel Magee—on the march to Montgomery—news of Lee’s surrender—at Montgomery—assassination of Lincoln—sad days—closing hours of the war—General Smith’s farewell—Reconstruction—mustered out.

The stay at Eastport was of short duration. On the 8th of February the brigade was embarked on transports en route for Vicksburg. On the 14th it was debarked and went into camp four miles from the city. On the 19th it again re-embarked and on the 21st was at New Orleans and encamped near the battlefield of Chalmette, where in 1815 General Jackson had so signally defeated the British.

That night a furious rain-storm occurred, accompanied by fierce wind and the most vivid lightning and before morning the boys, drowned out, were wading in water up to their knees. To these seasoned men this was a small matter for the weather was warm and sun and wind soon dried out their saturated equipments.

March 5th the steamship “Guiding Star” bore the 47th out into the Gulf of Mexico and with prow pointing eastward carried the boys to the conquest of Mobile, Alabama. Landing at Dauphin Island, it remained there several days. While upon Dauphin Island the oyster beds furnished a new and hitherto unknown addition to the army rations.

On the 20th camp was broken, the brigade moving by transports up Fish River to Dannelly’s Mills. The following day muskets were exchanged for spade and pick and defenses prepared, behind which the brigade lay until the 25th.

They were twice attacked upon the picket line. but without effect. On the 25th the brigade moved out in the Deer Park road, being in the advance of the corps. Skirmishing began at once, but the enemy retired as the columns advanced, led by the 9th Minnesota, who were occupying the front as skirmishers. Bonham, who had been advanced to Major; Olmsted, Ryan, Heptonstall, Pluss and Wiar, who had received their commissions as Captains, were active and efficient during this advance and the subsequent investment and capture of Spanish Fort and Blakeley. During the investment the 2d Brigade occupied a place in the center of the division.

A line of the enemy's skirmishers were met about a mile from the Confederate works who doggedly contested every foot of the way as the lines of Hubbard steadily advanced. When the works were neared, fire was opened by the Confederate batteries and volleys of musketry met the Federal line. Advancing to within a few hundred yards of the fort, the troops were halted. During the night of the 28th a line of investment was formed and intrenching commenced.

The 8th Wisconsin occupied the right, followed by the 47th, upon whose left was the 5th Minnesota, and beyond them the 9th Minnesota. The 11th Missouri was in reserve. Pickets were placed within 300 yards of the works of the enemy. A sap was commenced and in a few days a parallel had been constructed up to within 300 yards of the main works.

This parallel was manned by a body of 250 of the best sharpshooters (selected) in the brigade. under command of Captain A. P. French of the 5th Minnesota. These sharpshooters were of the utmost service and harassed the enemy by preventing them from working the guns of the fort. Until the night of the 8th of April, the work upon the approaches went forward. A few days before this the 47th had been greatly strengthened by the arrival of four additional companies, which Colonel Bryner had formed and sent from Camp Butler.

On the 8th the sharpshooters had been advanced to a point within 150 yards of the Confederate lines and the 47th



CAPTAIN CHESTER ANDREWS
COMPANY I.



CAPTAIN GEORGE KINNEAR
COMPANY F.



CAPTAIN B. F. BISER
COMPANY B.

was moved into the first parallel to support them. About two o'clock in the morning of the 9th, becoming suspicious that the enemy were evacuating, Captain French's sharpshooters advanced as skirmishers, captured the enemy's pickets without opposition and found the works abandoned. Major Bonham, at the head of the 47th, entered the works and crossing a ravine to the left took Ft. Alexis, and placed guards over the guns and abandoned property found. This consisted of ten pieces of artillery, one mortar and a large quantity of ammunition, which was subsequently turned over to Major Boydston of the 13th Corps.

During the siege of Spanish Fort the troops worked night and day upon the approaches. The siege lasted thirteen days, during which time the 2d brigade excavated 7,000 cubic yards of dirt, and expended 169,000 rounds of musket ammunition. Upon the morning of the assault, two more companies arrived to the 47th and the regiment was complete. None ever deserved fairer reward of their country than Major Bonham and Captain Olmsted and, following the fall of Spanish Fort and Blakeley, these gallant soldiers received their commissions as Lieutenant-Colonel and Major respectively.

The 47th had fifteen wounded at Spanish Fort, among them a most gallant officer, Captain George Ryan, who lost an arm. but who refused to be discharged and remained with the regiment as long as it was in service.

The brigade lost 99, killed and wounded. No sooner was Spanish Fort surrendered than attention was turned to Fort Blakeley, and the division of McArthur directed to support the 2d division, which was in front of these works upon the left of the line. Upon the right was Hawkin's division of colored troops. The center was occupied by the 13th Corps. At 4 o'clock an advance was ordered along the whole line, and in the face of a terrific fire of musketry and heavy guns, over exploding torpedoes, with which the intervening space between the lines was planted. through a net-work of wire and protecting abatis, the Confederate lines were rushed and in less than half an hour the fight was over. This was the last battle of the war.

Were it even remotely any part of the story of the 47th, it would be a pleasure to tell of the magnificent courage of the colored troops in this engagement. Upon them fell the full fury of the enemy's desperate courage, and bravely they met it. It is hard to give the full results of these two victories. The Southern Confederacy was going to pieces and their defeated forces could not be held in cohesion. The provost Marshal-General reported 4 generals, 34 commissioned officers of lower grades, and 4,616 men, a total of 4,924; a large number of flags, 231 pieces of artillery and great quantities of army and naval stores. This includes those surrendered at Mobile. The surrender of all the forces in that department was negotiated between General Canby and General Richard Taylor at Citronelle, Alabama, on the 4th of May, 1865.

The approaches to Blakeley having been plentifully sown with torpedoes, the captured prisoners were employed in removing them.

On the 13th, in the midst of a driving storm, the 16th Corps started for the city of Montgomery, one hundred and sixty miles distant. As the 47th was moving out upon the road, General McArthur rode by upon a magnificent bay, and, as he passed the regiment, replied to their cheers by doffing his Scotch cap and saying, "Boys. we'll soon be in out of the wet."

Colonel Bryner, at "Camp Butler," Springfield, Ill., had completed the reorganization of the regiment, having raised six new companies, which with the four already in the field, completed the full complement of ten companies. Four of these new companies had departed from Springfield and the two remaining companies were ready to leave, when Colonel Bryner took suddenly ill and was removed from Camp Butler to the Chenery House, Springfield, Ill., where he expired the following morning, Sunday, March 19th, 1865. He had not been mustered into the service and the official rolls do not show him as Colonel of the regiment although he had fulfilled all the requirements to make him such.

A few days before his illness, in conversation with a number of officers, the name of David W. Magee, late Lieu-

tenant-Colonel of the 86th, Illinois, had been incidentally mentioned and Colonel Bryner had spoken admiringly of his qualities as an officer and gentleman, saying that he knew of no one to whom he would sooner entrust the command of his regiment than Colonel Magee. When Governor Oglesby was informed of Colonel Bryner's death, he asked among other things if any wish had been expressed regarding the regiment. The writer, then a mere boy, remembering this conversation, answered, "Yes, he wished Colonel Magee made Colonel of his regiment."

"It shall be done," said the Governor, and the next day the commission was issued and by the 12th of April Colonel Magee had reached the regiment and assumed command. He was later brevetted Brigadier-General, which shows he was a worthy officer and that Colonel Bryner's estimate of him was correct.

Sandy roads, pine forests and abundant water were found for the first few days of the march towards Montgomery. Then came heavy rain, the roads were of clay and the work laborious. Rumors of Lee's surrender at Appomatox were rife in camp for several days before the official notice was received, but from whence these rumors sprang no one knew.

At Greenville, Alabama, on the 22d, a staff officer galloped down the line, spurring his horse furiously and waving a paper held in his hand, shouted, "Lee has surrendered, Lee has surrendered!" For a moment the men were dazed. Was it possible this could be true? Its full import meant realization of all the fondest wishes and longings of years. For the moment, it was a narrow boundary between tears and cheers; then came shouts from the right; and like a fierce storm, billowing, swelling louder and louder came wild cheers, which were taken up by regiment after regiment, and so the storm swept all the line.

At every military post in the United States, upon receipt of the news from Secretary Stanton, a salute of two hundred gun was fired. For the first time the roar of the guns of the 16th corps proclaimed the glad tidings of peace—upon that afternoon—amid the pines of Alabama. The brigade reached Montgomery on the 25th. The rations issued that

day were three tablespoonfuls of cornmeal per man, the transports not having arrived with the supplies which had been sent by river, but the 47th did not suffer. Chickens and "razor back hog," confiscated en route, supplied every want.

The brigade was encamped near the city for several days. A pontoon bridge was thrown across the Alabama River, leaves of absence were freely granted and commercial relations soon established with the city's merchants. Confederate money was as plentiful as the wildest dreamer of "fiat" currency could desire, and prices fluctuated as hope or fear predominated. One of the 47th boys paid \$1,200 (Confederate) for a tin cup, plate, knife, fork and spoon. Prices in greenbacks were regulated upon a "give and take" plan. There is something pathetic in the story of finance of the ill-starred Confederacy.

At Selma, Alabama, a few months after this time, there was floating through camp a story as follows: "After the surrender of Lee's army a party of young Confederate officers were seated at their last mess together. Their land was desolated, hope of empire gone, slaves emancipated. glory faded, money worthless. Youth and hope, their only capital. Taking from his pocket a Confederate note, one of the young men seized a pen and wrote the following across its back."

We quote from memory:

"IN MEMORIAM.

(Respectfully dedicated to holders of Confederate Treasury notes.)

Representing nothing on God's earth now,
And naught in the waters beneath it,
As a pledge of the Nation that's dead and gone,
Keep it, dear friend, and show it.

Show it to those who will lend an ear,
To the tale that this paper will tell,
Of liberty born, of a patriot's tear,
Of a storm cradled Nation that fell.

Too poor to possess the precious ores,
And too proud of others to borrow,
We issued today our promise to pay,
And hoped to redeem on the morrow.

The faith that was in us was strong indeed,
And our poverty well discerned,
While this little check represented the pay
That our suffering volunteers earned.

We knew it had scarcely a value in gold,
Yet as gold each soldier received it.
It gazed in our eyes with a promise to pay,
And each patriot soldier believed it.

Keep it, for it tells our history o'er,
From the birth of its dream to the last.
Modest and born of the Angel 'Hope,'
Like the hope of success, it passed."

It was at Montgomery, Alabama, the "Southern Confederacy" had birth, and it was there on the 29th day of April, 1865, that news of the assassination of President Lincoln was received by the army under Smith.

It was well for that beautiful city of the South that the era of good feeling had begun between its citizens and the Union army, else not one stone would have been left standing upon another. Then, too, the paroled men from the Confederate armies had begun to arrive and were as earnest in their denunciations of the cowardly murder as were the "Boys in Blue."

These boys in blue and gray knew each other as brave men and assassination is the work only of cowards. Colors were draped with mourning and every flag went to half-mast. All day long, May 1st, minute guns sobbed their requiem for the dead.

The brigade left Montgomery on the 10th of May, crossing the Alabama River on the pontoon bridge, and marched to Selma. This point had been captured by the Union

Cavalry force under General Wilson, "Mr. Wilson's critter back company," as they were termed by the "po' white trash" of that section, after an engagement with Forrest.

Selma was a depot of supplies for the Confederacy and contained a large gun foundry and arsenal, which were destroyed. Pursuing his raid, he had captured Montgomery and West Point and at Irwinsville, Georgia, on the 11th of May, had captured Jefferson Davis, the fleeing President of the Confederacy. Selma was a beautiful place. The regiment remained here but a short time when it was sent to Demopolis.

The brigade was now scattered. On June 30th the 9th Minnesota was at Marion, the 8th Wisconsin at Uniontown and the balance of the brigade at Demopolis. During the summer and fall of 1865, the troops were being gradually mustered out of service. As each regiment was discharged the men belonging to it, whose time had not expired, were transferred to other commands and in this manner the 47th received accessions from the 95th and 108th Illinois regiments.

On the 8th day of August, 1865, the following farewell order was issued by General Smith:

"HEADQUARTERS 16TH ARMY CORPS,

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 8th, 1865.

General Orders, No. 35.

The 16th Army Corps, having been discontinued as an organization by orders from the President, the Major-General commanding deems it proper and just to express to the troops hitherto comprising it his appreciation of the long and arduous service, the unwearied patriotism, the cheerful obedience to orders, the dauntless courage and resistless morale, which have won for you a high name in the records of your country, of which you may well be proud.

Fort de Russy, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Lake Chicot, Tupelo, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Blakeley attest your gallantry and success during the last year of the war. *You have never experienced defeat nor repulse.* Your military history is without blot or stain. With this record

of your service you can return to your respective homes, as mustered out, with the consciousness that you have performed your full duty, won the respect and admiration of your commanders and well deserve the confidence and trust of the country, that in her hour of danger placed you in ranks and trusted to you her battles. Still continue to merit that confidence and trust by becoming as good citizens. Unless you become such, the results of your entire service are lost to you. Let the memory of what you have endured endear to you every foot of American soil. Having asserted the supremacy of the General Government in arms, assist, now, in creating for it a glorious future among nations.

A. J. Smith, Major-General."

As the disbandment of the army continued, it became necessary to scatter the remaining troops more and more. Civil Government had not been established and martial law obtained.

General John McArthur had established his headquarters in the Bank building in Selma and the office of the Provost-Marshal, Major J. P. Houston, of the 5th Minnesota, was directly opposite. The issuing of amnesty oaths, taking charge of property, which had lately belonged to the Confederate States—largely cotton—suppressing disorder and providing for the emancipated colored people, were but a small portion of the duties devolving upon the Provost-Marshal, and the troops were necessary aids to this work of reorganizing a disorganized community. Cotton speculators, gamblers, "bootleggers" and adventurers also required looking after. Two or three instances, briefly related, will serve to illustrate some of the work in which the troops were at this period engaged. One morning a delegation of citizens called upon the Provost-Marshal and, in great excitement, informed him that there was an uprising threatened among the negroes, and that they plotted to burn the town. Every negro engaged in the scheme wore a red ribbon in his button-hole and the leader sported a red rooster feather in his hat. An investigation was made and sure enough nearly every colored man on the street had a red worsted string or a piece of red ribbon tied in his buttonhole. The rooster feather was found and the man brought to headquarters and closely

questioned, but nothing was elicited from him. To every question the reply was, "I don't know nothin'." A rope was procured and tossed over the transom and three times he was suspended but with no different result. He was then placed under guard and held for several days. In the meantime a close watch was kept throughout the town but nothing developed. There existed throughout the war, in the South, an organization known as the "red strings," who were loyal to the Government and lent aid to escaped Union prisoners and frequently gave secret information. Without doubt these ignorant, newly freed slaves, recognized the "red string" as an emblem of loyalty and had donned it as such. Their recent masters had good reasons for fear, but time showed such fears groundless. Later these patient, self-contained, free-men became the slaves of a fear that was not groundless, as the Kuklux flitted, phantom-like, 'neath "the moon's pale light" through Southern pines.

At another time a negro had been murdered by a planter living near Selma and the body thrown in the Alabama River. A detail under command of Captain Butler of the 8th Wisconsin, who was assistant Provost-Marshal, was sent out to make the arrest. The country was filled with armed and lawless men from the disbanded armies of the Confederacy, and the murderer's friends would not hesitate to defend him if informed of the intended capture. The night ride through the woods was interesting to that small detail, ever alert and ready. Every crackling twig suggested an ambush, the shifting shadows along the moonlit road took on the forms of men. The hooting of an owl, the distant bay of the bloodhound were sounds of ill import to these pursuers of a murderer. The house of the assassin was reached shortly after midnight; the house surrounded and the man found sick in bed. An old cotton wagon was found upon which a bed was laid. To the wagon was hitched a mule and a gray, flea-bitten mare, with harness of ropes, straw and leather, and the return made in safety. The man was confined in a two-story brick building used as a prison, and from this he afterward escaped by slipping his irons and climbing down the water pipe hand over hand.

One more instance. The "cotton speculator" was, as a rule, nothing more than a thief. Cotton was found, the brand removed and another substituted; it was then shipped to market and the speculator enriched. One of these men entered the office of Major Houston one day and, in an arrogant and insolent manner, accused the Major of improperly seizing cotton belonging to him. The Major's right arm hung helpless at his side, from a wound received in battle, a section of the bone having been removed from between the elbow and shoulder, but he was as brave as a lion and quickly resented the insult. Instantly a revolver was drawn, and in another moment the Major would have been a dead man, but one of the 47th was on duty in the office as clerk, and, anticipating the trouble, had also drawn a revolver and had the "cotton speculator" covered. He dropped his gun. Such scenes filled the early period of reconstruction and the close of service of the 47th. At last came the order for discharge, and on the 21st of January, 1866, the regiment was mustered out of service at Selma, Alabama, by Lieutenant E. H. Hosner, Assistant Commissary of Musters, and ordered to Springfield, Illinois.

On the trip homeward a railroad wreck occurred on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, seven miles north of Corinth, in which one man was killed, another mortally wounded and several severely injured. All of the regiment, except Companies A, I and K. reached Springfield on the 30th of January. The other three Companies reached there on the 2d day of February and the day following, February 3d, 1866, the 47th received its final pay and discharge. On the 6th of February, the ladies gave them a reception at Peoria, the last given to returning regiments.

CAMPAIGNS AND ENGAGEMENTS IN WHICH THE FORTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS PARTICIPATED.

New Madrid, Mo.....	March 3-10, 1862
Island Number Ten.....	March 5, April 10, 1862
Corinth, Siege of.....	May 3-29, 1862
Farmington, Miss.....	May 9, 1862
Farmington, Miss.....	May 28, 1862
Iuka, Miss.....	Sept. 19, 1862
Corinth, Miss.....	Oct. 3-4, 1862
Jackson, Miss.....	May 14, 1863
Vicksburg, Miss., Siege of.....	1863
Vicksburg, Miss., Assault on.....	May 22, 1863
Mechanicsville, Miss.....	June 4, 1863
Richmond, La.....	June 14, 1863
Red River Expedition.....	March-May, 1864
Fort de Russy, La.....	March 21, 1864
Henderson's Hill, La.....	March 22, 1864
Pleasant Hill, La.....	April 9, 1864
Cloutierville, La.....	April 23, 1864
Belle Prairie, La.....	May 16, 1864
Bayou de Glaze, La.....	May 18, 1864
Lake Chicot, Ark.....	June 6, 1864
Comargo Cross Roads, Miss.....	July 13, 1864
Tupelo, Miss.....	July 14, 1864
Hurricane Creek, Miss.....	August 14, 1864
Abbeyville, Miss.....	August 23, 1864
Spanish Fort, Ala.....	March-April, 1865
Fort Blakeley, Ala.....	April 9, 1865
Nashville, Tenn.....	Dec. 15-16, 1864

(Detachment detailed with 2d Iowa Battery, 50 men.)

The 47th traveled—

By rail	4,380 miles
By water	4,800 miles
By marches	5,175 miles

Total 14,355 miles

It was in service from August 16, 1861, to January 21, 1866—4 years, 5 months, 5 days.

CASUALTIES.

2	Colonels killed
1	Colonel died in service
1	Lieutenant-Colonel killed
2	Majors wounded
2	Captains killed in action
69	men killed in action
183	men died of disease
240	men were discharged because of disabilities or wounds
19	missing, not accounted for
2	died in Southern prisons

521	Total

FORTY YEARS AFTER.

Were you ever where a little knot of old veterans had gathered and have you listened to their stories? Their conversation belies their gray hairs and the dignity of age or position. Note the sparkle of the eye, the quick gesture and excited speech. The grave banker, the dignified governor of State, the man of affairs, all forgotten in a common comradeship and each is addressed familiarly by the name used in the old army days. It was at such meetings most of these sketches were gathered.

A MISSISSIPPI MATRON'S OPINION OF A. J. SMITH.

Charley Blood of Company "A" now resides in Florida. It was there he met a member of Forrest's old command who upon being told that Charley served under A. J. Smith, said: "I'm sure right smart glad to make your acquaintance, Colonel Blood. You uns was a right peert company. You see we uns lived in old Mississippi and when Mr. Forrest (he wasn't no Ginerall then) raised his critter back company I jist naturally jined. Old "Marm" here (she's most anigh ninety, now) and the gals wuz left tu hum alone. Pretty soon you uns came that-away and old marm, being alone with the gals, got scared like and went to see Ginerall Smith to get a guyard. I reckon marm wan't no beauty

fittin' to dance at Mr. Rusevelt's 'nauguration ball, but she was chock full o' sand and dad had made her believe she was purtier than Queen "Victory." Pore folks wimmen in them days in Mississippi was glad to wear cotton gowns, dipped in butternut juice and they didn't wear no corysets nuther. Marm had hearn tell powerful bad stories about you 'Yanks' but she jist marched in to Ginerall Smith with her old caliker sunbunnet in her hand and takin' the snuff stick outen her mouth said, 'Be you Ginerall Smith?' 'I am, madam, what can I do for you?' said he. 'Well, Ginerall,' said she, frustrated by his perlite answer, 'you see I'm a poor lone body with two gals tu hum and a want you uns to put a guyard over we uns house.' 'I'm sorry, madam,' says the Ginerall, 'but Ginerall Forrest keeps me so busy I can't spare any of my men; besides, madam, I'm sure your fair face will be pertection enough with my boys.' And he bowed so perlitely that marm jist naturally went home and marm thinks today Ginerall Smith was the greatest ginerall ever lived."

COLONEL ALLEN L. FAHNESTOCK.

Peoria County had no more earnest patriot than Allen L Fahnestock of Glasford, Ill. At the outbreak of the war he was one of the Board of Supervisors of Peoria County and a member of the Finance Committee that reported a measure appropriating \$10,000 for the support of the families of those who enlisted. Later he raised fifty men for Company C of the 47th, intending to accompany them, but gave way to Silas Chappel because he had military training and he deemed him better fitted for command. Chappel was made a lieutenant. Fahnestock raised one hundred men for the 86th, was made captain and rose to the rank of Colonel, the fitting reward of his modest worth.

A DRUMMER BOY'S INDIGNATION.

The 47th was camped near a large apple orchard at Iuka and the boys were in the habit of going over to it and making cider. One day while thus engaged a party of guerillas

appeared suddenly and the boys being without arms made a hurried dash for camp. Johnny Grove, a drummer in Company "H," was one of the party and was pursued by a tall, lank rebel who kept firing at him, and calling to him to halt and surrender, at the same time applying to him all the vile epithets in the English vocabulary. Spurred to faster speed by the shots, the indignant tears streaming down his cheeks, he turned and said to his companion, "I'm not used to taking such things from any man, but I'm in too much of a hurry now to stop."

The 47th closed the first day's fighting at Corinth October 3d, 1862, and opened the fight on the skirmish line the morning of the 4th.

COLONEL BRYNER'S REGARD FOR HIS MEN.

Alex. Blair of Company "A," who is now an inmate of the Soldier's Home, Danville, Ill., says:

"Colonel Bryner was idolized by the boys not only for his ability as a soldier but because of his care for the boys under him. At Rienzi a squad of fifteen or twenty of the boys raided a peach orchard in violation of orders respecting rights of property. They were captured by the provost guard and by orders from General Granger tied up by the thumbs. The matter was reported to Colonel Bryner and within five minutes he had cut them down by his own hand and General Granger was told that orders affecting the 47th must be sent through Colonel Bryner."

Colonel Bryner was the first man to enlist in the 47th and his son was the last one mustered out, March 24th, 1866, as he was also the youngest member of the regiment, sixteen.

WHAT THE BOYS TELL.

The 47th has held but few reunions since the war closed and when they gather in little groups the conversation runs

much like this: George Kinnear: "They tell me Harlow is dead, died in St. Louis, poor 'Brayt;' he was a splendid fellow and made quite a record as Civil Service Commissioner with Proctor and Roosevelt."

George Ryan: "Yes, he was also Postmaster at St. Louis and so was A. J. Smith. By the way, did you ever hear about Jeff. Durley's nigger, 'Doug.' they called him?—short, you know, for Douglas. Well, at Montgomery the boys missed a good many things and 'Doug' came under suspicion. Durley was captain of Company 'I' and Harlow went to him to complain. Durley listened patiently until Harlow finished and then said, 'Lieutenant Harlow, I regard this charge against that poor nigger as infamous. He has just been released from bondage; he isn't even possessed of a patronymic beyond that of Douglas and I'm his friend and will vouch for his integrity. You go back and say to those who complain to look elsewhere. Say to them that Jeff. Durley trusts him implicitly, that I have never lost a thing and have a better supply of shirts, socks and underwear than when I took him.'"

Major Olmsted: "Boys, you know when Ryan lost his arm, it was at Spanish Fort, the force of the bullet faced him square in the rear. Taking the wounded member in his hand he went to the surgeon, who wanted to put him under the influence of chloroform. Drawing his revolver he threatened to shoot the first man who would attempt to administer it and laying his arm upon the operating table insisted on seeing the work done, Cool, wasn't it?"

"Cooler than I was at Farmington," broke in Elisha Rice. "I was sent to the rear for water and was loaded with canteens. When I reached the swamp the shot and shell were falling thick and fast and I crawled up behind a big tree. While there a shell tore through the upper branches and I got up and 'skedaddled' back to the boys. I promised myself then that if I got out of there alive I'd never get caught in a fight again, but I did get caught and a good many times after that."

"Speaking of filling canteens." said Tom. Keady, "reminds me of the morning we started for Jackson. Just as

the brigade was ready to move General Mower asked Captain Cleland of his staff to have his flask filled for him from the keg in the headquarters wagon. Presently Cleland returned and reported that the whiskey was gone, keg and all. Mower said nothing and they rode on in silence for some time. At last Mower turned and said, 'Captain, I wish you would go to the 47th wagon train and ask Pat. Drum to send the keg back. I guess that's right; that was the noisiest place in camp last night.' "

THE FIGHT AT LAKE CHICOT.

(As told by George Kinnear, Captain of Company "F,"
47th Illinois.)

"In the spring of 1864, when A. J. Smith's command of two divisions returned from the Red River campaign, we proceeded in transports up the Mississippi River on the way to join Grant's army in East Tennessee. General Smith had been detained a long time on the Red River campaign, thus giving the Rebels time to gather a force to prevent his joining Grant. When he arrived near Lake Chicot it was found that the Rebels had blockaded the river by planting batteries. It was necessary to land a force to dislodge them. On the 5th of June two brigades under General Mower were disembarked on the west side at a point about ten miles below Lake Chicot. Early the next morning, June 6th, the column took up its line of march with the 47th Illinois in the advance. We had gone but a short distance when we encountered the enemy's cavalry. Immediately the left wing of the 47th was thrown out as skirmishers, my company 'F' being on the left. The main traveled road which was followed by the column ran near the river, the land sloped rapidly away to the west into cane-brakes and swamp. In places the farming land extended into the swamp, leaving the ground over which the left of the skirmish line had to move composed alternately of cane-brake and loose, soft soil. Some of this land had been plowed. other parts had grown up in high weeds. Heavy rains had fallen, making the mud knee deep. To climb and crawl through the tangle of cane and vines, and then to plunge through the mud, made it seem

the hardest tramp we had ever made. Many men were forced to drop behind. Of Company 'F' only eleven men were in the line when the battle commenced. The morning was cloudy and misty. We drove the Rebel skirmishers before us, they occasionally halting and firing a few shots. The weeds were high and wet and we could trace with the eye the course of the bullets from the time they left the gun by the mist that would fly from the weeds. Lake Chicot had at some time been in the course of the river but that had changed now by a new channel forming to the east, leaving what is now known as Lake Chicot. Extending from the swamp into the lake is a bayou with steep sides, containing still water of considerable depth. This bayou was impassable, except where it entered the lake and where it was crossed by the wagon road. At this point the Rebel troops under Marmaduke made a stand on the opposite side. There was no way to flank them as the bayou was impassable and we had to fight across the bayou and force them from the crossing.

The 47th was in front and bore the brunt of the fighting. Several incidents occurred here which I might mention. After we had halted and were engaged in the fight the 11th Missouri moved up in line of battle, halting close to our line. They had just left faced into column when a shell from a Rebel gun struck into their ranks; I could hear the gun stocks break like dry sticks. A number of their men were killed or wounded, how many, I never learned. Immediately another came through the same place but this time the men had seen the smoke of the gun and all dropped instantly, the shell passing just over them. The men began swearing. It seemed that every man was swearing at once, cursing the Rebels. Just in my front was a tree, standing behind which was Charles Royce, of Company 'B.' As he put out his head to fire, a cannon shot took it off, scattering his brains and blood around. The next shot came near scaring me to death. It seemed to be coming straight at me; my hair went up straight and my flesh crept; I had no time to move; then it burst just in front of me, the fragments scattering around. It was a common opinion among the soldiers that there were times when a shell or bullet was



CAPTAIN GEORGE A. WILKINS
COMPANY H.



LIEUTENANT CHAS. S. ROBINSON
COMPANY I



LIEUTENANT WILLIAM W. PIERCE
COMPANY E.



LIEUTENANT CHARLES S. BLOOD
COMPANY A.

going to strike near them that something impressed them, telling them where it would hit and would impel them to drop or dodge and escape. Here Major Miles was shot through the breast and fell from his horse, the wound being for a time supposed to be mortal. The fight lasted about an hour, when the Rebels retreated and disappeared, leaving the way clear for the fleet of boats to pass up the river. Now this affair is scarcely mentioned in history, yet it was a hard fight, with considerable loss. Company 'F' had two killed. Owen W. Shaw and Joseph Rether and three were wounded. Some of the other companies suffered equally as great loss. During the fight Captain B. F. Biser of Company 'B' was shot. He was shot through the stomach and remarked, 'Boys, I am shot through the bread basket.' He lived about ten hours, suffering terrible agony. He repeatedly urged some one to shoot him. Captain Biser was a remarkable man; he came from Maryland, his family acting with the Rebels. He was a brave man, a fine officer, thoroughly honorable and of a genial and generous nature. The night before we left the boat we had a long talk about our affairs. He thought the war was nearly over and he would soon return to Washington, Illinois, where he enlisted and where he had many friends, and make that his home. His body was sent to Washington and interred at that place."

PARSON AUGHEY.

"The Iron Furnace or Slavery and Secession" is the title of a small volume written by the Rev. J. H. Aughey and published in 1863, at about which time, if memory serves rightly, he was a visitor at my father's house, while in attendance at Presbyterian General Assembly, at Peoria, Illinois. In this book he describes his escape from prison in Tupelo, Mississippi, and tells of the help rendered him by Alex. Speer and J. J. DeGrummond of the 47th, who were fellow prisoners with him. The following account is from the combined statements of Aughey, Speer and DeGrummond:

Reverend J. H. Aughey was born in Oneida County, New York, in 1828, and was thirty-three years of age at

the time of the occurrences of which I write. He was a Presbyterian minister in Winston County, Mississippi, in April, 1861, and an outspoken Union man. In June, 1862, he was arrested by the Confederate authorities, charged with being a spy and thrown into prison. This prison was a grocery house, twenty-five by fifty feet in dimensions, and contained about seventy prisoners, citizens, union soldiers, whites, negroes and mulattoes.

On the 3d of July Speer of Company "A" and DeGrummond of Company "C," 47th Illinois, obtained passes from Lieutenant-Colonel Thrush and went outside the lines in search of milk and to gather blackberries, which there grew in profusion. They had hardly passed beyond sight of the pickets before they were captured by a squad of Wert Adams' cavalry, a part of the same command which afterwards shot Colonel Cromwell. They were taken to Holly Springs and thence to Tupelo, where they were thrown into the same prison in which Aughey was confined, and he was one of the first to form their acquaintance. On account of a previous escape and recapture he had been placed in irons, the irons having been welded on while hot. The bands were connected by a chain of three links, barely permitting him to walk. In this prison were two other prisoners, who in addition to being thus manacled were handcuffed and chained together to the side of the building. They had enlisted in the Confederate army for twelve months. Their time had expired, but they were refused permission to return to their homes. They, however, made the attempt, were captured and a few days later led out and shot. "The method of shooting was to dig a hole and make the victim sit with his legs hanging in it. The soldiers would fire three balls through the brain and three through the heart; then the mangled and bleeding body fell into the grave and was immediately covered with earth."

Aughey made himself known to Speer as an Odd Fellow and said they would not recognize him but that the Provost Marshal was a Mason and asked Speer, who was also a Mason, to see what he could do for him. Speer obtained recognition but the Provost said, "All ties between the North and South were severed. That Aughey had come

down there and preached for them. That they employed and supported him; that he had married one of their girls and had turned traitor to them. He had bought cotton for General Rosecrans to ship North and was a spy, and they were going to take him out the next day and hang or shoot the damned Northern hound. I don't blame you for interceding for him for he is your friend." All this was repeated to Aughey and it was decided that another attempt at escape should be made that night. All day long with the aid of a long handled spoon, a knife and an old file, DeGrummond, Speer and other prisoners worked upon the fetters, loosening the chain, and at last succeeded. About sun-down General Jordan entered and examining the fetters discovered that they had been tampered with, but did not notice that the links of the chain could be slipped apart. During this examination the heart of every prisoner engaged in the plot stood still with apprehension. Orders were given that upon the next day the bonds should be more securely fastened and Jordan departed. Speer gave Aughey his pass, which he still had, and told him to go straight to the 47th, and tell the boys where he and DeGrummond were. Aughey gave Speer what money he had, in all about thirty dollars in Confederate currency, which Speer was to take to Aughey's wife in case he got out and found that anything had happened to Aughey. Some of this money Speer still has.

Like most of the buildings in the South, the prison was built upon piles, the planks being placed perpendicularly, in some places not reaching the ground. At dusk those in the plot stepped outside the building into a small enclosure. into which they were permitted to go, Aughey seating himself upon the step.

His last hours in prison had been spent in exhortation and his words produced a wonderful effect, greatly moving his listeners. Soon after entering the enclosure the prisoners had the guards engaged in a heated controversy regarding the comparative merits of Tennessee and Mississippi troops. The opportune moment had arrived. Aughey slipped his chains, leaving the bands still around his ankles, and quickly slipped under the building. It was half-past nine. the moon shone brilliantly, revealing every object with

startling distinctness. The prisoners were soon ordered in and made to lie down. Speer and DeGrummond often raised their heads hoping to see Aughey going towards the picket line, but they were as often ordered down and never saw him again. For awhile Aughey lay under the building and could hear the prisoners discussing his escape; he then slipped out and succeeded in getting clear of the Confederate lines and pursued his way towards the Union lines at Rienzi, which he reached in safety.

This took several days, during which he was pursued by bloodhounds, slept in ditches and deep woods, lived upon blackberries and drank foul water and he would have perished had he not fallen into the hands of a loyal Mississippian who removed the bands from his limbs and saw him through the last of his journey. Upon reaching Rienzi he was cared for by Colonel Bryner and Surgeon Lucas.

A fellow prisoner of Aughey's, whom he afterwards met, said: "The mode of your escape was not discovered and the officers were of the opinion you had bribed the guards. From that time the officers became more cruel than ever, and in two weeks thirty-two of our fellow prisoners were taken out and shot."

Speer says: "The next morning after Aughey's escape the Provost Marshal came in and found that Aughey was gone, and sent soldiers in pursuit with orders to shoot him upon sight.

That day the Union soldiers were ordered to get ready to go to Mobile. Among the prisoners was a Dutchman belonging to the command of General Jeff. C. Davis, who had been captured at the same time with DeGrummond and myself who was ordered left behind. He asked me why and upon my asking the Provost Marshal, I was told he had been captured before and had broken his parole and they were going to shoot him. The Dutchman said he had never been captured before and cried when we left him. I was told afterwards by a Rebel soldier at Macon, Ga., that he had been shot.

DeGrummond and I were confined in a tobacco warehouse at Mobile, Ala., and from there we went up the Alabama

River to Montgomery, thence to Macon, Ga., where we were under the infamous Wertz, and suffered untold privations. From there we went to Columbia, S. C., from there to Raleigh, N. C., thence to Libby Prison, in Richmond, Va., from there to Aiken's Landing on the James river and paroled. From there we went to Fortress Monroe, thence to Portsmouth Grove, R. I., where we remained all winter in the hospital. In this hospital I was twice placed on the 'dead' side. From Portsmouth Grove we went to Washington and Alexandria, Va., and from there returned to the regiment."

AT CORINTH, BY DAVID MUNDELL OF CO. H.

"There are experiences, in the life of every one, so indelibly stamped upon the brain that age leaves the memory of them undimmed. It seems but last night that I was upon that swift, fierce march for the Corinth battle line and every muscle aches at the thought of it. Great blisters were upon my feet, my back ached and temples throbbed as though fever-racked; my throat was parched and eyes burning but I staggered on mile after mile, and was one of the few who kept up and reached the camp at Kossuth, at midnight, October 2d, 1862.

At three o'clock in the morning we were again upon the march and by four o'clock in the afternoon were in front of the 'Secesh' lines. When within about one hundred paces of the Rebel front, which was concealed by a dense wood. we were ordered to lie down behind a slight elevation. Shortly after this the enemy made a movement which threatened to flank us on the left and orders were given to move backward and form a new front. Company "H" occupied the center and was under command of Captain Thompson Gordon, as gallant an officer as ever lived. Gordon failed to hear and repeat the order and the result was a slight confusion in our ranks, some of the company moving with the right flank of the regiment and some with the left. Gordon thought we were giving way and at once became furious. 'Halt! Halt! I say. Damn you, halt,' and then as the boys continued to move backward. in the rage

of despair shouted, 'Go to hell then, if you will go.' That was the last I ever saw of Captain Gordon for at that moment I was shot, a rifle ball entering my right side, cracked the clavicle, broke two short ribs, passed through the top lobe of my lung and out through the shoulder blade. I walked back to Corinth, about a mile distant. I was taken into the upper story of the Tishomingo Hotel, which was being used as a hospital and which was in charge of that devoted friend of the Union soldier, Mother Byckerdike. Just before dawn, on the morning of the 4th, the Rebels opened fire and one of their guns found the range of our quarters and a shell burst inside the hotel. Everybody hustled out, Mother Byckerdike directing everything. I had dressed myself as best I could and had gone down the stairs just before the bursting of the shell. In the street everything was confusion, government wagons were moving to leave the city, some of the teams were partially hitched, some attached to double-trees only, some entirely loose and running in every direction. The town was full of straggling soldiers. Excited citizens were running hither and thither, seeking to get away; consternation reigned supreme. Looking back toward the line of battle I saw a sight of supreme grandeur. The gray dawn furnished background against which rolled rose-rimmed clouds of smoke, pierced with volcanic flash from guns that seemed to sob with agony. It was such a scene as might, I imagine, be furnished by some mighty volcanic eruption in the early morning. Passing out of the city I was kept busy dodging run-away teams, which were flying in every direction. After going about two miles I lay down utterly exhausted.

The roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry grew constantly louder and it seemed as though hell was holding jubilee. After lying there a while I was picked up and taken to a field hospital in the woods within the line of fire. Near my tent was a stack of arms and legs the size of a hay cock. From Corinth I was sent to St. Louis, where I received my discharge the following February."

After the fight at Corinth, October 3, 1862, but two men of Company "F"—Job Fowler and "Nute" Ferguson—were left fit for duty.

At Pleasant Hills, "Cy" Kingman, who was serving as orderly for Mower, captured the only guns taken upon the field—two twelve-pounder brass Howitzers. He succeeded in getting them to the river, where they were placed upon General A. J. Smith's Headquarters boat and taken to Vicksburg, where they were placed in the Arsenal. The Confederates had captured these guns the day before from Banks.

AN INCIDENT.

My Dear Bryner:

I recall an incident connected with the organization of the 47th that may interest you.

I was a clerk in Governor Yates' office when Colonel Bryner applied for permission to raise a regiment. The Governor penciled on the back of the Colonel's letter directions for its answer.

I wrote the letter and sent it in for signature. When it came back, signed, every sentence had been scratched out and interlined from where I said "Colonel John Bryner" to where it said "Yours respectfully, Richard Yates, Governor," and the new sentences interlined by the Governor.

The difference was that my letter authorized the raising of the regiment and rendered the State liable for every dollar of the expense, while the interlineations of the Governor authorized and urged the raising of the regiment but did not render the State liable for the expense.

But Colonel John Bryner went right ahead and raised the regiment and assumed the liability and afterward the United States paid the bills.

Yours truly,

Robert Mann Woods,

Department Commander G. A. R.

L'ENVOI!

It is written! Between these covers you find the story of heroic men, and good.

Brave men, say you? Nay, reader, courageous men, for they knew the danger, and knowing, yet dared. Into the scale they threw youth, with all its aspirations and hopes, for National integrity and universal liberty.

The glow of bloody sunsets still lingers, a halo around the forms we picture, sentineling the hill tops of our Nation's history, and the figures stand out in colossal grandeur.

Since the travail of that hour, Liberty, new-born, has attained a wondrous growth.

A priceless peace is ours, and Prosperity stands ever at our right hand, lavishing bounties.

With every sail set to favoring winds, we are traveling a rapid pace. Engrossed in personal pursuits and pleasures, the helm is apt to be lightly grasped, and hidden rocks may sink the majestic Ship of State, *should we forget*.

The chart is clear, GOD AND RIGHT, no more. Youth, health, opportunity, love and cherished ambitions exchanged for death, wasted bodies, lost chances and perished longings. Love only lived, and this one great, all-absorbing love: Country and its beautiful emblem, the "old flag."

Listen then, you children of the Union soldier. Listen to those living, and let the lips of the dead be fruitful, that you may live worthily for their sakes. No Nation can be greater than its individual members. Each life makes for the good or ill of the Republic. Set your picket fires far out and place Honor on guard. Let your countersign be Truth, that you may safely pass the outposts.

Be no laggard from the column of human progress but keep touch, elbow to elbow, with those who are struggling for the Right.

You may sometimes fail, you may fall from the ranks; if so, get into camp again as soon as you can; *don't desert!*

Be loyal to God, Country and Self, that this great Republic may endure till time shall be no more.



OLD ABE

“OLD ABE.”

“Old Abe” was borne beside the colors of the 8th Wisconsin in the following engagements and campaigns:

Fredericktown, Mo.....	Oct. 21, 1861
New Madrid and Island Ten	March and April, 1862
Point Pleasant, Mo.....	March, 1862
Farmington, Miss.....	May 9, 1862
Farmington, Miss	May 28, 1862
Corinth, Miss.....	May, 1862
Iuka, Miss	Sept. 12, 1862
Burnsville, Miss	Sept. 13, 1862
Iuka, Miss	Sept. 16, 18, 1862
Corinth, Miss	Oct. 3, 4, 1862
Tallahatchie, Miss	Dec. 2, 1862
Mississippi Springs, Miss	May 13, 1863
Jackson, Miss	May 14, 1863
Assault of Vicksburg	May 22, 1863
Siege of Vicksburg and surrender.....	July 4, 1863
Mechanicsburg, Miss	June 4, 1863
Richmond, La	June 15, 1863
Brownsville, Miss	Oct. 14, 1863
Fort Scurry, La	March 13, 1864
Fort de Russey, La	March 15, 1864
Henderson's Hill, La	March 21, 1864
Grand Ecore, La	April 2, 1864
Pleasant Hill, La	April 8, 9, 1864
Natchitoches, La	April 20, 1864
Clouterville, La	April 23, 1864
Bayou Rapids, La	May 2, 1864
Moore's Plantation, La	May 8-12, 1864
Mansura, La	May 16, 1864
Bayou De Glaize, La	May 18, 1864
Lake Chicot, Ark	June 6, 1864
Hurricane Creek, Miss	Aug. 13, 1864

Besides several other small skirmishes.

ROSTER ILLINOIS 47TH
FROM ORGANIZATION
TO MUSTER OUT

ORIGINAL ORGANIZATION—FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT

THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
<i>Colonels</i>			
John Bryner.....	Peoria	July	27, 1861-Sept. 2, 1862 Resigned; reappointed Mar. 17, 1865. (See 47th consolidated.)
William A. Thrush.....	do	Sept.	2, 1862-Oct. 3, 1862 Killed in battle before Corinth.
John N. Cromwell.....	do	Oct.	3, 1862-May 16, 1863 Killed in battle of Jackson, Miss.
John D. McClure.....	do	May	16, 1863-Oct. 11, 1864 Wounded June 20, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss.
<i>Lieutenant Colonels</i>			
Daniel L. Miles.....	Washington	Aug.	25, 1861-May 9, 1862 Killed in battle of Farmington, Miss.
William A. Thrush.....	Peoria	May	9, 1862..... Promoted Colonel.
Samuel R. Baker.....	.....	Sept.	2, 1862-Oct. 11, 1864 Mustered out.
<i>Majors</i>			
William A. Thrush.....	Peoria	Aug.	25, 1861..... Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.
John N. Cromwell.....	do	May	9, 1862..... Promoted Colonel.
Rush W. Chambers.....	do	Oct.	3, 1862-Oct. 31, 1862 Resigned.
John D. McClure.....	Peoria	Oct.	31, 1862..... Promoted Colonel.
Joseph B. Miles.....	Washington	May	16, 1863-Oct. 11, 1864 Wounded June 6, 1864, Lake Chicot, Ark.
<i>Adjutants</i>			
Rush W. Chambers.....	Peoria	Aug.	24, 1861..... Promoted Major.
Joseph R. Vail.....	.....	Oct.	31, 1862-Apr. 11, 1864 Discharged.
<i>Quartermasters</i>			
William Stewart.....	Henry	Aug.	25, 1861-Aug. 8, 1863 Resigned.
Samuel A. L. Law	Brimfield	Aug.	8, 1863 — — Mustered out. See consolidated.

<i>Surgeon</i>	Peoria	Aug. 14, 1861-Sept. 19, 1864	Mustered out.
George L. Lucas			
<i>First Assistant Surgeon</i>	Peoria	Aug. 14, 1861-Aug. 13, 1863	Resigned; served as private, Co. E, 8th Ills., (3 mos.)
Timothy Babb			
<i>Second Assistant Surgeon</i>		Dec. 5, 1862-Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
Luther M. Andrews			
<i>Chaplains</i>	Peoria	Sept. 20, 1861-Nov. 22, 1863	Resigned.
Jeremiah Hazen			Died at Vicksburg, Miss.
Hiram Doane			

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

<i>Sergeant Majors</i>	Peoria	Aug. 20, 1861	Promoted 2d Lieutenant, Company F.
William E. Kubn	Henry City		Promoted Adjutant.
Joseph R. Vail	Pekin	Aug. 16, 1861-Aug. 7, 1863	Discharged.
Jay G. Rupert	Henry City	Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
G. Monroe Lock			
<i>Quartermaster Sergeants</i>	Peoria	Sept. 8, 1861	Promoted 2d Lieutenant, Company G.
Edward E. Tobey	Pekin		Promoted Sergeant Major.
Jay G. Rupert		Apr. 10, 1862-June 8, 1862	Discharged.
James M. King	Henry	Feb. 22, 1864	Veteran; transferred to Company A as consolid.
James M. Kirk			
<i>Commissary Sergeant</i>	Henry City	Sept. 22, 1861-Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
William T. Law			
<i>Hospital Stewards</i>	Washington	Aug. 16, 1861-June 11, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Thomas O. Brown	Pekin	Oct.	Mustered out.
Charles B. Cramer			
<i>Principal Musticians</i>	Peoria	Aug. 14, 1861-Aug. 25, 1862	Discharged; disability.
James A. Wonder	do	do	Discharged.
Henry C. Pierce	do	Apr. 18, 1863	Mustered out.
Oliver Hungerford	Cruger	Aug. 16, 1861-Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
Orville F. Farmer	Minonk	Sept. 4, 1861 .. do	Mustered out.

BAND.

Discharged by reason of General Order from War Department.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
<i>Leader</i>			
Porter S. Putnam.....		Sept. 1, 1861-Aug. 18, 1862	Discharged.
<i>Band</i>			
Ira Ramsdell.....		Aug. 28, 1861-Aug. 18, 1862	Discharged.
William A. Rupert.....		do do do do	Discharged.
Gilman T. Smith.....		do do do do	Discharged.
Henry Vogalsang.....		do do Jan. 20, 1862	Discharged.
Joseph P. Watrubek.....		do do do do	Discharged.
Lorance H. Coling.....		do do Aug. 18, 1862	Discharged.
Henry C. Smith.....		do do do do	Discharged.
Charles Palford.....		do do Jan. 20, 1862	Discharged.
Thomas C. Coles.....		do do Aug. 18, 1862	Discharged.
William H. Note.....		do do do do	Discharged.
Adoniram J. Curtis.....		do do Jan. 20, 1862	Discharged.
John F. Davis.....		do do Aug. 18, 1862	Discharged.
William Lucas.....		do do do do	Discharged.
Samuel P. Kagesbier.....		do do Aug. 6, 1862	Discharged.
Lafayette Rowley.....		do do Jan. 20, 1862	Discharged.
Edmund Gage.....		do do Aug. 18, 1862	Discharged.
Samuel P. Cummings.....		do do Jan. 20, 1862	Discharged.
William B. Wonder.....		do do Aug. 18, 1862	Discharged.
Frank W. Ramsdell.....		do do Jan. 20, 1862	Discharged.

COMPANY A.

<i>Captains.</i>			
John N. Cromwell.....	Peoria.....	Aug. 25, 1861.....	Promoted Major; promoted Colonel.
Converse Southard.....	do.....	May 9, 1862-Oct. 29, 1862	Resigned.
John T. Bowen.....	do.....	Oct. 29, 1862-Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.

<i>First Lieutenants</i>						
Converse Southard.....	Peoria.....	Aug. 25, 1861.....	17, 1862.....	Promoted Captain.		
John W. Dodds.....	Ellisville.....	May 9, 1862.....	June 17, 1862.....	Resigned.		
John T. Bowen.....	Peoria.....	June 17, 1862.....	Oct. 11, 1864.....	Promoted Captain.		
William W. Poole.....	do.....	Oct. 29, 1862.....	Oct. 11, 1864.....	Mustered out.		
<i>Second Lieutenants</i>						
John W. Dodds.....	Ellisville.....	Aug. 25, 1861.....	.....	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.		
John T. Bowen.....	Peoria.....	May 9, 1862.....	.....	Promoted 1st Lieutenant;		
Charles S. Blood.....	Lawn Ridge.....	June 17, 1862.....	Oct. 11, 1864.....	Mustered out.		
<i>First Sergeant</i>						
John T. Bowen.....	Peoria.....	Aug. 16, 1861.....	.....	Promoted 2d Lieutenant;		
				ant; promoted Captain.		
<i>Sergeants</i>						
Charles S. Blood.....	Lawn Ridge.....	Aug. 16, 1861.....	.....	Promoted 2d Lieutenant.		
William E. Kuhn.....	Peoria.....	do.....	.....	Promoted Serg't Major; promoted 2d Lieut., Co. F.		
John Watts.....	Smithville.....	do.....	Oct. 11, 1864.....	Mustered out; wounded June 6, 1864, Lake Chicot, Arkansas.		
Nathaniel M. Smith.....	Peoria.....	do.....	June 6, 1862.....	Died at Hamburg, Tenn.		
<i>Corporals</i>						
George P. Smith.....	Lawn Ridge.....	Aug. 16, 1861.....	Sept. 3, 1863.....	Discharged; disability.		
James Parr.....	Smithville.....	do.....	Oct. 11, 1864.....	Mustered out.		
Jacob I. Crook.....	Peoria.....	do.....	do.....	Mustered out.		
William G. Crank.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Mustered out.		
Irving C. Fox.....	Ellisville.....	do.....	do.....	Mustered out.		
James A. H. Speer.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Prisoner of war.		
William W. Poole.....	Peoria.....	do.....	do.....	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.		
Reuben Edmonson.....	Ellisville.....	do.....	Oct. 11, 1864.....	Mustered out.		
<i>Musician</i>						
Henry C. Pierce.....	Peoria.....	Aug. 16, 1861.....	.....	Promoted Principal Musician.		
James A. Wonder.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Promoted Principal Musician.		
<i>Wagoner</i>						
Simpson Logan.....	Smithville.....	Sept. 20, 1861.....	Oct. 11, 1864.....	Mustered out.		
<i>Privates</i>						
Ament, Benjamin.....	Stark county.....	Aug. 16, 1861.....	Oct. 11, 1864.....	Mustered out.		
Bousbough, Charles G.....	Akron.....	Sept. 18, 1861.....	do.....	.....		
Bryant, Robert W.....	Howard county, Mo.....	Nov. 9, 1861.....	Apr. 8, 1863.....	Died, Memphis, Tenn.		

Company A—Continued.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
Blair, Alexander.....	Peoria.....	Aug. 16, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out.
Buck, Willard P.....	Pontiac.....	do do	19, 1862 Discharged; disability.
Byons, Obed D.....	Prairie City.....	do do	11, 1864 Mustered out.
Burgland, Frederick.....	Peoria county.....	do do	16, 1862 Discharged; disability.
Baxter, John.....	Ellisville.....	do do	30, 1864 Mustered out.
Bachor, Neal.....	Princeville.....	do do	4, 1863 Discharged; disability.
Crank, Charles R.....	Peoria.....	do do	28, 1863 Died at LaGrange, Tenn.
Clifton, David.....	do do	Feb. 29, 1864	Transferred to Co. C, consolidated.
Cleary, John.....	do do	Nov. 30, 1863	Transferred to Co. C, consolidated.
Cunningham, Alexander.....	Ellisville.....	Aug. 16, 1861-Apr.	13, 1863 Discharged; disability.
Combs, Andrew J.....	Midway.....	do do	Mustered out as Corporal.
Cain, John.....	Ellisville.....	do do	Mustered out; wounded July 14, Tupelo, Miss.
Cole, Samuel W.....	Timber.....	do do	Mustered out.
Cozad, Benjamin F.....	Ellisville.....	do do	19, 1862 Discharged; disability.
Cook, Charles C.....	do do	June 11, 1864	Mustered out.
Dyer, Marion.....	Midway.....	do do	Mustered out.
Dutton, Isaac.....	Radnor.....	do do	Died at Jefferson City, Mo.
Dellingham, John B.....	Peoria.....	do do	Re-transferred to Co. C, consolidated.
Dutton, William H.....	do do	Aug. 14, 1862-Aug.	8, 1863 Died, Vicksburg, Miss.
Dimmitt, William V.....	Bushnell.....	Aug. 16, 1861	Re-enlisted as veteran; transferred to Co. C, cons.
Donley, Edward.....	Providence, R. I.....	do do	11, 1864 Mustered out.
Ess, John.....	Sturgeon, Mo.....	Nov. 9, 1861	Transferred to Co. C, consolidated.
Ewing, John W. N.....	Peoria.....	Aug. 16, 1861	Claimed by parents; minor.
Ellis, Benjamin F.....	Wyoming.....	do do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. C, consolidated; prisoner of war.
Edmonson, Charles B.....	Ellisville.....	do do	11, 1864 Mustered out.
Frederick, Perry.....	do do	do do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. C, cons.
Graz, David H.....	Midway.....	do do	Died at Jefferson City, Mo.
Giberson, Daniel.....	Ellisville.....	Nov. 6, 1861	Deserted.
Griffith, Theodore.....	do do	Apr. 30, 1864	Mustered out.
Green, Edward A.....	Peoria.....	do do	Mustered out.
Green, John W.....	do do	do do	Mustered out.
Gladmon, Amos.....	Ellisville.....	do do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. C, cons.
Grume, Charles A.....	Challicothe.....	Aug. 3, 1863	Discharged; disability.
Hervey, James P.....	Peoria.....	do do	Transferred to Co. C, consolidated.
Hervey, Thomas Y.....	do do	Aug. 13, 1862	Transferred to Co. C, consolidated.

Hollister, Hiram E	Aug. 2, 1864	Transferred to Co. C, consolidated.
Hills, Horace	Aug. 16, 1861	Mustered out.
Hearn, Daniel A.	do	Mustered out.
Haptenstall, Abraham C.	do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. C, consolidated, as 1st Sergeant; promoted Captain.
Hart, James	do	Died, Mound City.
Harlan, Plato	Oct.	Mustered out.
Harlan, Napoleon B.	Oct.	Mustered out.
Houston, Robert	do	Mustered out.
Jenkinson, John	Sept.	3, 1863 Discharged; disability.
Jackson, James A.	July	2, 1862 Discharged; disability.
Johnson, John	Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out.
Johnson, John P.	July	30, 1862 Discharged; disability.
Kirkendall, William	Dec.	17, 1861 Discharged; disability.
	do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. C, consolidated; wounded June 6, 1864, Lake Chicot, Arkansas.
Keys, John W.	Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out.
Keady, Thomas	do	Mustered out.
Lowe, Hiram	do	Mustered out.
Longshore, John B.	do	Mustered out.
Longshore, Aaron	Aug. 14, 1862	Transferred to Co. C, consolidated.
Logan, George C.	Nov.	1, 1863 Died, Vicksburg, Miss.
McFarland, John	Aug. 16, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out.
McIntosh, John	do	Mustered out.
McCullough, Samuel E.	Aug.	18, 1862 Discharged; disability.
McKinney, David	July	13, 1863 Died, St. Louis; wounds.
Murwin, Daniel P.	Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out.
Murray, Daniel	do	Mustered out.
Morris, Thomas M.	Sept.	9, 1863 Discharged; disability.
Myer, William	Nov.	9, 1861 Mar.
Nims, Herbert A.	Aug. 14, 1862-May	22, 1863 Killed, Vicksburg, Miss.
Nicholas, Phillip M.	Aug. 16, 1861-Sept.	21, 1861 Deserted.
Norcross, Charles J.	do	Oct.
Odell, Laro E.	do	Oct.
Patton, William	do	June
	do	Dec.
	do	17, 1864 Mustered out; was prisoner, appointed Quartermaster 47th consolidated.
Pennington, Reiley	do	3, 1862 Discharged; disability.
Proctor, Henry F.	do	6, 1864 Killed at Chicot Lake, Ark.
Phillips, Francis M.	June	Mustered out; wounded Oct. 3, 1862, Corinth, Apr. 9, 1864, Pleasant Hills, La.
	do	11, 1864 Mustered out as Corporal; wounded Sept. 19, 1862, Iuka, Miss., July 14, 1864, Tupelo, Miss.
Robinson, George	do	do

Company A—Concluded.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.		Remarks.	
Reed, Benjamin.....	Peoria.....	Aug.	13, 1862-Mar.	18, 1863	Discharged; disability.
Rice, Elsha.....	do.....	Aug.	16, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Raymond, George.....	State of Iowa.....	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Romine, Samuel.....	Midway.....	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Stauffer, John H.....	Defiance, Ohio.....	do	Dec.	10, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Stewart, Samuel G.....	Ellisville.....	do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Stewart, George.....	Marietta, Ohio.....	do	Nov.	15, 1861	Died at Jefferson City, Mo.
Stewart, William.....	do.....	Sept.	18, 1861-Aug.	22, 1864	Wounded June 6, 1864 at Lake Chicot, Ark.
Susdorf, Charles.....	Richwood.....	Aug.	16, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Sullivan, Samuel D.....	Ellisville.....	do	do	do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. C, cons.
Sullivan, Elijah.....	do.....	do	do	do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. C, cons.
Smith, Henry.....	Peoria.....	do	Dec.	27, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Smith, Ephraim H.....	Warrenton.....	do	Sept.	22, 1863	Transferred to Invalid Corps, Co. H, 23rd Reg't.
Stevens, Charles.....	Princeville.....	do	May	22, 1863	Killed at Vicksburg.
Toland, George W.....	Smithville.....	do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Todd, John.....	Lancaster.....	do	Aug.	22, 1864	Mustered out.
Thurman, Stephen H.....	Midway.....	do	Dec.	15, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Warriner, John C.....	Canton.....	do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Weston, Wiles.....	Peoria.....	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Wendall, John R.....	Smithville.....	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Wilson, John G.....	Akron.....	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Wilkinson, Phineas R.....	Radnor.....	do	Feb.	21, 1863	Discharged; disability.
Wilson, John W.....	Northampton.....	do	Oct.	12, 1861	Died at St. Louis.
Wheeler, John W.....	Peoria.....	Jan.	4, 1864	do	Transferred to Company C, consolidated.
Wonder, William B.....	do.....	Oct.	15, 1861	do	Transferred to Regimental Band.
Young, Calvin.....	Rochester.....	Jan.	4, 1864	do	Transferred to Company C, consolidated.
Young, James.....	Peoria.....	Feb.	26, 1864	do	Transferred to Company C, consolidated.
Young, Andrew.....	do.....	Aug.	14, 1862	do	Transferred to Company C, consolidated.
Yates, John M.....	do.....	Aug.	13, 1862	do	Transferred to Company C, consolidated; wounded July 14, 1864, Tupelo, Miss.
Yates, William.....	do.....	Aug.	13, 1862-May	5, 1863	Died at Jackson, Tenn.

COMPANY B.

	<i>Captains</i>				
Daniel G. Miles.....	Washington	Aug.	16, 1861	Not Com. Captain; promoted Lieutenant Colonel. Promoted Major.	
Joseph B. Miles.....	"do"	Aug.	25, 1861	Killed at Lake Chicot, Ark.	
Benjamin F. Biset....	"do"	May	16, 1863-June	Mustered out.	
Diego C. Ross.....	"do"	June	6, 1864-Oct.		
	<i>First Lieutenants</i>				
Joseph B. Miles.....	Washington	Aug.	16, 1861	Not Commissioned 1st Lieut.; promoted Captain.	
Benjamin F. Biset....	"do"	Aug.	25, 1861	Promoted Captain.	
George Kinnear.....	Cruger.....	May	16, 1863	Promoted Captain Company F.	
Diego C. Ross.....	Washington	Aug.	21, 1863	Promoted Captain.	
	<i>Second Lieutenants</i>				
Benjamin F. Biset....	Washington	Aug.	16, 1861	Not Commissioned 2d Lieut.; promoted 1st Lieut.	
George Kinnear.....	Cruger.....	Aug.	25, 1861	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.	
George Kinnear.....	Cruger.....	Aug.	16, 1861	Promoted 2d Lieutenant.	
	<i>Sergeants</i>				
Samuel H. Tobias.....	Washington	Aug.	16, 1861-Oct.	Discharged; disability.	
Diego C. Ross.....	"do"	"do .."	Sept.	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.	
George Eikelberner..	"do"	"do .."	July	Discharged; disability.	
Henry Brubaker.....	Woodford county	"do .."	11, 1864	Died at Memphis, Tenn.	
	<i>Corporals</i>				
Cary C. Wright.....	Tazewell county.....	Aug.	16, 1861-Oct.	Mustered out as 1st Sergeant.	
Jos. B. or T. Bradley .	"do"	"do .."	Feb.	Discharged; disability.	
Isaac B. Kaufman.....	"do"	"do .."	Oct.	Mustered out.	
Seth L. Ewing.....	"do"	"do .."	Oct.	Killed at Corinth.	
Charles A. Crane.....	Washington	"do .."	Oct.	Mustered out as Sergeant.	
Joseph Means.....	"do"	"do .."	"do .."	Mustered out.	
Daniel Roberts.....	Tazewell county.....	"do .."	"do .."	Mustered out.	
Alman M. Crosby.....	"do"	"do .."	Aug.	Mustered out.	
	<i>Mustolan</i>				
Oliver Hungerford....	Cruger.....	Aug.	16, 1861	Promoted Drum Major.	
John Wieternhalt.....	Tazewell county.....	"do .."	Aug.	Killed near Holly Springs by guerrillas.	

Company B—Continued.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
<i>Privates</i>			
Amsbury, Alanson.....	Washington	Aug. 8, 1862	Transferred to Company A, consolidated.
Avas, John.....	do	4, 1862 Feb. 24, 1863	Discharged; disability.
Barton, Woodson	do	Aug. 16, 1861 Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
Bateman, Walker	Tazewell county.....	do	Died in St. Louis.
Brubaker, David.....	Cruger	do	Mustered out; wounded at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 4, 1862.
Brubaker, Daniel	Woodford county	do	Discharged; disability.
Bateman, John W.	do	Jan. 23, 1863	Discharged; disability.
Bliss, James.....	Washington	Jan. 27, 1862	Died at Jefferson City, Mo.
Bamber, John.....	do	Mar. 11, 1863	Discharged to enlist in M. M. Brigade.
Beard, Andrew J.....	Woodford county	do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. A, cons.
Basting, Conrad.....	do	May 1, 1864	Transferred to V. R. C.
Beal, William L.....	do	May 9, 1864	Died in Andersonville prison; grave 977.
Boughman, John F.	Mason county	May 11, 1864	Mustered out as Corporal.
Bunn, Andrew.....	Washington	6, 1861-Oct. 24, 1862	Transferred to Company A, consolidated.
Bunn, Barkley.....	do	Aug. 8, 1862	Transferred to Company A, consolidated.
Bowers, John.....	do	Nov. 12, 1863	Died at Corinth.
Bryant, Isaac.....	Tazewell county.....	do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. A, cons.
Barnum, Thomas J.....	Woodford county	Aug. 16, 1861	Discharged; disability.
Brown, Jefferson I.....	Tazewell county.....	do	Discharged; disability.
Culbertson, Wm. E.....	Woodford county	Oct. 23, 1864	Mustered out.
Culp, Solomon.....	Tazewell county.....	May 29, 1863	Discharged; disability.
Crosby, Horatio N.....	Washington	Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
Cutler, Charles A.....	Tazewell county.....	do	Mustered out.
Cash, John.....	do	do	May 9, 1862.
Cooper, Wm. H.....	Woodford county	Mar. 25, 1864	Discharged for promotion in U. S. C. T.
Dunlevy, William A.....	do	Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
DeSeller, William.....	Tazewell county.....	do	Mustered out.
Dunham, Newton.....	Cruger	do	Mustered out.
Drummond, James M.....	Eureka	Dec. 16, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Doughman, James F.....	do	Sept. 6, 1861	Discharged; disability.
Evans, Alfred.....	Washington	Jan. 12, 1862	Died at Otterville, Mo.
Ellis, Joseph.....	Cruger	Nov. 1, 1862	Died at Corinth.
	Tazewell county.....	Jan. 14, 1863	Discharged; disability.
	Woodford county	Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.

Fisher, Francis H. or Franc...	Woodford county	Aug.	16, 1861-Oct.	5, 1862	Died at Corinth.
Frazier, George W.....	Washington	Aug.	7, 1862		Transferred to Co. A, consolidated.
Gross, Chester.....	do	do	do	11, 1864	Mustered out as Corporal.
Gleason, John.....	Woodford county	do	Oct.	17, 1863	Transferred to Inv. Corps.
Guinette, William.....	Elora, C. W.	do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Guinette, Charles.....	do	Sept.	29, 1861-Sept.	3, 1862	Died at Benton Barracks, Mo.
Holsinger, William H.....	Canada West.	do	Nov.	11, 1863	Died.
Holland, James.....	Washington	do	Jan.	23, 1863	Discharged; disability.
Humphrey, Stephen D.....	Canada West.	do	Oct.	3, 1862	Killed at Corinth.
Hokins, Monse.....	do	do	Dec.	27, 1861	Died at Jefferson City, Mo.
Hogan, John.....	Woodford county.	do	do		Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. A, cons.
Hogan, William.....	Peoria.	Jan.	18, 1864		Transferred to Company A, consolidated.
Hartman, Henry.....	Washington	Aug.	11, 1862 May	22, 1863	Killed at Vicksburg.
Jones, Charles.....	Tazewell county.	Aug.	16, 1861-June	23, 1863	Died at Young's Point, La.
Jewett, Henry.....	Washington	Aug.	7, 1862		Transferred to Company A, consolidated.
Jewett, Joshua.....	do	Aug.	16, 1861		Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. A, cons.
Kingman, Cyrus.....	Tazewell county.	do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out; wounded at Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864; also at Memphis, Tenn.
Klingenberg, Nicholas.....	Washington	Aug.	12, 1862		Transferred to Company A, consolidated.
Krater, Jacob A.....	do	Aug.	16, 1861		Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. A, cons.
Kanaga, William.....	El Paso.	do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out as Sergeant.
Lehman, William.....	Cruzer	do	do		Mustered out.
Lauson, Robert.....	Washington	do	do		Mustered out.
Lockwood, Charles.....	Tazewell county.	do	do		Mustered out.
Lehman, Joseph.....	Cruzer	do	do		Mustered out.
Morgan, Thompson.....	Tazewell county.	do	do		Mustered out.
Minch, Jacob.....	do	do	do		Mustered out.
Miller, James B.....	do	do	do		Mustered out.
Ninemiers, David J.....	Woodford county	do	Oct.	11, 1862	Died at Corinth.
	Cruzer	do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out; wounded at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.
Orr, James.....	Washington	July	29, 1862		Transferred to Company A, consolidated.
Powell, Thomas J.....	do	Aug.	16, 1861		Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. A, cons.
Parrell, Richard.....	Tazewell county.	do	do		Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. A, cons.
Phillips, James M.....	do	do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out; wounded at Tupelo, Miss., July 13, 1864, luka, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862.
	do	do	do		Mustered out as Sergeant.
Phillips, Edward.....	Washington	do	do		Mustered out.
Roley, James F.....	do	do	do		Mustered out.
Roberts, Thomas C.....	Tazewell county.	do	July	9, 1863	Discharged; disability.
Roberts, Edwin H.....	do	do	Nov.	25, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Riley, Peter.....	Woodford county	do	Apr.	17, 1863	Discharged; disability; wounded at Corinth, Oct. 3, 1862; prisoner of war.
Ralston, William.....	do	do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Ralston, Arthur C.....	do	do	Oct.	3, 1862	Killed at Corinth.

Company B—Concluded.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.		Remarks.
Randolph, Frederick.....	Woodford county.....	Aug.	16, 1861-Oct.	3, 1862 Killed at Corinth.
Ruble, Lewis C.....	Peoria.....	Dec.	29, 1863.....	Transferred to Company A, consolidated.
Royce, Charles C.....	Washington.....	Aug.	13, 1862-June	6, 1864 Killed at Lake Chicot, Ark.
Seaman, James.....	Tazewell county.....	Aug.	16, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out.
Smith, David.....	Washington.....	do	do	Died at Camp Butler.
Smith, Henry.....	Tazewell county.....	do	do	Mustered out.
Shoemaker, Jasper.....	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Sanders, George W.....	Washington.....	do	do	Mustered out as Corporal.
Shoemaker, Albert.....	Tazewell county.....	do	do	Mustered out; wounded at Inka, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862.
Stiner, Jacob.....	do	do	do	Mustered at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1863.
Smith, Rufus P.....	Mason county.....	Sept.	6, 1861-July	30, 1863 Wounded at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1863.
Scott, Ransom.....	Washington.....	Jan.	8, 1862.....	Transferred to Company A, consolidated.
Seamon, Thomas D.....	do	July	28, 1862.....	Transferred to Company A, consolidated.
Sutton, Alfred B.....	do	Jan.	8, 1864.....	Transferred to Company A, consolidated.
Thomas, William E.....	do	Aug.	12, 1862.....	Transferred to Company A, consolidated.
Turrell, Albert.....	do	Aug.	16, 1861-Oct.	3, 1862 Killed at Corinth.
Thamer, Casper G.....	Tazewell county.....	do	do	11, 1864 Mustered out; wounded at Lake Chicot, Ark., June 6, 1864.
Thamer, Henry.....	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Tobias, Henry H.....	Washington.....	do	do	Mustered out as Corporal.
Urney, Marion.....	Woodford county.....	do	do	Deserted.
Vanmeter, William H.....	Washington.....	do	Aug.	18, 1862 Mustered out.
Vanmeter, William C.....	Washington.....	do	Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out.
Wiley, Theodore H.....	Tazewell county.....	do	Oct.	3, 1862 Killed at Corinth.
Waughop, Martin H.....	do	do	Oct.	Mustered out.
Whitaker, Harris.....	Washington.....	do	do	Mustered out.
Wilson, Andrew J.....	Spring Bay.....	do	Oct.	12, 1862 Discharged; disability.
Webster, John L.....	Washington.....	do	Feb.	19, 1862 Discharged; disability.
Weaver, John.....	do	do	Oct.	24, 1862 Discharged; disability.
Young, John F.....	do	do	Oct.	Mustered out.
Zanets, Joseph.....	Peoria.....	do	Aug.	7, 1863 Died at Bear Creek, Miss.
Zinser, George W.....	Washington.....	do	4, 1862.....	Transferred to Company A, consolidated.
Zinser, Samuel C.....	do	Aug.	16, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out.
	do	do	do	Mustered out as Corporal.

COMPANY C.

<i>Captains</i>					
William A. Thrush	Peoria	Aug. 18, 1861	Not commissioned Captain; promoted Major.		
John D. McClure	do	Aug. 25, 1861	Promoted Major.		
George Broad	do	Aug. 31, 1862-Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.		
<i>First Lieutenants</i>					
Silas Chapple	Lancaster	Aug. 25, 1861-June 17, 1862	Resigned.		
George Broad	Peoria	Aug. 17, 1862	Promoted Captain.		
Samuel A. L. Law	Brimfield	Aug. 31, 1862	Promoted Quartermaster.		
Christopher C. Gilbert	do	Dec. 14, 1863-Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.		
<i>Second Lieutenants</i>					
George Broad	Peoria	Aug. 25, 1861	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.		
Samuel A. L. Law	Brimfield	Aug. 17, 1862	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.		
Christopher C. Gilbert	do	Aug. 31, 1862	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.		
<i>First Sergeant</i>					
Samuel A. L. Law	Brimfield	Aug. 18, 1861	Promoted 2d Lieutenant.		
<i>Sergeants</i>					
Israel Howell	Peoria	Aug. 18, 1861-May 7, 1862	Discharged; disability; re-enlisted in Battery A, 2d Illinois Light Artillery.		
Dexter M. Camp	Brimfield	do	Mustered out.		
Henry Shofe	Lancaster	do	Transferred to Invalid Corps.		
James W. Arnor	Brimfield	do	Deserted.		
<i>Corporals</i>					
Thomas Swan	Brimfield	Aug. 18, 1861-Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.		
Benjamin J. Gates	Peoria	do	Mustered out.		
William B. Aaron	Yates City	do	Discharged; disability.		
Christopher C. Gilbert	Brimfield	May 18, 1862	Promoted 2d Lieutenant.		
Addison F. Slatin	Elmwood	do	Deserted.		
William Wanser	Peoria	do	Mustered out.		
John Balfour	Elmwood	do	Mustered out.		
Louis M. Cady	Brimfield	do	Supposed captured.		
<i>Musicians</i>					
Charles B. Hill	Lancaster	Aug. 18, 1861-Nov. 3, 1862	Deserted.		
Martin L. Davis	Utica	do	Mustered out as Sergeant.		

Company C—Continued.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Time of Service.	Remarks.
<i>Wagoner</i>			
Isaac J. Pratt.....	Peoria	Aug. 18, 1861-Sept. 10, 1864	Died at Memphis, Tenn.
<i>Privates</i>			
Adams, John M.....	Elba	Aug. 18, 1861-Apr. 28, 1863	Discharged; disability.
Alexander, David W.....	Lancaster	do do	Mustered out.
Auten, James	Princeville	do do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Aderson, Wilson E.....	Uniontown	do do	Mustered out.
Bledsoe, William M.....	Lancaster	do do	Mustered out; was prisoner.
Bledsoe, Washington	do	do do	Sick at Jefferson Barracks.
Bledsoe, Samuel	do	do do	Missing at battle of Farmington. Miss., May 9, 1862.
Blanchard, Ira W.....	Brimfield	do do	Died at Sikestown, Mo.
Bledsoe, Robert	do	Sept. 20, 1861-Mar. 23, 1862	Transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Burdette, Robert J.....	Peoria	Mar. 17, 1862	Transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Booth, Lewis L.....	Elmwood	Aug. 4, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Booth, Henry A.....	Brimfield	Apr. 22, 1862-Nov. 7, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Brittingham, Wm. H.....	do	Aug. 18, 1861-Nov. 8, 1862	Died at Jefferson City, Mo.
Baldwin, Albert H.....	do	do do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Bandy, William H.....	Lancaster	do do	Sick at Hamburg, Tenn.
Cavanaugh, James.....	Peoria	Dec. 18, 1863	Transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Cory, Shedrick R.....	Lancaster	Aug. 18, 1861-Feb. 2, 1863	Discharged; wounds.
Cory, Thomas E.....	do	do do	Died at Black River, Miss.
Cutter, Lemuel L.....	Brimfield	do do	Died at Jefferson City, Mo.
Clough, Cassius M.....	do	do do	Discharged; disability.
Couser, Jacob	Lancaster	do do	Mustered out.
Conley, James	Brimfield	do do	Died at Keokuk, Ia.
Crawford, John E.....	do	do do	Mustered out.
Davison, James.....	Lancaster	Mar. 13, 1862	Transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Doan, John	Utica.....	Aug. 18, 1861-Oct. 1, 1864	Died at Jefferson City, Mo.
Davis, John W.....	Peoria	do do	Mustered out.
DeGrummond, John J.....	Elmwood	do do	Discharged; disability; prisoner of war.
Davison, John.....	do	Feb. 21, 1863	Discharged; wounds.
Eldridge, Nathan R.....	Lancaster	do do	Died at Vicksburg, Miss.
Farris, John S.....	Kickapoo	do do	Mustered out.

Ford, Sewell G.....	Peoria	Aug.	20, 1862	.....	Transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Freeman, Charles H.....	Brimfield	Sept.	14, 1861-May	.....	Discharged; disability.
Fuller, Amos L.....	Lancaster	Aug.	18, 1861-Oct.	.....	Mustered out.
Fry, William G.....	do	do	June	.....	Discharged; disability.
Faith, William J.....	Yates City	do	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Ferguson, James.....	Lancaster	do	.....	.....	Discharged; disability.
Green, John.....	Yates City	do	Oct.	.....	Mustered out.
Green, Andrew S.....	Lancaster	do	Oct.	.....	Discharged; disability.
Gilbert, Charles W.....	Brimfield	do	Oct.	.....	Mustered out.
Hays, Francis M.....	Lancaster	do	May	.....	Left sick at Jefferson City, Mo.; discharged May 20, 1863; disability.
Hathaway, George H.....	Brimfield	do	May	.....	Died at St. Louis, Mo.
Holcomb, Samuel R.....	Maquon	do	Mar.	.....	Discharged; disability.
Himes, Charles H.....	Elmwood	do	Feb.	.....	Died at Jefferson City, Mo.
Hill, Caleb.....	Lancaster	do	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Hutchenson, Henry M.....	do	do	June	.....	Discharged; disability.
Hertz, John H.....	Brimfield	do	Mar.	.....	Discharged; disability.
Hall, William.....	Lancaster	do	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Hughes, Wallace.....	do	do	Dec.	.....	Deserted.
Hays, Morris.....	Brimfield	Aug.	25, 1862	.....	Transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Hand, Cyrus.....	do	Mar.	27, 1862	.....	Transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Holcomb, Samuel R.....	Yates City	Nov.	23, 1863	.....	Transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Harper, Oliver P.....	Brimfield	Aug.	18, 1861-Mar.	.....	Discharged; disability.
Hockenbary, Wm. H.....	do	do	Oct.	.....	Mustered out.
Johnson, Augustus R.....	Elmwood	Aug.	25, 1861-Mar.	.....	Died at Booneville, Mo.
Kelly, Stephen.....	do	Aug.	18, 1861-Dec.	.....	Discharged; wounds.
Kinsler, John W.....	Magnon	do	Aug.	.....	Mustered out.
Kepner, Hezekiah.....	Lancaster	do	.....	.....	Transferred to Invalid Corps.
King, William M.....	do	Aug.	18, 1861-Nov.	.....	Died at LaGrange, Tenn.
Kellogg, Philander.....	Brimfield	Sept.	20, 1861-July	.....	Discharged; disability.
Kyle, John.....	do	Aug.	18, 1861-Aug.	.....	Transferred to Company F.
Lapham, Aaron M.....	Brimfield	do	July	.....	Discharged; disability.
McKenzie, John S.....	Canton	do	Jan.	.....	Discharged; disability.
McCoy, Daniel.....	Brimfield	do	Oct.	.....	Mustered out.
McKil, Thomas.....	do	do	.....	.....	Died at Keokuk, Ia.; wounds.
Murray, Daniel.....	do	Sept.	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.
McClure, Joseph T.....	Lancaster	Aug.	6, 1861	.....	Discharged; disability.
Minick, Joshua.....	do	do	Jan.	.....	Discharged; disability.

Company C—Concluded.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Time of Service.		Remarks.
Minnick, Edward	Lancaster	Aug.	18, 1861 Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out.
Mason, Isaac F.	Peoria	do	 May	12, 1862 Discharged; disability.
Mendall, Ira L.	Brimfield	do	 Jan.	23, 1863 Died at St. Louis, Mo.
Myers, Jacob C.	Muskeegum county, O.	do	.....	..... Supposed captured.
Norman, James H.	Lancaster county, Pa.	do	 Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out.
Null, Samuel	Yates City	do	 Nov.	20, 1862 Discharged; disability.
Orton, Augustus L.	Rosefield	do	 Aug.	22, 1864 Mustered out.
Owens, James	Lancaster	do	 Aug.	11, 1864 Mustered out.
Patterson, Castor	Elmwood	do	 Oct.	20, 1862 Discharged; wounds.
Pohlman, John H.	Brimfield	do	 Sept.	27, 1862 Discharged; disability.
Romine, Marion	Utica	do	 Aug.	22, 1864 Mustered out.
Randall, Peter	Rosefield	do	 Mar.	17, 1863 Discharged; disability.
Stewart, Collins B.	Brimfield	do	 Oct.	3, 1862 Died at Corinth, Miss.; wounds.
Swimm, Peter	do	do	.....	.....
Stout, Robley D.	do	Sept.	6, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out.
Sanders, John B.	Lancaster	Mar.	25, 1862	 Transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Sampson, John T.	Fulton county	Aug.	18, 1861-June	7, 1862 Discharged; disability.
Sampson, Charles J.	do	do	 Dec.	16, 1861 Discharged; disability.
Sampson, William B.	do	do	 Aug.	18, 1863 Died at Bear Creek, Miss.
Smith, Phillip T.	do	do	 Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out as Sergeant.
Taylor, John	Utica	do	.....	..... Mustered out.
Vancamp, Isaac	Brimfield	do	 Apr.	18, 1863 Died at Helena, Ark.
Wickersham, Hiram O.	Peoria	do	 Dec.	2, 1861 Died at Jefferson City, Mo.
Williams, James O.	Lancaster	do	 Jan.	28, 1864 Deserted.
Worthington, Samuel H.	Groveland	do	 May	6, 1862 Died at Commerce, Mo.
Williams, Albert	do	Sept.	20, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out.
Wheeler, Joseph	Elmwood	Mar.	25, 1862-Oct.	1, 1862 Discharged at St. Louis, Mo.; disability.
		Aug.	18, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out.

COMPANY D.

<i>Captains</i>						
John C. Townsend.....	Whitefield.....	Aug. Dec.	25, 1861-Dec. 6, 1862-Oct.	6, 1862 11, 1864	Resigned. Mustered out.	
George F. Townsend.....	do.....					
<i>First Lieutenants</i>						
Orlando Fountain.....	Whitefield.....	Aug.	25, 1861-Mar.	25, 1862	Resigned.	
George F. Townsend.....	do.....	Mar.	26, 1862		Promoted Captain.	
Theophilus F. Capp.....	Henry City.....	Dec.	6, 1862-Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.	
<i>Second Lieutenants</i>						
James P. Worrell.....	Henry City.....	Sept.	20, 1861-Apr.	12, 1862	Resigned.	
Theophilus F. Capp.....	do.....	Apr.	12, 1862		Promoted 1st Lieutenant.	
Royal Olmstead.....	Wheatland.....	Dec.	6, 1862		Transferred to Company A, consolidated.	
<i>First Sergeant</i>						
James P. Worrell.....	Henry City.....	Aug.	16, 1861		Promoted 2d Lieutenant.	
<i>Sergeants</i>						
Royal Olmstead.....	Wheatland.....	Aug.	16, 1861		Promoted 2d Lieutenant.	
Theophilus F. Capp.....	Henry City.....	do			Promoted 2d Lieutenant.	
Frederick Townsend.....	Whitefield.....	do			Promoted 1st Lieutenant.	
Hiram L. (or P.) Ward.....	Henry City.....	do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.	
<i>Corporals</i>						
Daniel Divehliss.....	Saratoga.....	Aug.	16, 1861-Sept.	22, 1864	Mustered out.	
John M. Worley.....	Henry City.....	do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out as Sergeant.	
William Patterson.....	Saratoga.....	do	Oct.	2, 1862	Died at Jefferson City, Mo.	
Joe R. Vail.....	Henry City.....	do	Feb.		Promoted Sergeant Major.	
Caleb Divehliss.....	Saratoga.....	do	Oct.	3, 1862	Killed at Corinth.	
Henry F. Pool.....	Henry City.....	do	Dec.	2, 1863	Prisoner since Dec. 2, 1863; died in Cahawba, Ala. prison.	
John Bomgardner.....	Saratoga.....	do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.	
Amos W. Hamilton.....	Henry City.....	do	Jan.	28, 1863	Discharged; wounds.	
<i>Musician</i>						
Daniel Keeley.....	Wheatland.....	Aug.	16, 1861-Jan.	23, 1862	Discharged; disability.	
<i>Wagoner</i>						
Thomas Harney.....	Henry City.....	Aug.	16, 1862-Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.	

Company D—Continued.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.		Remarks.
<i>Privates</i>				
Boice, Artemus.....	Chillicothe.....	Aug.	16, 1861	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. A, cons.
Bragg, James W.....	Saratoga.....	Sept.	Oct.	25, 1862 Died at Evansville, Ind.
Burnett, David W.....	Henry.....	Sept.	16, 1861-Feb.	25, 1862 Discharged; disability.
Bentley, Festus.....	Milo.....	Aug.	16, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out.
Birt, William.....	Saratoga.....	do	Sept.	22, 1863 Discharged; wounds received at Vicksburg, Miss.
Coddington, David.....	do	do	Oct.	May 22, 1863; promoted Corporal.
Clayton, John.....	Henry City.....	do	do	Mustered out.
Crane, Tinsley O.....	Missouri.....	Nov.	11, 1861-Dec.	Mustered out.
Crane, Darius.....	do	do	do	Discharged; disability.
Conley, John.....	Henry City.....	Aug.	16, 1861-Oct.	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. A, cons.
Childs, Nathaniel.....	Camp Grove.....	do	Oct.	3, 1862 Killed at Corinth.
Clark, Henry P.....	Henry City.....	do	Feb.	10, 1864 Died at Stark county, Ill.
Conley, Albert G.....	Osceola.....	do	Sept.	12, 1864 Mustered out.
Crow, William.....	Camp Grove.....	do	May	30, 1862 Discharged; disability.
Daly, Thomas.....	Marshall county.....	do	Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out.
Davison, James.....	do	do	May	27, 1862 Discharged; disability.
Davison, Robert or Albert.....	Stark county.....	Aug.	16, 1861-Oct.	Transferred to Company A, consolidated.
Dickerson, Jonathan.....	Peoria county.....	do	Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out as Corporal.
Driver, Wilson A.....	Milo.....	do	Dec.	Sick at Holly Springs, since Dec., 1862.
Engelman, Frederick.....	Lacon.....	do	Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out.
Fox, Amos.....	Whitefield.....	Feb.	17, 1864	Transferred to Company A, consolidated.
Ford, Newell.....	do	Aug.	16, 1861-Oct.	Mustered out.
Fairbanks, Thomas.....	Milo.....	do	Oct.	3, 1862 Killed at Corinth.
Fairbanks, Anthony.....	do	do	Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out.
Finley, Andrew.....	Henry.....	do	do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. A, cons.
Fairbanks, Abraham.....	Tiskilwa.....	Sept.	17, 1861-Oct.	Mustered out.
Fountain, Samuel.....	Farmington.....	Aug.	13, 1862	Transferred to Company A, consolidated.
Green, Joseph D.....	Trivola.....	Sept.	16, 1861-July	Discharged; disability.
		Aug.	16, 1861 June	6, 1864 Re-enlisted as Veteran; promoted Corporal; killed at Lake Chicot, Ark.
Goodwin, Joseph.....	Henry City.....	do	do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. A, cons.
Goodwin, Edward.....	do	do	do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. A, cons.
Green, Robert.....	do	do	Sept.	Mustered out.
Gregory, Ransom.....	do	do	Mar.	2, 1864 Transferred to U. S. Signal Corps, with Sherman at Mission Ridge and Canby at Mobile and New Orleans.
	do	do	23, 1864	

Garvin, John Jacob.....	Marshall.....	Oct.....	19, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Harvey, Charles D.....	Marshall county.....	Aug.....	16, 1861-Aug.	9, 1863	Died at Bear Creek, Miss.
Hatfield, George.....	Milo.....	do.....	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Hazelton, William.....	Snachwine.....	do.....	Oct.	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. A, cons.
Hill, Henry.....	Milo.....	do.....	Oct.	17, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Houtze, John W.....	Henry City.....	do.....	July	17, 1863	Discharged; wounds received at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.
Heaward, William G.....	do.....	do.....	.....	26, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Hall, Bradford.....	Orange Prairie.....	do.....	Feb.	9, 1863	Discharged; disability.
Hodges, Himan N.....	Milo.....	do.....	July	7, 1863	Died at Clear Creek, Miss.
Hunt, Dennis.....	Northampton.....	do.....	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out as Corporal.
Kent, Perry.....	Camp Grove.....	do.....	Nov.	16, 1861	Died at Jefferson City.
Kuhn, John.....	Whitefield.....	Sept.....	25, 1861-July	12, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Kellogg, Charles H.....	Henry City.....	Aug.....	16, 1861-Mar.	5, 1864	Discharged; wounds received at Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863.
Kiger, William R.....	Bradford.....	do.....	Apr.	3, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Lock, G. Monroe.....	Henry City.....	do.....	.....	.....	Promoted Sergeant Major.
Lockwood, Edwin R.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. A, cons.
Law, William T.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	Promoted Commissary Sergeant.
McChen, James.....	Chicago.....	do.....	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. A, cons.
Murray, Thomas.....	Henry City.....	do.....	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out; wounded, Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1862.
Mateer, Alfred.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. A, consolidated; promoted 1st Sergeant; wounded at Lake Chicot, Ark., June 6, 1864.
Manning, Joshua S.....	Saratoga.....	do.....	Dec.	1, 1863	Resigned.
Martin, Charles R.....	Milo.....	do.....	Mar.	21, 1864	Re-enlisted as Veteran; died at Alexandria, La., Mar. 21, 1864.
Martin, Robert S.....	Bradford.....	do.....	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Melick, Jacob.....	Wheatland.....	do.....	do	.....	Mustered out as Sergeant.
Moody, Anthony.....	Whiteland.....	do.....	July	30, 1863	Discharged; disability.
Merrill, James G.....	Peoria.....	do.....	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Moles, Samuel.....	Henry City.....	do.....	June	9, 1864	Discharged; disability.
McMaken, Henry.....	do.....	do.....	Sept.	16, 1862	Sick at Corinth, since Sept. 16, 1862.
Moore, Stephen M.....	Henry.....	Feb.....	24, 1864	.....	Transferred to Co. A, consolidated.
Murray, James.....	Peoria.....	Sept.....	6, 1861-Dec.	17, 1863	Transferred to Invalid Corps.
Marples, Milton.....	.....	Nov.....	11, 1861-Apr.	7, 1862	Died at St. Louis, Mo.
Macar, Christian.....	.....	Aug.....	16, 1861-Sept.	9, 1861	Deserted.
McKinnon, John.....	Camp Grove.....	do.....	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out; wounded at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.
Powers, Patrick W.....	Henry City.....	do.....	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. A, cons.
Pluss, John B.....	Hennepin.....	do.....	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. A, cons.
Phillips, William.....	Henry City.....	do.....	Oct.	21, 1861	Died at St. Louis.

Company D—Concluded.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
Peters, George	Henry City	Aug. 16, 1861	Re-enlisted as Veteran; promoted Sergeant; killed at Lake Chicot, Ark., June 6, 1864.
Pluss, James C.	Hennepin	do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. A, cons.
Pardunn, William	Milo	do	Mustered out as Corporal.
Ray, George	Saratoga	Oct. 11, 1864	12, 1862 Sick at Corinth, since Sept. 12, 1862.
Robinson, Amos D.	Mt. Holly	Sept. 17, 1861-Sept. 22, 1861	Mustered out.
Reynolds, Simeon F.	Henry City	Aug. 16, 1861-Aug. 18, 1864	Mustered out.
Richardt, Simeon	Fuller's Mill	do	Deserted.
Rieves, Jesse	Eureka	Sept. 11, 1861	Mustered out.
Shaft, Sanford	Saratoga	Oct. 11, 1864	Discharged; disability.
Sturdevant, Alva W.	Osceola	Apr. 24, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Spellman, Allen H.	Bradford	Feb. 23, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Smith, John	Peoria	July 9, 1863	Died at Young's Point, La.
Shelhut, James W.	do	Jan. 18, 1864	Transferred to Co. A, consolidated.
Spurbeck, Andrew	Tiskilwa	Jan. 18, 1862-May 1, 1864	Discharged; disability.
		Sept. 11 '1862 July 1, 1864	Wounded at Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 1, 1864.
			See Company A, consolidated.
Shannon, Wilson	Henry City	Aug. 16, 1861 Oct. 5, 1862	Died; wounds.
Simpson, John	do	do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. A, cons.
Stewart, William W.	Camp Grove	do	Discharged; disability.
Taylor, George N.	Henry City	do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. A, consolidated; wounded at Vicksburg Miss., May 22, 1863.
Trimmer, George	Wheatland	do	Died; wounds.
Twitchell, George	do	Oct. 26, 1862	Died; wounds.
Vandusen, Abram	Bradford	Sept. 16, 1863	Transferred to Co. A, consolidated.
West, Roswell M.	Henry City	Aug. 16, 1861 Oct. 25, 1861	Died at St. Louis.
Worley, Joshua C.	do	do	Died.
Wicks, Harrison	Mt. Holly	do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. A, cons.
Walker, Henry	Snatchwine	do	Mustered out.
White, John	Henry City	do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. A, cons.
Worrell, George W.	Wheatland	Feb. 26, 1862	Discharged; disability.
White, John	Henry	Sept. 6, 1861	Wounded and left at Helena, Ark., Mar. 15, 1863.
Wademan, Uriah	Tiskilwa	Jan. 19, 1864	Transferred to Co. A, consolidated.
		Aug. 25, 1862 July 21, 1863	Died at Vicksburg, Miss.

COMPANY E.

<i>Captains</i>					
Samuel R. Baker.....	Peoria.....	Aug. 25, 1861	.....	Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.	
George Puterbaugh.....	Mackinaw.....	Sept. 2, 1862-Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out; served as private 8th Ill. Inf. (3 mo.)	
<i>First Lieutenants</i>					
George Puterbaugh.....	Mackinaw.....	Aug. 25, 1861	.....	Promoted Captain.	
William W. Pierce.....	Pekin.....	Sept. 2, 1862-Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.	
<i>Second Lieutenants</i>					
William W. Pierce.....	Pekin.....	Aug. 25, 1861	.....	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.	
Edgar Isbell.....	do.....	Sept. 2, 1862-Nov.	6, 1863	Discharged; served as private 8th Ill. Infantry.	
<i>First Sergeant</i>					
Edgar Isbell.....	Pekin.....	Aug. 16, 1861	.....	Promoted 2d Lieutenant.	
<i>Sergeants</i>					
Jay G. Rupert.....	Pekin.....	Aug. 16, 1861	.....	Promoted Quartermaster Sergeant.	
Leander King.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.	
John Puterbaugh.....	Mackinaw.....	do.....	do.....	Mustered out.	
Francis T. Bower.....	Sand Prairie.....	do.....	Aug. 9, 1862	Discharged; disability.	
<i>Corporals</i>					
Samuel A. Bradburn.....	Pekin.....	Aug. 16, 1862	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. D, cons.	
William H. Flory.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out as Sergeant.	
James M. Allison.....	Cincinnati.....	do.....	do.....	Mustered out.	
Theo. L. Wagenseller.....	Pekin.....	do.....	do.....	Mustered out.	
John A. Hittle.....	Mackinaw.....	do.....	Aug. 6, 1862	Discharged; disability.	
Augustus C. Miller.....	Stout's Grove.....	do.....	Aug. 20, 1862	Discharged; disability.	
Simeon R. Drake.....	Delavan.....	do.....	Sept. 9, 1863	Discharged; wounds.	
Jacob M. Copes.....	Cincinnati.....	do.....	do.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. D, cons.	
<i>Musician</i>					
Quinteus C. Burns.....	Deer Creek.....	Aug. 16, 1861-Aug.	23, 1862	Discharged; disability.	
<i>Wagoner</i>					
Ralph P. Potter.....	Pekin.....	Aug. 16, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.	
<i>Privates</i>					
Brock, Orson P.....	Mackinaw.....	Nov. 4, 1861-Mar.	12, 1863	Deserted.	
Brown, Joseph.....	Pekin.....	Aug. 16, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.	

Company E—Continued.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
Betcher, Jacob.....	Sand Prairie.....	Aug. 16, 1861-Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
Brison, Martin.....	Indianapolis, Ia.....	do do	Mustered out.
Boyman, James H.....	Hopedale.....	do do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. D, cons.
Baker, Robert.....	Kingston Mines.....	Aug. 18, 1862	Deserted.
Crosby, Silas H.....	Malone.....	Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
Carman, Charles B.....	Pekin.....	do do	Mustered out.
Carroll, James.....	do do	Mar. 12, 1863	Deserted.
Cary, Michael.....	do do	do do	Deserted.
Cohenour, William.....	Sand Prairie.....	do do	Mustered out.
Cohenour, Robert M.....	Cincinnati.....	Aug. 11, 1864	Discharged; disability.
Cohenour, Jacob.....	do do	Apr. 17, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Coffman, Henry H.....	Groveland.....	Nov. 11, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Cooper, John W.....	Sand Prairie.....	Dec. 20, 1863	Died at Lagrange, Tenn.
Clay, Wm. H.....	Washington.....	Mar. 12, 1863	Deserted.
Cramer, Charles B.....	Pekin.....	Jan. 5, 1864	Transferred to Company D, consolidated.
Davis, Henry W.....	Mackinaw.....	Aug. 16, 1861	Promoted Hospital Steward.
Davis, Benjamin F.....	Little Mackinaw.....	do do	Mustered out.
Darley, William.....	Spring Lake.....	do do	Mustered out; wounded at Lake Chicot, Ark., June 6, 1864.
Dare, Wesley S.....	Egypt.....	do do	Discharged; disability.
Doman, William H.....	Cincinnati.....	May 29, 1863	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. D, cons.
Drake, Thomas B.....	Delavan.....	do do	Mustered out.
Ekel, William T.....	Sand Prairie.....	Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
Elson, Hortensis.....	Radnor.....	do do	Mustered out.
Fisher, Peter.....	Pekin.....	do do	Mustered out.
Groves, Benjamin.....	Delavan.....	July 24, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Gardner, DeWitt C.....	Lincoln.....	Apr. 20, 1863	Discharged; disability.
Hay, Daniel.....	Elm Grove.....	do do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. D, cons.
Hannagan, John J.....	Mackinaw.....	Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
Hatch, Theodore H.....	Pekin.....	Dec. 17, 1863	Transferred to Invalid Corps.
Hamrick, John P.....	Spring Lake.....	do do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. D, cons.
Harlow, John B.....	Pekin.....	Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
Hinsey, Christopher C.....	Groveland.....	do do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. D, cons.
Hession, Peter.....	Pekin.....	Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
Hill, Henry W.....	Mackinaw.....	do do	Transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade.
		Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.

Ingersoll, George.....	Mackinaw	Ang.....	16, 1861-Nov.	25, 1863	Discharged; wounds.
King, James M.....	do	Apr.....	10, 1862	6, 1862	Promoted Quartermaster Sergeant.
Koozer, Frederick.....	do	Mar.....	13, 1862-June		Transferred to Company D, consolidated; wounded at Lake Chicot, Ark., June 6, 1864.
Koozer, John H.....	Spring Lake.....	Ang.....	16, 1861		Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. D, cons.
McCormick, Richard.....	Deer Creek.....	do	do		Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. D, cons.
McKenzie, William F.....	Pekin.....	do	do		Died at St. Louis.
Moore, David.....	do	do	do		Discharged; disability
Murphy, Paul.....	Logan county.....	do	do		Died at Nashville.
McVeagh, John.....	Pekin.....	do	do		Deserted.
Meckley, Charles.....	Malone.....	do	do		Mustered out.
Munroe, John.....	Delavan.....	do	do		Deserted.
Miller, Jasper Y.....	do	do	do		19, 1862
Myers, Peter.....	do	do	do		Mustered out.
McClellen, John E.....	Groveland.....	do	do		Mustered out.
O'Brien, Henry M.....	do	do	do		Mustered out as Corporal.
O'Brien, Joel T.....	do	do	do		Died of Young's Point.
O'Brien, Dennis.....	Pekin.....	do	do		Mustered out as Corporal.
Patchin, Horace.....	Spring Creek.....	do	do		Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. D, cons.
Pettit, Isaac.....	Deer Creek.....	do	do		Mustered out.
Rose, Aaron.....	Pekin.....	do	do		Mustered out.
Robison, Martin V.....	Groveland.....	do	do		Died at Memphis.
Russell, Francis M.....	Tremont.....	do	do		Mustered out.
		Sept.....	20, 1861-June		Died of wounds received at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.
Ruble, John.....	Pekin.....	Ang.....	16, 1861 Mar.	12, 1863	Deserted.
Ryan, George.....	Cincinnati.....	do	do		Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. D, cons.
Shreve, Ephraim.....	Tremont.....	do	do		Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. D, cons.
Sherman, Joseph.....	Deer Creek.....	do	do		Mustered out.
Smith, Henry L.....	Pekin.....	do	do		Re-enlisted as Veteran.
Stewart, Thomas E.....	Cincinnati.....	do	do		Mustered out.
Specht, George.....	Pekin.....	do	do		Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. D, cons.
Stewart, Levi.....	Cincinnati.....	do	do		Died at Otterville, Mo.
Sergeant, Elijah D.....	Mackinaw.....	do	do		Discharged as Muscician; disability.
Timbiell, Benjamin.....	Cincinnati.....	do	do		Died at Jefferson City, Mo.
Tice, Abraham.....	Delavan.....	do	do		Discharged; disability.
Thornton, Charles W.....	Egypt.....	do	do		Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. D, cons.
Thummel, William H.....	Mackinaw.....	do	do		Mustered out.
Van Doser, George.....	Tremont.....	do	do		Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. D, cons.
Vincent, Frank E.....	Pekin.....	do	do		Mustered out.
Wood, Robert.....	Egypt.....	do	do		Veteran. See Company D, consolidated.
Woodruff, Theodore.....	Spring Lake.....	do	do		Deserted.
Wagonseller, Albert E.....		do	do		20, 1862 Discharged; disability.

Company E—Concluded.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
Williamson, Alexander H.....	.....	Aug. 16, 1864	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. D, cons; wounded at Lake Chicot, Ark., June 6, 1864.
Wakefield, William.....	Sand Prairie.....	..do	Oct. 11, 1864 Mustered out.
COMPANY F.			
<i>Captains</i>			
Lyman W. Clark.....	Peoria	Aug. 25, 1861-Dec. 27, 1861	Resigned.
Theodore M. Lowe.....	..do	Dec. 28, 1861-Apr. 12, 1863	Resigned.
George H. Carter.....	..do	Apr. 12, 1863-Aug. 21, 1863	Resigned; wounded at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1862.
George Kinnear.....	Cruzer.....	Aug. 21, 1863-Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
<i>First Lieutenants</i>			
Theodore M. Lowe.....	Peoria.....	Aug. 25, 1861.....	Promoted Captain.
Joseph H. Moulton.....	Lacon.....	Dec. 28, 1861-Oct. 22, 1862	Resigned.
William E. Kuhn.....	.....	Oct. 22, 1862-Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
<i>Second Lieutenants</i>			
Joseph Moulton.....	Lacon.....	Aug. 25, 1861	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
William E. Kuhn.....	.....	Dec. 28, 1861	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
George H. Carter.....	Peoria.....	Oct. 22, 1862	Promoted Captain.
Jay G. Rupert.....	.....	May 16, 1863 Aug. 7, 1863	Discharged as Sergeant Major.
<i>First Sergeant</i>			
George H. Carter.....	Peoria	Aug. 21, 1861	Promoted 2d Lieutenant.
<i>Sergeants</i>			
James M. Sebring.....	Lacon.....	Aug. 21, 1861-Dec. 27, 1863	Died at Paducah, Ky.
William G. Goncher.....	..do	Dec. 8, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Patrick Curran.....	..do	Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
Moody W. Lowe.....	..do	Oct. 24, 1862	Discharged; disability.

<i>Corporals</i>					
Henry Swartwood.....	Peoria.....	Aug.	21, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out as Sergeant; prisoner of war, Libby and Belle Isle.
John Noonan.....	do.....	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Henry N. Ferguson.....	Washington.....	do	do	do	Mustered out as Sergeant.
Henry Coats.....	Lacon.....	do	Oct.	28, 1862	Discharged; disability.
John McKenzie.....	do.....	do	Dec.	16, 1863	Transferred to Invalid Corps.
James Swartwood.....	Peoria.....	do	Mar.	14, 1863	Transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade.
Henry H. Snyder.....	Farmington.....	do	Dec.	17, 1861	Discharged; disability.
George Priestly.....	Lacon.....	do	Dec.	16, 1863	Transferred to Invalid Corps.
<i>Musicians</i>					
John Joyce.....	Peoria.....	Aug.	21, 1861-Nov.	18, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Edward Fisher.....	Brimfield.....	do	Apr.	9, 1862	Discharged; disability.
<i>Wagoner</i>					
Patrick Bogan.....	Lacon.....	Aug.	21, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
<i>Privates</i>					
Bulaw, Frederick.....	Peoria.....	Aug.	21, 1861-Aug.	19, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Burns, Nicholas.....	do.....	do	Oct.	3, 1862	Killed at Corinth.
Bair, David.....	do.....	do	do	do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. D, consolidated.
Bogan, John.....	do.....	do	Mar.	2, 1862	Died at Jefferson City, Mo.
Coats, Joseph.....	Lacon.....	do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out; wounded at Lake Chicot, Ark., June 6, 1864.
Cunningham, James.....	Peoria.....	do	do	do	Mustered out; wounded at Lake Chicot, Ark., June 6, 1864.
Carriek, Joseph H.....	do.....	do	Mar.	2, 1862	Died at St. Louis.
Conely, Francis.....	do.....	do	Oct.	3, 1862	Killed at Corinth.
Cochran, Joseph.....	do.....	do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out as 1st Sergeant.
Collinge, Job.....	Edwards' Station.....	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Crane, Timothy.....	Jefferson City, Mo.....	Nov.	16, 1861 Dec.	21, 1861	Deserted.
Carley, Darius.....	Peoria.....	Aug.	21, 1861 Dec.	17, 1861	Discharged; disability.
Dempsey, Frank.....	do.....	do	Oct.	3, 1862	Killed at Corinth.
Donnelly, Patrick.....	do.....	do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Dagnan, John.....	do.....	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Dennegan, James.....	do.....	do	Sept.	6, 1863	Transferred to Invalid Corps.
Ewing, Noah M.....	Edwards' Station.....	do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out; prisoner of war at Libbey and Belle Isle.
Fowler, Job.....	Lacon.....	do	do	do	Mustered out.

Company F—Continued.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
Frisby, Isaac M.	Pekin	Aug. 21, 1861-Dec.	26, 1861 Discharged; disability.
Gaffney, James	Peoria	do do Sept.	6, 1863 Transferred to Invalid Corps.
Genoways, Gilbert L.	Lacon	do do Oct.	3, 1862 Killed at Corinth.
Galvin, Patrick	Peoria	do do Mar.	11, 1863 Transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade.
Hollihan, Dennis	do	do do Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out as Sergeant.
Hawkins, William	do	do do do	Mustered out as Corporal.
Hoffman, Charles	do	do do Dec.	16, 1863 Transferred to Invalid Corps.
Hampton, George S.	Chillicothe	do do do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company D, consolidated.
Klinger, Henry P.	Lacon	Aug. 21, 1861 June	19, 1863 Discharged; disability.
Kelly, William	Peoria	do do May	22, 1863 Killed at Vicksburg.
Kyle, John	do	do do Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out.
Litsenberg, John	do	do do Oct.	3, 1862 Killed at Corinth.
Lam, Owen	Lacon	do do Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out as Corporal.
Latourette, John L.	do	do do do	Mustered out.
Lonsdale, Ellis	Edwards' Station	do do July	1, 1863 Died at Young's Point, La.
McClellan, Dewitt C.	Lacon	do do Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out as Corporal; wounded at Corinth; Miss., Oct. 3, 1862; Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863, Tupelo, Miss., June 15, 1864.
McLaughlin, Peter J.	Peoria	do do do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company D, consolidated.
McIntee, Patrick	Lacon	do do Sept.	12, 1862 Discharged; disability.
Merrick, Alonzo W.	Chillicothe	do do July	10, 1862 Discharged; disability.
Mosher, Henry	Lacon	do do Dec.	17, 1861 Discharged; disability.
Mailey, Michael	Peoria	do do Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out.
McDermott, James	do	do do Nov.	9, 1861 Died at Jefferson City, Mo.
McCarthy, Jeremiah	do	do do Oct.	8, 1861 Deserted.
Murphy, William	do	do do Apr.	10, 1864 Died at Memphis.
McDermott, John	do	do do Oct.	31, 1862 Discharged; disability.
Martin, Ardatus L. S.	Pekin	do do Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out.
Moreton, Henry	Peoria	do do do	Mustered out.
Marshall, Robert A.	Pekin	do do do	Mustered out.
Morgan, Edward	Peoria	do do Apr.	30, 1863 Sick at St. Louis since April 30, 1863.
McIntyre, James	do	do do do	Mustered out.
Norton, Henry	do	do do May	10, 1862 Died at Memphis.

Perry, Peter.....	Rome.....	Aug.	21, 1861	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Porter, William.....	Smithville.....	do	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Powell, John.....	Edwards' Station.....	do	do	do	do	June 6, 1864.
Ryan, John.....	Peoria.....	do	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Ryan, Patrick.....	do	do	do	do	do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company D, consolidated.
Rether, Joseph.....	Kikapoo.....	do	do	June	6, 1864	Killed at Lake Chicot, Ark.
Swartwood, William.....	Peoria.....	do	do	do	do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company D, consolidated.
Sundren, Charles.....	do	do	do	Nov.	20, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Strange, William.....	Yates City.....	do	do	Dec.	14, 1861	Died at Jefferson City, Mo.
Shaw, Owen W.....	Peoria.....	do	do	June	15, 1864	Died at Memphis; wounded at Lake Chicot, June 6, 1864.
Snyder, Nicholas.....	do	do	do	Mar.	11, 1864	Deserted.
Smith, John.....	do	do	do	July	17, 1862	Deserted.
Sherman, Henry.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	do	do	Nov.	17, 1861	Deserted.
Smith, Zachariah.....	Elmore.....	do	do	Aug.	10, 1863	Discharged; disability.
Trempe, Isaac.....	Peoria.....	do	do	Sept.	5, 1863	Sick at St. Louis since Sept. 5, 1863.
Twineham, Russell.....	Pekin.....	do	do	do	do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company D, consolidated.
Willis, Jackson.....	Peoria.....	do	do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Walker, Augustus H.....	do	do	do	do	do	Mustered out.

COMPANY G.

<i>Captains</i>						
Harmon Andrews.....	Sparland.....	Aug.	25, 1861-July 13, 1863-Oct.	July	10, 1864	Wounded and prisoner, Oct. 3, 1862, Corinth, Miss. Dishonorably dismissed; drunk; result wounds Oct. 3, 1862, Corinth, Miss.
Edward E. Toby.....						
<i>First Lieutenants</i>						
William Armentrout.....	Sparland.....	Aug.	25, 1861-Dec.	Dec.	30, 1861	Resigned.
Thomas R. Henderson.....	Henry.....	Nov.	30, 1861-Nov.	Nov.	7, 1862	Resigned.
Edward E. Toby.....			27, 1862			Promoted Captain July 13, 1863.
Edward Bonham.....	Sparland.....	July	13, 1863			Promoted Lieut. Colonel, as reorganized. (See 47th consolidated.)

Company G—Continued.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.			Remarks.
<i>Second Lieutenants</i>					
William Colleen.....	Peoria.....	Aug.	16, 1861-Sept.	30, 1861	Resigned.
Abel Bradley.....	Sparland.....	Oct.	1, 1861-Dec.	30, 1861	Resigned.
Edward E. Toby.....	Sparland.....	Dec.	31, 1861.....		Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Edward Bonham.....	Sparland.....	Nov.	27, 1862.....		Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
<i>First Sergeant</i>					
Calvin J. Carson.....	Galesburg.....	Aug.	16, 1861-Mar.	11, 1862	Died at St. Charles, Mo.
<i>Sergeants</i>					
Thomas R. Henderson.....	Henry.....	Aug.	16, 1861.....		Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Abel Bradley.....	Sparland.....	do	do.....		Promoted 2d Lieutenant.
John Bommer.....	do.....	do	do.....		Re-enlisted as Veteran; died May 21, 1864; wounds received at Mansura, Ark., May 16, 1864.
Samuel Hosseilton.....	do.....	do	do..... Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
<i>Corporals</i>					
Walter Scott.....	Henry.....	Aug.	16, 1861.....		Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated; wounded May 22, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss.
Willis Hurlbut.....	Sparland.....	do	do..... Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out; wounded June 6, 1864, at Lake Chicot, Ark.
Horatio Campbell.....	do.....	do	do..... Apr.	13, 1862	Discharged; disability.
John Riddle.....	do.....	do	do..... Jan.	18, 1862	Died at Otterville, Mo.
Harvey R. McGarrath.....	do.....	do	do.....		Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Robert Sims Martin.....	do.....	do	do.....		Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.
John F. Bell.....	Henry.....	do	do.....		Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Ethan A. Drake.....	Sparland.....	do	do..... Nov.	3, 1862	Discharged; disability; wounded, Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1862; Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1862; Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862.
<i>Musticians</i>					
Jacob Hosseilton.....	Sparland.....	Aug.	16, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Levi Johnson.....	do.....	do	do..... do		Mustered out.

<i>Wagoner</i>		Aug.	16, 1861-Sept.	9, 1862	Discharged; disability.
William L. Sturman.....					
<i>Privates</i>					
Alfolder, Samuel	Chillicothe	Aug.	16, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Appen, Joab.....	Henry	do	Aug.	17, 1863	Prisoner of war since Aug. 17, 1863.
Ames, Elisha.....	Lacon	do	Jan.	—, 1863	Discharged; disability.
Bixler, Samuel	Northampton.....	do	do		Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Buffington, Lumbert.....	Sparland	do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out; wounded June —, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss.
Buffington, Hamilton J.....	Steuben.....	Dec.	5, 1863		Transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Byrne, Edward.....	Peoria	Aug.	16, 1862		Transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Bales, James W.....	Henry	Dec.	10, 1863		Transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Bullard, John R.....	Bullard	Mar.	24, 1864		Transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Blankenship, Ezekiel.....	Henry	Aug.	16, 1861		Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Bonham, Edward.....	Sparland	do	do		Promoted 1st Sergeant, then 2d Lieutenant; 1st Lieutenant; (Lieutenant Colonel, consolidated.)
Bussell, Benjamin	do	do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Bell, Robert H	Henry	do	do		Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Bower, Martin	Rosefield	do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Burk, Thomas	Yates City.....	do	Apr.	11, 1863	Deserted.
Bohnen, John	Lacon	do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out; wounded May 9, 1862, Farmington, Miss.
Bonham, Warford	Sparland	do	Oct.	19, 1863	Died at Black River, Miss.
Baley, Daniel	Mossville	do	Oct.	28, 1862	Died of wounds received at Corinth Oct. 3, 1862.
Connor, Thomas	Marshall county	do	Sept.	22, 1861	Deserted.
Corrigan, John	Sparland	do	Mar.	11, 1863	Deserted.
Canterbury, William	LaPrairie	do	June	10, 1863	Discharged; disability.
Coots, August.....	Chicago.....	do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Carson, Lewis.....	Lacon	do	do		Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Clifton, Marion.....	Spring Bay.....	do	Nov.	2, 1862	Accidentally killed.
Divelbliss, Henry.....	Henry	do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out as Corporal.
Divelbliss, George R.....	do	do	do		Mustered out.
DeGoe, George H.....	do	do	Dec.	27, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Davidson, Francis E.....	Sparland	do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Dins, James	Pittsburg, Pa.....	do	Nov.	21, 1863	Died at Memphis, Tenn.
Deford, Joseph.....	Spring Bay.....	do	Oct.	12, 1863	Died at Bear Creek, Miss.
Drake, Frederick	Sparland	Oct.	5, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Faris, James C.....	Henry	Aug.	16, 1861		Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.

Company G—Concluded.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
Paris, Edward P	Henry	Aug. 16, 1861-Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
Paris, John P	do	do	Wounded and missing since battle of Corinth.
Paris, Robert B	do	Aug. 1, 1864	Transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Fuller, Joseph	do	Aug. 16, 1861-May 31, 1863	Sick at St. Louis since May 16, 1862.
Gillett, Waldron	Spartland	do	Died at Duckport, La.
Grove, Henry A	Lawn Ridge	Aug. 1, 1864	Transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Gubbins, William	Spartland	Aug. 16, 1861-Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out; wounded June 6, 1864, Lake Chicot, Ark.
Hendrick, Joel	Southport	Aug. 16, 1861	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Howard, Oliver	Cambridge	Aug. 16, 1861-Aug. 10, 1863	Discharged; disability.
Hogen, William	Marshall county	do	Deserted.
Huff, Robert E	Spartland	do	11, 1864 Mustered out.
Jenkins, Edward	LaPrairie	do	22, 1864 Mustered out.
Keefer, John H	Marshall county	Dec. 10, 1861-Apr. 9, 1864	Died at Memphis, Tenn.
Kirk, James M	Henry	Aug. 16, 1861	Promoted Quartermaster Sergeant.
Kieffman, Samuel	do	do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Lamphier, Alfonso	Spartland	do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; wounded June 6, 1864, at Lake Chicot, Ark.; died Aug. 3, 1864.
Large, Ithmar	Warrenton, O	Dec. 17, 1861	Died at Jefferson City, Mo.
Miller, Robert F	Chillicothe	Dec. —, 1861	Deserted.
McCann, James	Henry	do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Maurice, Adam	Kikapoo	do	4, 1863 Died at LaGrange, Tenn.
Mathias, David C	Little Detroit	Sept. 20, 1861-Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
Mead, John T	Spartland	Aug. 16, 1861-Aug. 11, 1864	Mustered out; wounded Oct. 3, 1862, Corinth, Miss.
Mead, William N	do	do	Died at Spartland, Ills.
Miers, Franklin W	Spring Bay	do	Mustered out.
McClay, John H	Brunswick	do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Newnan, James R	Henry	do	Mustered out.
Ochs, Lorenzo	Lacon	do	Mustered out.
Putnam, Judson	Chillicothe	do	Discharged by sentence of court martial.
Reed, Thomas R	Brimfield	do	11, 1864 Mustered out.

Ryon, John	Henry	Aug.	16, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Swartzlander, Albert	Yardleyville, Pa.	..do.	 Oct.	23, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Scott, John	Marshall county	..do.	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Spar, James B.	Sparland	..do.	Dec.	25, 1861	Discharged; disability.
Spar, George W.	..do	..do.	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Shorkey, Arthurwyne	..do	..do.	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated; wounded June 6, 1864, Lake Chicot, Ark.
Spear, James N. ....	.....	..do.	Sept.	22, 1861	Deserted.
Shottenkirk, Thaddeus	Spring Bay	..do.	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Shottenkirk, Alex.	..do	..do.	Dec.	26, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Seely, William	Southampton	..do.	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; promoted 1st Sergeant; transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Sturin, T. Jefferson	Mossville	Aug.	27, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Stone, Stephen	..do	Sept.	19, 1861	.....	Transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Scott, Harrison	Henry	Sept.	12, 1861	—	Discharged on account of disability.
Thompson, Joseph C.	Sparland	Aug.	16, 1861 Oct.	22, 1862	Died at St. Louis.
Thompson, Norton	..do	..do.	Sept.	22, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Tyler, Asa	Henry	..do.	Oct.	11, 1862	Mustered out; wounded Oct. 3, 1862, Corinth, Miss.
Vinson, William H.	Langdon	..do.	Oct.	3, 1862	Killed at Corinth, Miss.
Wilmot, Asahel	LaPrairie	..do.	Oct.	17, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Wilmot, Levi D.	Deerfield	..do.	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out as Sergeant; wounded June 6, 1864, Lake Chicot, Ark.
Webster, George	Sparland	..do.	—	—	Discharged; disability.
Walls, Peter	Henry	..do.	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Walden, George W.	..do	..do.	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Wiar, Henry	Sparland	..do.	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated; promoted Captain.
Wiar, Jacob	..do	..do.	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Watson, James P.	Newcastle, Pa.	Dec.	3, 1861-July	9, 1864	Discharged.
Wilson, Bennett	Mossville	Aug.	16, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Williams, Thomas	Henry	..do.	..do	.....	Mustered out.
Wiar, Michael	Sparland	..do.	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.

COMPANY H.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.		Remarks.
<i>Captains</i>				
Thompson Gorden.....	Wheatland	Aug. Oct.	25, 1861-Oct. 27, 1863-Oct.	27, 1863 11, 1864 Died. Mustered out.
George A. Wilkins.....	Lorraine.....	Aug. Jan.	25, 1861-Oct. 3, 1864-Oct.	1, 1861 11, 1864 Promoted. Mustered out.
<i>First Lieutenants</i>				
Thomas Gray.....	Saratoga.....	Aug. June	25, 1861-Oct. 16, 1862	16, 1862 Resigned. Promoted.
<i>Second Lieutenants</i>				
James Brassfield	Whitefield	Sept.	1, 1861	Promoted 2d Lieutenant.
Thomas Gray	Saratoga.....	Sept.	1, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out.
<i>Sergeants</i>				
Isaac P. Reed	Indiantown.....	Sept.	1, 1861-Oct.	24, 1862 Discharged; disability.
Eli B. Rodgers.....	Radnor	do	do	10, 1863 Discharged; disability.
William Gorden.....	do	do	do	24, 1863 Died at Ridgeway Station, Tenn.
Charles Williams.....	do	do	do	
<i>Corporals</i>				
Albert H. Simmons.....	Snachwine.....	Sept.	1, 1861-June	6, 1864 Killed at Lake Village, Ark.
John H. Hose	Love Tree	do	do	11, 1864 Mustered out as Sergeant.
William M. Brazee.....	Arispe	do	do	31, 1863 Transferred to Invalid Corps.
William McIntire.....	Love Tree	do	do	11, 1864 Mustered out as Sergeant.
Levi R. Adkinson.....	Radnor	do	do	10, 1862 Died at Rienzi, Miss.
Henry Shaneyfelt.....	Fairview	do	do	7, 1864 Died at LaGrange, Tenn.
Frank Rathburn	Steuben	do	do	11, 1864 Mustered out as Sergeant.
Samuel Gorden	Radnor	do	do	Mustered out.
<i>Musicians</i>				
John Grove.....	LaPrairie.....	Sept.	1, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out.
Hugh Galway.....	Mossville.....	do	do	Mustered out.
<i>Wagoner</i>				
Mahlon McGowen.....	Kickapoo.....	Sept.	1, 1861-Sept.	23, 1862 Discharged; disability.

Privates

Anderson, Reuben E.....	Wheatland	Sept.	1, 1861-Oct.	13, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Anderson, James	Atchison.....	do	 Mar.	24, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Brown, William.....	Macon.....	do	 Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Brown, George.....	.....	Aug.	14, 1862	.....	Transferred to Company D, consolidated.
Bullock, John E.....	.....	Sept.	14, 1862	.....	Transferred to Invalid Corps Dec. 17, 1863.
Bullock, John.....	Radnor	Sept.	1, 1861	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran. (See Company D, consolidated.)
Blackley, Jonathan.....	Geneseo.....	do	 Oct.	4, 1862	Wounded and left at Corinth, Miss.
Blackburn, James.....	Snachwine.....	do	 Jan.	21, 1863	Discharged; disability.
Bailey, Richard.....	Kickapoo.....	do	.....	.....	Transferred to Company I, V. R. C., May 29, 1864.
Bennett, Robert.....	Milo.....	do	 Sept.	28, 1863	Died at Black River, Miss.
Cozad, Josiah.....	Loraine.....	do	 June	20, 1863	Wounded and missing at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1862
Cozad, John H.....	do.....	do	 Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Cunningham, Thomas.....	Arispe.....	do	 Oct.	25, 1862	Sick at Corinth, Miss.
Cheney, George A.....	Milo.....	do	 Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Derby, Walter.....	Arispe.....	do	.....	.....	Mustered out. (See Company D, consolidated.)
Drake, William.....	.....	do	 Mar.	5, 1864	Discharged; disability.
Dimon, Jacob.....	.....	do	 Aug.	2, 1863	Died at Bear Creek, Miss.
Drake, Jacob.....	.....	do	.....	.....	Mustered out.
Drummond, James.....	Camp Grove.....	Sept.	1, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Drummond, John P.....	Mossville.....	do	 Mar.	14, 1863	Discharged; disability.
Dickson, John.....	Radnor.....	do	 Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out as Corporal.
Dyer, James M.....	Fairview.....	do	 Aug.	9, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Dumville, William H.....	Peoria.....	do	 Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out as Corporal.
Drake, Caleb.....	Snachwine.....	do	 do	.....	Mustered out.
Drum, Patrick.....	Radnor.....	do	 do	.....	Mustered out; wounded at Lake Chicot, Ark., June 6, 1864.
Evy, Reuben.....	Arispe.....	do	 Mar.	17, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Elson, John.....	Radnor.....	do	.....	.....	Sick at Mound City at muster out of regiment.
Ferree, Peter.....	Whitefield.....	do	 July	18, 1863	Died at Jackson, Miss.
Fox, Thomas.....	Fidelity.....	do	 Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out as Corporal.
Foreman, Edward W.....	.....	Aug.	13, 1862	.....	Transferred to Company D, consolidated.
Fleming, Michael.....	Peoria.....	Sept.	1, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Fewins, William.....	Radnor.....	do	 June	8, 1864	Died of wounds received at Lake Chicot, Ark., June 6, 1864.
Gray, Absalom.....	.....	Aug.	13, 1862	.....	Transferred to Company D, consolidated.
Greenfield, Henry W.....	.....	Sept.	1, 1861-Jan.	8, 1864	Transferred to Invalid Corps May 1, 1864.
Harlan, John.....	Radnor.....	do	 Oct.	11, 1864	Discharged as Sergeant; disability.
Harler, Richard S.....	Avon.....	do	.....	.....	Mustered out.
Harlan, Joseph.....	Radnor.....	do	 do	.....	Mustered out.
Hall, George.....	do.....	do	 do	.....	Mustered out.

Company H—Concluded.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
Hendrick, Joel.....	Southampton.....	Sept. 1, 1861.....	Transferred to Company G.
Howard, Oliver.....	Cambridge.....	do.....	Transferred to Company G.
Hobbs, Samuel.....	Lorraine.....	Feb. 26, 1863.....	Discharged; wounds.
Holeman, Samuel K. P.....	Radnor.....	Nov. 21, 1862.....	Discharged; disability.
Hoxworth, Samuel C.....	Fairview.....	do.....	Sick at Clear Creek, Miss.
Hall, Gilbert.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1864.....	Mustered out.
Hartley, Daniel.....	do.....	Nov. 9, 1861.....	Transferred to Company D, consolidated.
Haines, Samuel C.....	do.....	Aug. 9, 1862.....	Transferred to Company D, consolidated.
Harlan, James P.....	Haines, Samuel C.....	Aug. 2, 1862.....	Discharged; disability.
Hoselton, Marshall D.....	do.....	Aug. 7, 1862.....	Discharged; disability.
Hess, Abram.....	Arispe.....	Aug. 1, 1863.....	Discharged; disability.
Joels, Joseph F.....	Lorraine.....	Sept. 1, 1861-Oct. 11, 1864.....	Mustered out.
Jackson, David.....	do.....	do.....	Died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Johnston, Nathan.....	Timber.....	Aug. 13, 1862-Dec. 17, 1863.....	Transferred to Invalid Corps.
Joles, Henry H.....	Lorraine.....	Sept. 1, 1862-June 6, 1863.....	Died at Jackson, Tenn.
Kingdon, John.....	Radnor.....	do.....	Discharged; disability.
Kingdon, James.....	Kickapoo.....	do.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran. (See Company D, consolidated.)
Keough, Thomas.....	Radnor.....	do.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran. (See Company D, consolidated.)
Leffler, William A.....	Steuben.....	Oct. 11, 1864.....	Mustered out.
Lang, John G.....	do.....	do.....	Mustered out.
Moore, Bolin J.....	do.....	Aug. 13, 1862.....	Transferred to Company D, consolidated.
Mendell, David.....	Princeville.....	Sept. 1, 1861-Apr. 20, 1862.....	Deserted.
do.....	Brimfield.....	do.....	Discharged; wounds received at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1863.
Moffit, Aaron C.....	Jubilee.....	do.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran. (See Company D, consolidated.)
McCloud, Norman.....	do.....	do.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran. (See Company D, consolidated.)
Martin, David A.....	do.....	do.....	Transferred to Company D, consolidated.
Nelson, William H.....	Lorraine.....	Aug. 9, 1862.....	Transferred to Company D, consolidated.
O'Connor, James.....	Princeville.....	Sept. 1, 1861-Oct. 11, 1864.....	Mustered out.
Painter, Lewis.....	do.....	do.....	Mustered out.
Pring, John W.....	La-Prairie.....	do.....	Mustered out.
Phalan, Michael.....	Fairview.....	do.....	Mustered out.
Payton, David.....	Peoria.....	Oct. 29, 1863.....	Died at Memphis, Tenn., of wounds.
do.....	Utica.....	Oct. 11, 1864.....	Mustered out.
do.....	do.....	July 15, 1865.....	Mustered out; missing at Tupelo, Miss., June 14, 1864.

Partlow, Warren A.....	Milo.....	Sept.	1, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Reynolds, Benjamin.....	Lorraine.....	..do	..do .....	.....	Mustered out as Corporal.
Rhinehart, Simeon.....	Arispe.....	..do	..do .....	.....	Mustered out.
Swanson, Peter.....	Princeton.....	..do	Dec.	17, 1863	Transferred to Invalid Corps.
Sutherland, Jacob.....	Radnor.....	..do	May	9, 1862	Wounded and missing near Farmington, Miss.
Smith, John.....	..do	..do	Nov.	5, 1863	Died at Black River, Miss.
Stelcer, Louis.....	Washington.....	..do .....	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran. (See Company D, consolidated.)
Staples, Silas.....	Peoria.....	..do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out as Corporal.
Sylvester, Andrew J.....	Milo.....	..do	Aug.	20, 1863	Died in Bureau county, Ill., about Aug. 20, 1863.
Stanley, James K.....	.....	Aug.	13, 1862	.....	Transferred to Company D, consolidated.
Sylvester, Francis M.....	.....	Aug.	14, 1862	.....	Transferred to Company D, consolidated.
Smith, Henry M.....	.....	Aug.	21, 1862-Feb.	11, 1863	Discharged; disability.
Sheppard, George.....	.....	Sept.	1, 1861-Dec.	31, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Thompson, Alexander.....	Arispe.....	Aug.	31, 1862-Jan.	20, 1863	Discharged; disability.
Thompson, James W.....	.....	..do	..do	17, 1863	Died at Memphis, Tenn.
Thompson, A. C. or S.....	.....	..do	Jan.	19, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Tubbs, Elijah A.....	Lorraine.....	Sept.	1, 1861-Apr.	20, 1861	Died at Jefferson, City, Mo.
Tuttle, Edwin.....	Atchison.....	..do	Nov.	17, 1863	Transferred to Invalid Corps.
Underwood, Mason.....	Arispe.....	..do	Dec.	1, 1861	Transferred to Company G.
Wilnot, Asahel C.....	LaPrairie.....	..do	Nov. ....	.....	Transferred to Company D, consolidated.
Wann, Thomas.....	.....	Aug.	13, 1862-Feb.	10, 1863	Deserted.
Wann, Daniel B.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COMPANY I.

<i>Captains</i>					
Samuel S. Jackman.....	Linn.....	Aug.	25, 1861-Mar.	26, 1862	Resigned.
Chester Andrews.....	Minonk.....	Mar.	26, 1862-Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
<i>First Lieutenants</i>					
James Tisdale.....	Minonk.....	Aug.	25, 1861-Apr.	12, 1862	Resigned.
Charles H. Robinson.....	Clayton.....	Apr.	12, 1862-Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out; wounded at Scales Station, Miss., July, 1864.
<i>Second Lieutenants</i>					
Chester Andrews.....	Minonk.....	Aug.	25, 1861	.....	Promoted Captain.
Joseph H. Wylie.....	..do	Mar.	27, 1862-Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out; wounded at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1862.

Company I—Continued.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
<i>First Sergeant</i>			
Charles H. Robinson.....	Clayton.....	Sept. 4, 1861	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
<i>Sergeants</i>			
David F. Hart.....	Henry.....	Sept. 4, 1861	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. C, cons.
Joseph H. Wylie.....	Minonk.....	do	Promoted 2d Lieutenant.
Thomas J. Taylor.....	do	Sept. 29, 1864	Mustered out.
James McCoy.....	do	do	do
	do	Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out; wounded at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.
<i>Corporals</i>			
Daniel R. Wilson.....	Lacon.....	Sept. 4, 1861-Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
Josiah L. Johnson.....	Linn.....	do	do
Luke Fisher.....	do	Oct. 3, 1862	Killed at Corinth.
David F. McGowan.....	do	Feb. 4, 1863	Discharged; disability.
James H. Enslow.....	Bennington.....	Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out as 1st Sergeant.
Andrew W. Parker.....	Washington.....	do	Mustered out as Sergeant.
James H. Mitchell.....	Minonk.....	do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. C, cons.
William J. Thompson.....	do	Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out as Sergeant.
	do	do	Mustered out as Sergeant.
<i>Musician</i>			
Philo H. Ravlin.....	Panola.....	Sept. 4, 1861-Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
<i>Wagoner</i>			
William D. Bell.....	Peoria.....	Sept. 4, 1861-Nov. 6, 1861	Killed at Jefferson City, Nov. 6, 1861; (run over by team.)
<i>Privates</i>			
Allison, James.....	Peoria.....	Dec. 28, 1863	Transferred to Company C, consolidated.
Askey, William.....	Spring Bay.....	Sept. 4, 1861-Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
Askey, James.....	do	Apr. 11, 1864	Prisoner; died in Tyler prison, Texas.
Atwood, Stephen A.....	Panola.....	Oct. 12, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Atwood, Hiram K.....	do	do	Discharged; disability.
Allen, John Q. A.....	Clayton.....	May 23, 1862	Discharged.
Arnold, Noah F.....	Panola.....	do	do
Ashmore, Robert B.....	Washington.....	Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
Anderson, Joseph.....	Clayton.....	Dec. 26, 1861	Died at Jefferson City, Mo.
	do	do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. C, cons.

Beckman, Jacob V.....	Jan.	25, 1864	.....	Transferred to Company C, consolidated.
Bennett, Alexander.....	Jan.	21, 1864	Apr.	Died at Grand Ecure, La.
Bane, Ephraim.....	Sept.	4, 1861	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. C, cons.
Baxter, Alfred C.....	do	.....	.....	Mustered out.
Bickenbuel, William.....	do	.....	Oct.	11, 1864
Bocock, Joseph.....	do	.....	do	Mustered out as Corporal.
Bennett, James.....	do	.....	Oct.	20, 1861
Bloodworth, Charles.....	do	.....	Oct.	11, 1864
Beard, Elijah.....	do	.....	Sept.	12, 1864
Behmyer, Henry M.....	do	.....	Aug.	Mustered out.
Carson, Peleg N.....	do	.....	Sept.	29, 1862
Camp, Thurston.....	do	.....	Aug.	Died at Jackson, Tenn.
Cox, Joseph.....	do	.....	.....	Discharged.
Crawford, Charles.....	do	.....	.....	Transferred to Company C, consolidated.
Coker, John.....	do	.....	.....	Transferred to Company C, consolidated.
Chainey, Alfred.....	do	.....	.....	Discharged; disability.
Chadwick, George.....	do	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. C, cons.
Custis, Jabez.....	do	.....	.....	Discharged; disability; died of wounds.
Dennett, George.....	do	.....	.....	Mustered out.
Dotson, Carrollton.....	do	.....	.....	Discharged as Sergeant; wounded
Dillan, Isaac.....	do	.....	.....	Oct. 3, 1862, at Corinth, Miss.
Dane, Joseph.....	do	.....	.....	Died at Black River, Miss.
Davis, Josiah H.....	do	.....	.....	Transferred to Company C, consolidated.
Dernberger, Leonard.....	do	.....	.....	Died at Memphis, Tenn.
Dixon, Benjamin P.....	do	.....	.....	Probably prisoner.
Dredge, John C.....	do	.....	.....	Absent, sick, at muster out of regiment.
Daft, William H.....	do	.....	.....	Died at Memphis; wounds.
Davison, Ezra M.....	do	.....	.....	Discharged.
Ennis, Nathaniel.....	do	.....	.....	Mustered out; wounded at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1862.
Foot, Eugene B.....	do	.....	.....	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Fox, Abraham.....	do	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. C, cons.
Faye, Jasper M.....	do	.....	.....	Transferred to Invalid Corps.
Fairrain, Uriah.....	do	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. C, cons.
Galer, Reasner.....	do	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. C, cons.
Hoffman, Henry.....	do	.....	.....	Transferred to Co. H, 23d Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered out.
Howard, Jordan T.....	do	.....	.....	Killed.
Huxtable, William A.....	do	.....	.....	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Howard, Samuel T.....	do	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. C, cons.
Huntcon, William.....	do	.....	.....	Wounded at Moore's plantation, La., April, 1864.
Hakes, George W.....	do	.....	.....	Transferred to Company C, consolidated.
Johnson, Evan.....	do	.....	.....	Discharged; disability.
	do	.....	.....	Mustered out.
	do	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; died at Selma, Ala.
	do	.....	.....	Mustered out.
	do	.....	.....	Mustered out as Corporal.

Company I—Concluded.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
Jarneke, John W.	Woodford county	Sept. 4, 1861-Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
Kershaw, John.	Peoria.	do do	Mustered out.
Leeper, Gilbert T.	Farmington.	do do	Mustered out; wounded at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1862.
Leeper, William O.	do	do	Mustered out.
McNutt, Levi.	Washington	Aug. 6, 1862	Transferred to Company C, consolidated.
McNutt, John	do	Aug. 6, 1862-Dec. 28, 1862	Died at Jackson, Tenn.
McCulloch, James.	do	Aug. 27, 1862	Transferred to Company C, consolidated.
Miller, George M.	Kickapoo	Sept. 2, 1863	Died at Young's Point, La.
Mackin, John.	do	Sept. 4, 1861-July	Discharged; disability.
Masher, Benjamin H.	Panola.	do Dec.	Transferred to Invalid Corps.
Murdock, Samuel.	Minonk.	do Sept.	Discharged; disability.
Moore, Smith.	do	do Oct.	Mustered out.
McChesney, Harman	Linn	do Apr.	Discharged; disability.
Nelson, Thomas.	Peoria	do	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company C, consolidated.
Nichols, John S.	Trivola	do May	Died in Peoria county, Ill.
North, Sidney R.	Washington	do July	Died at Washington, Ill.
Phillips, John H.	Minonk.	do Oct.	Mustered out as Corporal.
Parmeter, Orville F.	do	do	Promoted to Principal Musician.
Parmeter, Waldo V.	do	do June	Discharged; disability.
Poulton, William.	Tremont.	do Oct.	31, 1863 Absent without leave; probably prisoner.
Pratt, Edmund M.	Kickapoo	Sept. 5, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864 Re-enlisted in Regular Army and killed by Indians.
Pratt, Nathaniel W.	do	do Feb.	20, 1863 Died at Keokuk, Iowa.
Pritchard, Thomas.	do	Sept. 4, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864 Mustered out.
Plank, Christian.	Minonk.	do	20, 1862 Discharged; disability.
Rodgers, Richard.	Peoria.	do	Mustered out.
Ryan, Robert R.	Brimfield	Sept. 17, 1861-Oct.	Mustered out.
Rulon, Henry.	Tremont	Sept. 5, 1861	Transferred to Company C, consolidated.
Roberts, William H.	do	Jan. 25, 1864	Transferred to Company C, consolidated.
Rowley, Martin E.	Peoria co.	Jan. 21, 1864	Discharged; disability.
Sanders, Henry.	Farmington	Sept. 4, 1861-Feb.	3, 1864 Transferred to Invalid Corps.
Shonpert, Joseph.	Tremont.	do Dec.	18, 1863 Mustered out.
Simpson, James A.	Linn	do Oct.	Mustered out.
Storner, John.	Washington	do	Mustered out.
Stanton, John F.	Minonk	do July	14, 1863 Died at Vicksburg, Miss.

Stoddard, Israel.....	Farmington.....	Sept. June	4, 1861-June 1, 1862	24, 1862	Discharged as Sergeant; disability. Transferred to Company C, consolidated.
Shompert, Franklin.....	Washington.....	Sept.	1, 1862		Transferred to Company C, consolidated; wounded at Tupelo, Miss., July 13, 1864.
Sweet, Leonidas.....	Farmington.....	Sept. July	4, 1861-Oct. 30, 1862	4, 1862	Sergeant; died of wounds. Transferred to Company C, consolidated.
Tullis, Daniel.....	Washington.....	Sept.	4, 1861		Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company C, consolidated.
Tanhtinger, Perry.....	Cazenovia.....	Sept.			Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company C, consolidated.
Toy, Thomas D.....	Palestine.....	..do			C, consolidated.
Turpit, Timothy.....	Minonk.....	..do	Dec.	26, 1862	Died at Corinth, Miss., of wounds.
Taylor, Lorenzo.....	Washington.....	Aug.	8, 1862-Mar.	18, 1863	Discharged; disability.
Vining, Jacob.....	Minonk.....	Sept.	4, 1861-Dec.	18, 1863	Transferred to Invalid Corps.
Vanosdel, Robert.....	Peoria.....	..do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out as Corporal.
Upshaw, Geo. W., Jr.....	Stout's Grove.....	..do	..do		Mustered out.
Wallace, DeWitt C.....	Linn.....	..do	..do		Mustered out as Corporal; wounded at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1863.
Woodburn, Charles F.....	Palestine.....	..do	..do		Mustered out.
Welte, Christian.....	Minonk.....	..do	..do		Mustered out.
Willson, Marcus L.....	Washington.....	Aug.	9, 1862		Transferred to Company C, consolidated.
Ward, Paul.....	Secor.....	Sept.	22, 1861-Sept.	13, 1863	Died at Bear Creek, Miss.
Woods, Squire A.....					

COMPANY K.

<i>Captains</i>					
Jacob Jamison.....	Toulon.....	Aug. Mar.	25, 1861-Mar. 26, 1862	Resigned.	
David DeWolf.....	Essex.....	Oct.	3, 1862-Oct.	Killed in battle of Corinth.	
John M. Brown.....	Wyoming.....			Mustered out; wounded at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.	
<i>First Lieutenants</i>					
David DeWolf.....	Essex.....	Aug. Mar.	25, 1862	Promoted.	
James A. Henderson.....	Wyoming.....	June	26, 1862-June 16, 1862	Resigned as 2d Lieutenant; not mustered.	
John M. Brown.....	..do	Oct.	3, 1862-Oct.	Promoted Captain.	
William H. Denchfield.....	..do		11, 1864	Mustered out.	
<i>Second Lieutenants</i>					
Amos Tucker.....	Wanda.....	Aug. Mar.	25, 1861-Mar. 26, 1862	Resigned.	
William H. Denchfield.....	Wyoming.....	Oct.	3, 1862-May 26, 1864	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.	
John Hawks.....	..do			Resigned; wounded at Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863.	

Company K—Continued.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
<i>First Sergeant</i>			
John M. Brown.....	Wyoming.....	Sept. 6, 1861.....	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
<i>Sergeants</i>			
Phillip A. Templeton.....	Toulon.....	Sept. 6, 1861-June 20, 1863	Discharged; disability.
William H. Denchfield.....	Wyoming.....	do.....	Promoted 2d Lieutenant.
Charles Butler.....	do.....	Oct. 11, 1864.....	Mustered out.
Elisha Dixon.....	do.....	do.....	Mustered out as 1st Sergeant.
<i>Corporals</i>			
Adam Torrence.....	Toulon.....	Sept. 17, 1861-May 22, 1863	Killed at Vicksburg.
John Bradshaw.....	Groveland.....	Sept. 12, 1861-Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
Charles D. Paul.....	Toulon.....	Sept. 6, 1861-Aug. 8, 1862	Died at Rienzi, Miss.
Joseph W. Jamison.....	do.....	Sept. 7, 1861-Mar. 29, 1862	Died at Toulon, Ill.
Henry Dixon.....	Essex.....	Sept. 6, 1861-Nov. 25, 1862	Sergeant; discharged; wounds received at Corinth, Oct. 3, 1862.
Daniel W. Davis.....	do.....	do.....	Mustered out as Sergeant.
Henry Hixson.....	do.....	Sept. 17, 1861.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. B. cons.
Charles Edmonds.....	Wyoming.....	Sept. 6, 1861-Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
<i>Musicians</i>			
George Armour.....	Brimfield.....	Sept. 6, 1861-Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
<i>Wagoner</i>			
John H. Waller.....	Wyoming.....	Sept. 6, 1861-Nov. 5, 1862	Discharged.
<i>Privates</i>			
Alderman, James.....	Essex.....	Sept. 6, 1861-Oct. 3, 1863	Discharged.
Allen, Henry.....	Wyoming.....	do.....	Mustered out as Corporal.
Arnold, John A.....	Claysville, Mo.....	Dec. 6, 1861-June 13, 1862	Died at Hamburg, Tenn.
Armantrout, Joseph B.....	Princeville.....	Sept. 6, 1861-Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out as Wagoner.
Ankney, Frederick.....	Groveland.....	Sept. 17, 1861-Dec. 17, 1863	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Boughslough, Charles G.....	Southampton.....	Sept. 6, 1861.....	Transferred to Co. A.
Blackburn, Benjamin.....	Toulon.....	Sept. 17, 1861-Aug. 18, 1862	Deserted.
Boardman, Hiram.....	Essex.....	Sept. 6, 1861-Sept. 19, 1862	Killed at Iuka, Miss.

Boggs, Wilson.....	Stark county.....	Sept. 8, 1861.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Co. B, cons.
Bashaw, James.....	Mackinaw.....	Sept. 7, 1861-Apr. 17, 1862.....	Deserted.
Barler, John.....	Wyoming.....	Sept. 6, 1861-Oct. 11, 1864.....	Mustered out.
Buckley, Johnson.....	Edward's Station.....	Sept. 18, 1861.. do	Mustered out as Corporal; wounded at Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863.
Brown, Thomas O.....	Washington.....	Sept. 6, 1861.....	Promoted Hospital Steward.
Cross, Thomas.....	Toulon.....	..do .. Jan. 30, 1862.....	Deserted.
Clifford, George A.....	..do .. Jan. 11, 1862.....	Discharged; disability.	
Carter, Charles W.....	Kickapoo.....	Sept. 8, 1861-Aug. 4, 1862.....	Died at Rienzi, Miss.
Carnish, Amos.....	Toulon.....	Sept. 17, 1861-Apr. 24, 1862.....	Discharged; disability.
Crowder, Oliver.....	..do .. Oct. 12, 1864.....	Mustered out.	
Chaffee, Allen.....	Essex.....	..do .. Oct. 11, 1864.....	Mustered out.
Colwell, Ross.....	..do .. do	Mustered out.	
Colwell, Miles.....	..do .. do	Mustered out as Corporal; wounded at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1862.	
Cross, William.....	Toulon.....	Sept. 19, 1861-Mar. 11, 1863.....	Discharged as Corporal to enlist in Mississippi Marine Brigade.
Dixon, Joel.....	Wyoming.....	Sept. 6, 1861-Oct. 12, 1864.....	Mustered out; wounded at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1862.
Dixon, William.....	..do .. Oct. 11, 1864.....	Mustered out.	
Drummond, Carson W.....	..do .. Jan. 6, 1862.....	Died at Jefferson City, Mo.	
Drummond, Secratius.....	..do .. Aug. 2, 1864.....	Transferred to Company B, consolidated.	
Dailey, William.....	..do .. Sept. 17, 1861-Oct. 11, 1864.....	Mustered out.	
Dollison, Jasper.....	..do .. do	Absent, sick, at muster out of regiment; wounded at Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1862.	
Eby, Samuel.....	..do .. Sept. 11, 1863.....	Died in Stark county, Ill.	
Eby, John D.....	..do .. Dec. 14, 1863.....	Discharged account of wounds received at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1862.	
Ellis, George W.....	..do .. Sept. 28, 1861-Nov. 23, 1862.....	Died at Jefferson City, Mo.	
Eutzler, Andrew.....	West Jersey.....	..do .. Aug. 11, 1864.....	Discharged; disability.
Egbert, Lewis.....	Slackwater.....	Sept. 18, 1861-Oct. 12, 1862.....	Mustered out.
Fast, Daniel.....	..do .. July 1, 1861.....	Died at St. Louis, Mo.	
Fountain, Samuel.....	Farmington.....	Sept. 17, 1861-Nov. 1, 1861.....	Transferred to Company D.
Finley, Andrew.....	Snachwine.....	..do .. do	Transferred to Company D.
Garnet, Robert.....	Toulon.....	..do .. Oct. 8, 1863.....	Discharged; wounds received at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.
Goodrich, Charles.....	Penn.....	Sept. 18, 1861.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Hoffman, Henry.....	Morton.....	Sept. 6, 1861-Nov. 1, 1861.....	Transferred to Company I.
Hutchinson, Jacob.....	Wyoming.....	..do .. Mar. 27, 1862.....	Died at St. Louis, Mo.
Howard, Daniel.....	..do .. Sept. 8, 1861-June 25, 1863.....	Sergeant; died at Memphis, Tenn., of wounds.	
Hazel, Randolph.....	Claysville, Mo.....	Nov. 12, 1861.....	Transferred to Company consolidated.

Company K—Concluded.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Time of Service.	Remarks.
Hatchel, George.....	Valley.....	Feb. 25, 1862	Transferred to Company B, consolidated; wounded at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1862.
Hixon, Oscar G.....	Modena.....	Feb. 16, 1864	Transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Hitchcock, Charles S.....	Modena.....	Oct. 21, 1861-June 1, 1863	Mustered out.
Hawks, John.....	Wyoming.....	Dec. 7, 1861	Promoted Sergeant; promoted 2d Lieutenant.
Harris, Henry.....	Saxton.....	Sept. 17, 1861-Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
Hutchinson, Franklin.....	Chillicothe.....	Sept. 6, 1861-May 19, 1863	Deserted.
Hum, John.....	Slackwater.....	Sept. 17, 1861-Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out; wounded at Tupelo, Miss., July 15, 1864.
Jarnagin, James W.....	Toulon.....	do..... May 3, 1864	Died at Alexandria, La.
Jamison, William.....	Peoria.....	May 1, 1862-July 19, 1863	Died at Miliken's Bend.
Jacobs, Henry.....	Peoria.....	Sept. 25, 1861-Mar. 28, 1862	Died at St. Louis, Mo.
Kinkead, James B.....	Toulon.....	Sept. 17, 1861	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Kuhn, John.....	Putnam co.....	Sept. 25, 1861-Nov. 1, 1861	Transferred to Company D.
Love, Andrew.....	Morton.....	Sept. 18, 1861-Aug. 20, 1863	Died at Bear Creek, Miss.
Lambert, Robert.....	Toulon.....	Dec. 7, 1861	Left in field with Veterans.
Lowe, George W.....	Jefferson City, Mo.....	Nov. 6, 1861-Oct. 3, 1862	Killed at Corinth, Miss.
Logan, Simpson.....	Smithville.....	Sept. 18, 1861-Nov. 1, 1861	Transferred to Company A.
Murray, James.....	Peoria.....	Sept. 6, 1861	Transferred to Company D.
Major, Wiley.....	Claysville, Mo.....	Nov. 12, 1861-Oct. 3, 1862	Killed at Corinth, Miss.
Martin, George H.....	Toulon.....	Sept. 6, 1861-Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
McGregor, Henry B.....	Princeville.....	do..... Oct. 3, 1862	Killed at Corinth, Miss.
McCrady, Daniel.....	Valley.....	Sept. 8, 1861-Oct. 11, 1864	Mustered out.
McDaniel, Theodore W.....	West Jersey.....	Sept. 17, 1861-June 11, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Marshall, James T.....	Bradford.....	Oct. 27, 1861	Died at Jefferson City, Mo.
Nichols, Thomas.....	Wyoming.....	Oct. 21, 1861-Oct. 3, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Oziah, David.....	Toulon.....	Sept. 17, 1861	Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Pousch, David.....	do.....	Feb. 22, 1864	Transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Pyle, Robert.....	do.....	Dec. 7, 1861	Left in field with Veterans.
Pyle, George F.....	do.....	do.....	Discharged; disability.
Ray, George.....	Henry.....	Oct. 17, 1861-Nov. 1, 1861	Transferred to Company D.
Roberts, Henry.....	New London, Conn.....	Oct. 31, 1861-May 23, 1864	Discharged; wounded 4 times.
Sharp, Eli.....	Morton.....	Sept. 11, 1861-May 22, 1863	Killed at Vicksburg, Miss.

Stevens, Jacob.....	Cambridge.....	Sept.	17, 1861-Apr.	17, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Sylcott, Sylvester.....	Wyoming.....	Sept.	6, 1861		Re-enlisted as Veteran; transferred to Company B, consolidated.
Somers, Edward.....	do	do	Aug.	27, 1863	Discharged; wounded at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1862; at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.
Stewart, William.....	Marietta, Ohio.....	Sept.	17, 1861-Nov.	1, 1861	Transferred to Company A.
Smallwood, Erwin.....	Claysville, Mo.....	Nov.	12, 1861		Transferred to Company B, consolidated; wounded at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1862.
Sargent, James D.....	Marion, Mo.....	Oct.	21, 1861-Jan.	10, 1862	Died at Otterville, Mo.
Thrall, John E.....	Toulon.....	Dec.	7, 1861-Nov.	5, 1862	Discharged; wound received at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1862.
Thurston, Burton.....	Wyoming.....	Sept.	8, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Tobey, Edward E.....	Peoria.....	do			Promoted Quartermaster Sergeant. (See Field Staff.)
West, Jesse.....	Toulon.....	Sept.	6, 1861-Feb.	26, 1862	Died at Jefferson City, Mo.
Worrell, George W.....	Snachwine.....	do	Nov.	1, 1861	Transferred to Company D.
Witter, Joseph.....	West Jersey.....	do	Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
White, John G.....	Essex.....	Sept.	18, 1861-Nov.	5, 1862	Discharged; disability.
Williams, George.....	Peoria.....	Sept.	19, 1861-Oct.	11, 1864	Mustered out.
Wood, Squire D.....	Secor.....	Sept.	22, 1861-Nov.	1, 1861	Transferred to Company I.
Wolfrum, Jacob.....	Wyoming.....	Dec.	7, 1861-Apr.	11, 1862	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Jan. 7, 1863.
Wright, Robert L.....					Deserter.

FORTY-SEVENTH (CONSOLIDATED) INFANTRY REGIMENT.

THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
<i>Colonels</i>			
John Bryner.....	Peoria	19, 1865..... Mar.	Appointed Colonel by Special Order No. 48, Mar. 17, 1865; died; not mustered.
David W. Magee.....	.. do.....	Mar. 20, 1865-Jan.	Promoted Brevet Brigadier General, Mar. 13, 1865; mustered out.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel</i>			
Edward Bonham.....	Sparland	Mar. 27, 1865-Jan.	Mustered out.
<i>Majors</i>			
Edward Bonham.....	Sparland	Oct. 11, 1864.....	Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.
Royal Olmstead.....	Henry.....	May 19, 1865-Jan.	Mustered out.
<i>Adjutant</i>			
James B. Auten.....	.....	Oct. 11, 1864-Jan.	Mustered out.
<i>Quartermaster</i>			
William M. Patton.....	Ophir.....	Mar. 22, 1865-Jan.	Mustered out.
<i>Surgeon</i>			
Henry T. Antes	Canandaigua.....	May 19, 1865-Jan.	Mustered out.
<i>First Assistant Surgeon</i>			
John Simpson.....	.....	Jan. 1, 1866-Jan.	Not mustered; mustered out as Hospital Steward.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

<i>Sergeant Major</i> Jacob M. Copes.....	Feb.	22, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out.
<i>Quartermaster Sergeant</i> James M. Kirk	Feb.	22, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out.
<i>Commissary Sergeant</i> John F. Bell.....	Feb.	22, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out.
<i>Hospital Stewards</i> William V. Dimmitt.....	Feb.	22, 1864	.....	Veteran; reduced at his own request and transferred to Company K.
John Simpson.....	do	 Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
<i>Principal Musicians</i> Peter J. McLaughlin.....	Feb.	22, 1864-Oct.	29, 1865	Veteran; died.
Ubaldis Hoscher.....	Mar.	17, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.

COMPANY A.

<i>Captains</i> Royal Olmsted.....	Henry	Oct.	11, 1864	.....	Promoted Major; wounded at Spanish Fort, Ala., Mar. 9, 1865.
James C. Pluss	Hennepin	May	19, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out.
<i>First Lieutenants</i> Edward Bonham.....	Sparland .....	.....	.....	.....	Transferred from 1st Lieutenant, old Company G; promoted Major.
Samuel A. L. Law .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Transferred from Quartermaster, old organization.
Thomas C. Pluss.....	Hennepin.....	Oct.	11, 1864	.....	Veteran; promoted Captain.
Thomas J. Powell.....	Washington	May	19, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out; wounded at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1862.

Company A—Continued.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
<i>Second Lieutenants</i>			
Royal Olmsted	Henry .....	.....	Transferred from 2d Lieutenant, old Company D; promoted Captain.
Thomas J. Powell.....	Washington	Oct. 11, 1864	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Joseph P. Goodwin	Mendota	May 19, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
<i>First Sergeant</i>			
James M. Kirk .....	.....	Feb. 22, 1864	Promoted Quartermaster Sergeant.
<i>Sergeants</i>			
James C. Pluss .....	.....	Feb. 19, 1864	Veteran; promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Thomas Powell .....	.....	Feb. 22, 1864	Veteran; promoted 2d Lieutenant.
<i>Corporals</i>			
Joseph Goodwin .....	.....	Feb. 19, 1864	Veteran; promoted 2d Lieutenant.
Alfred Mateer .....	.....	..do	Veteran; wounded at Lake Chicot June 6, 1864; discharged for disability.
Joshua C. Worley.....	.....	..do..... Jan. 21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out as Sergeant.
<i>Privates</i>			
Ambsbury, Alanson A.....	Washington	Aug. 8, 1862-July 20, 1865	Discharged; wounded, Spanish Fort, Ala.
Armstrong, Alfred B.	Tremont	Oct. 25, 1864-May 25, 1865	Discharged; disability.
Bamber, John .....	.....	Feb. 22, 1864-Jan. 21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out.
Bowers, John .....	.....	..do	Veteran; mustered out as Corporal.
Boice, Artemus .....	.....	Feb. 19, 1864	Veteran; mustered out as Corporal.
Boughman, John F. ....	.....	July 21, 1862-July 20, 1865	Discharged.
Bunn, Andrew .....	.....	Aug. 8, 1862	Discharged.
Bixbe, John W. ....	.....	Nov. 25, 1864-Dec. 1, 1864	Deserted.
Bixbe, George W. ....	.....	..do	Deserted.
Buck, George L.	Henry	Sept. 30, 1864-Sept. 27, 1865	Discharged.
Bonas, John	Geneseo	Oct. 15, 1864-July 20, 1865	Discharged.
Byers, Isaac M.	Pawnee	Nov. 25, 1864-Nov. 21, 1865	Mustered out.
Black, George .....	.....	Nov. 23, 1864	Absent without leave; dropped.
Crane, Darius .....	.....	Feb. 22, 1864-Jan. 21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out.

Clark, Charles	Pittsfield	Nov.	16, 1864-Nov.	15, 1865	Mustered out.
Colyer, Lorenzo D	Sagetown	Oct.	18, 1864-Oct.	17, 1865	Mustered out.
Davison, James	Princeville	Jan.	3, 1862-Jan.	21, 1866	Discharged; re-enlisted March 7, 1865; mustered out January 21, 1866.
Devaines, Charles	Hillsboro	Nov.	25, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864	Deserted.
Davis, Joseph	Hillsboro	Oct.	24, 1864-Oct.	23, 1865	Mustered out.
Frazier, George W	Frazier, George W	Aug.	7, 1862-July	13, 1865	Mustered out.
Fairbanks, Abraham	Fairbanks, Abraham	Aug.	13, 1862-July	20, 1865	Discharged.
Fairbanks, Anthony W	Fairbanks, Anthony W	Feb.	19, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out as Sergeant.
Farral, John	Farral, John	Oct.	21, 1864-Dec.	6, 1864	Deserted.
Gilkinson, Alfred W	Mt. Carmel	Sept.	29, 1864-July	20, 1865	Discharged.
Gibson, Thomas	Grayville	Feb.	19, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out as Corporal.
Goodwin, Edwin	Hoselton, William	do.	do	do	Veteran; mustered out as Corporal.
Hoselton, William	Hoselton, William	do.	do	do	Absent without leave; dropped.
Henry, John	Junto	Feb.	22, 1864	20, 1865	Discharged.
Hill, Sylvester L	Junto	Sept.	29, 1864-July	18, 1865	Mustered out.
Huss, Elisha	Biggsville	Oct.	18, 1864-Oct.	24, 1865	Mustered out.
Hogle, William H	Hogle, William H	Jan.	18, 1864-June	24, 1865	Absent; sick in hospital; no discharge roll furnished.
Hickey, William E	Hickey, William E	Feb.	24, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Ingleman, Frederick	Ingleman, Frederick	Aug.	7, 1862-July	20, 1865	Discharged.
Jewett, Henry	Jewett, Henry	Feb.	22, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864	Veteran; died at St. Louis.
Jewett, Joshua	Jewett, Joshua	do.	do	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out as 1st Sergeant.
Krater, Jacob A	Krater, Jacob A	Jan.	12, 1862-July	20, 1865	Discharged.
Klingenberg, Nicholas	Klingenberg, Nicholas	Sept.	29, 1864	do	Discharged.
Kenard, Robert	Friend's Grove	Oct.	7, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864	Deserted.
Lambert, Thomas	Lambert, Thomas	Nov.	25, 1864-Nov.	21, 1865	Mustered out.
Low, George E	Hillsboro	Oct.	18, 1864-Oct.	17, 1865	Mustered out.
Leavitt, John F	Henry	Nov.	19, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864	Deserted.
Laplace, Charles	Laplace, Charles	Feb.	19, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out.
Lockwood, Edwin R	Lockwood, Edwin R	Feb.	15, 1865	do	Mustered out.
McBride, David	Morton	Feb.	19, 1864	do	Veteran; mustered out as Sergeant.
McCuen, James	McCuen, James	Feb.	24, 1864-Sept.	29, 1865	Deserted.
Moore, Stephen M	Moore, Stephen M	Sept.	28, 1864	do	Discharged for disability.
McIntire, Byron R	Geneseo	Oct.	15, 1864-Oct.	14, 1865	Mustered out.
Martin, Lewis	Nauvoo	Nov.	25, 1864-Nov.	24, 1865	Mustered out.
Morgan, Jerome C	Irving	do.	do	do	Absent without leave; dropped.
Morgan, Wade H	do	do.	do	do	Absent without leave; dropped.
Moyer, Benjamin	Mt. Carmel	Sept.	29, 1864-Sept.	19, 1865	Mustered out.
Mann, Edward H	Lawn Ridge	Sept.	27, 1864-July	20, 1865	Discharged.
Madden, James B	Monmouth	Nov.	25, 1864-Nov.	24, 1865	Mustered out.
McDonald, John B	Henry	Sept.	5, 1864-July	20, 1865	Discharged.

Company A—Continued.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.		Remarks.
McC Campbell, William	Keokuk, Ia	Nov.	5, 1864-Nov.	2, 1865 Mustered out.
Miller, John H	Geneseo	Oct.	15, 1864	Discharged for disability.
May, Robert	Hillsboro	Sept.	28, 1864	Absent without leave; dropped.
Newman, Pinkney A	Morton	Nov.	25, 1864-Feb.	Died at Bowling Green, Ky.
Orr, James		July	23, 1862-May	22, 1865 Mustered out.
Phillips, Newton		Feb.	14, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Powers, Patrick W		Feb.	19, 1864	do do Veteran; mustered out.
Pluss, John B		do	do	do do Veteran; mustered out.
Parrell, Richard		Feb.	22, 1864	do do Veteran; mustered out.
Pat, George J	Belleville	Nov.	23, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864 Deserted.
Pullman, Richard C	Graysville	Sept.	19, 1864-July	20, 1865 Discharged.
Perkins, Saywell	Northampton	Nov.	11, 1864-Nov.	10, 1865 Mustered out.
Pridy, Joseph		Oct.	18, 1864-Oct.	17, 1865 Mustered out.
Ruble, Lewis C		Dec.	29, 1863-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out as Corporal.
Rucker, Eli		Nov.	24, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864 Deserted.
Scott, Ransom		Jan.	8, 1862-Jan.	20, 1865 Discharged.
Seaman, Thomas D		July	20, 1862-July	20, 1865 Discharged.
Simpson, John	Henry	Feb.	19, 1864	do do Veteran; promoted Hospital Steward.
Snyder, James	Hillsboro	Sept.	30, 1864-July	20, 1865 Discharged.
Symmons, Charles	Milo	Nov.	12, 1864-Jan.	26, 1865 Deserted.
Spurbeck, Andrew		Aug.	11, 1862	Sick at Memphis at muster out of regiment.
Smith, John		Jan.	18, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Sutton, Alfred B	Mainardsville	Jan.	8, 1864	do do Mustered out.
Strous, Peter	Topeka	Sept.	21, 1864-July	20, 1865 Discharged.
Shellabarger, Joseph C	Henry	Nov.	25, 1864-Nov.	24, 1865 Mustered out.
Smith, James F	Princetonville	Nov.	24, 1864-July	20, 1865 Discharged.
Sweet, Alfred		Mar.	16, 1865	do do Dropped from rolls.
Thompson, Franklin B		Nov.	25, 1864-Mar.	27, 1865 Died at Fort Gains, Ala.
Taylor, George N		Feb.	19, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866 Veteran; mustered out.
Twitchell, George W		Sept.	16, 1863	do do Mustered out as Corporal.
Thomas, William E	Chicago	Aug.	16, 1862-July	20, 1865 Discharged as Sergeant.
Thomas, Marvin H	Irving	Sept.	13, 1864	do do Discharged.
Wilson, William		Nov.	21, 1864-Oct.	17, 1865 Mustered out.
Winters, John		do	1, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864 Deserted.

Weaver, Francis C.....	Ursa.....	Nov.	11, 1864-Nov.	10, 1865	Mustered out.
White, John.....	Henry.....	Jan.	12, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Wilkinson, Joseph.....	Junto.....	Sept.	30, 1864-July	20, 1865	Discharged.
Whyde, Simon.....	Geneseo.....	Sept.	28, 1864 .. do	.....	Discharged.
White, Henry.....	.....	Oct.	1, 1864-Aug.	30, 1865	Discharged; disability.
Walker, Henry P.....	.....	Feb.	19, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out.
Wonderly, Daniel W.....	Atkinson.....	Sept.	28, 1864-July	20, 1865	Discharged.
Warren, William P.....	Freedom.....	Sept.	29, 1864 .. do	.....	Discharged.
Watson, Edward.....	Henry.....	Oct.	6, 1864-July	1, 1865	Mustered out.
Yanes, Joseph.....	Washington.....	Aug.	4, 1864-July	20, 1865	Discharged.
<i>Recruits transferred</i>					
<i>from 95th Ill. Inf.</i>					
Farnum, William.....	Marengo.....	Jan.	4, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Goodwin, Guy F.....	Rockford.....	.. do	.....	.....	Mustered out.
Hazen, Daniel.....	Marengo.....	.. do	.....	.....	Mustered out.
Hamilton, George W.....	.. do	Nov.	27, 1863 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Holbrook, Artna.....	.. do	Jan.	4, 1864 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Hubbard, Orrin.....	.. do	.. do	.....	.....	Mustered out.
Hilficker, Henry.....	Harvard.....	Feb.	2, 1864 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Huff, Nat.....	Flora.....	Jan.	19, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Inman, Parley.....	Antioch.....	Dec.	29, 1863 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Lane, Frank.....	Marengo.....	Dec.	14, 1863 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Ladd, Emory J.....	Aurora.....	Jan.	4, 1864 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Mallory, Russell.....	Marengo.....	Jan.	30, 1863 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
McMullen, Edward.....	Dement.....	Nov.	25, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
O'Brien, James.....	Hartland.....	Jan.	12, 1864-Oct.	11, 1865	Mustered out.
Paynter, George R.....	McHenry.....	Oct.	4, 1864-Oct.	3, 1865	Mustered out.
Pomeroy, Luther.....	Addison.....	Oct.	12, 1864-Oct.	11, 1865	Mustered out.
Smith, James H.....	Marengo.....	Dec.	19, 1863-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Sands, Obadiah.....	.. do	Dec.	17, 1863 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Torney, Joseph.....	Belvidere.....	Dec.	28, 1863 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Thompson, George.....	Chicago.....	Oct.	13, 1864 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Tyrell, James.....	Greenwood.....	Oct.	3, 1864-Oct.	2, 1865	Mustered out.
Wallace, John.....	Riley.....	Jan.	4, 1863-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
<i>Recruits transferred</i>					
<i>from 108th Ill. Inf.</i>					
Andrew, William.....	Steuben.....	Mar.	16, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Arledge, David.....	Olive.....	Jan.	27, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Anderson, William R.....	Pekin.....	Feb.	27, 1865-July	26, 1865	Died at Selma, Ala.
Baker Jacob.....	Eureka.....	Jan.	3, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Burlington, Henry.....	Olive.....	Jan.	26, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Bilbey, Allen.....	Palestine.....	Jan.	18, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.

Company A—Concluded.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
Blair, Andrew J.....	.....	Oct. 6, 1862-Oct. 10, 1865	Mustered out.
Chamberlain, Elisha.....	.....	Aug. 16, 1862-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Cabill, John.....	.....	22, 1862.. do	Mustered out.
Clark, DeWitt.....	.....	30, 1865.. do	Mustered out.
Crandle, Isaac.....	Lacon.....	6, 1865-Jan. 5, 1866	Mustered out.
Gemmer or Gunner, G.....	Dover.....	21, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Grenville, George.....	Brawley.....	24, 1865.. do	Mustered out.
Lynch, Richard.....	Peoria.....	18, 1863.. do	Mustered out.
McMaster, John.....	Toulon.....	28, 1865.. do	Mustered out.
Mangon, John.....	Han. Cr.....	1, 1862.. do	Mustered out.
Neal, Frank.....	Lacon.....	30, 1865.. do	Mustered out.
Pons, Charles, A.....	Chicago.....	8, 1865.. do	Mustered out.
Riley, James B.....	Penna.....	31, 1865.. do	Mustered out.
Robeson, Marcus K.....	.....	6, 1862-Oct. 5, 1865	Mustered out.
Sweet, Ward.....	Richmond.....	25, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Snyder, Albert.....	Oliver.....	26, 1865.. do	Mustered out.
Ward, Harrison.....	do	17, 1865.. do	Mustered out.
West, Samuel.....	do	27, 1865.. do	Mustered out.

COMPANY B.

<i>Captain</i>	Wyoming.....	Oct. 11, 1864-Jan. 21, 1865	Veteran; mustered out.
Henry Wiar.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>First Lieutenant</i>	Wyoming.....	Oct. 11, 1864-Jan. 21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out.
Wilson Boggs.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Second Lieutenant</i>	Secor.....	Oct. 11, 1864-Jan. 21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out; wounded at Farmington, Miss., May 28, 1862, Iuka, Miss., May 22, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 3d Nebraska Infantry, Spanish-American War, Cuba.
John H. McClay.....	.....	.....	.....

First Sergeant

William Seeley.....

Feb.

22, 1864-Jan.

21, 1866

Veteran; mustered out.

Sergeants

Walter Scott.....

Feb.

22, 1864-Jan.

21, 1866

Veteran; mustered out.
wounded at Vicksburg,
Miss., May 22, 1864.

Harvey R. McGarrah.....

..do

..do

..do

Veteran; mustered out.

William J. Faith.....

..do

..do

..do

Veteran; mustered out.

Corporals

John F. Bell.....

Feb.

22, 1864

Jan.

21, 1866

Veteran; promoted Commissary Sergeant.
Veteran; mustered out as Sergeant.

Henry Hixson.....

..do

..do

..do

Veteran; promoted Captain.

Henry Wiar.....

..do

..do

..do

Veteran; mustered out.

Robert H. Bell.....

..do

..do

..do

Veteran; mustered out.

Albert H. Baldwin.....

..do

..do

..do

Veteran; promoted Adjutant.

James B. Auten.....

..do

..do

..do

Veteran; mustered out as Sergeant.

Joseph F. McClure.....

..do

..do

..do

Veteran; mustered out.

Caleb Hill.....

..do

..do

..do

Veteran; mustered out.

William Hall.....

..do

..do

..do

Veteran; mustered out.

Privates

Allen, Isaiah.....

Nov.

11, 1864-Nov.

10, 1865

Mustered out.

Allison, Henry.....

Nov.

24, 1864-Dec.

1, 1864

Substitute; deserted.

Bixler, Samuel.....

Feb.

22, 1864-Nov.

8, 1865

Veteran; discharged.

Blankenship, Ezekiel.....

..do

..do

..do

Veteran; missing; supposed dead.

Boggs, Wilson.....

..do

..do

..do

Veteran; promoted 1st Lieutenant.

Bates, John.....

..do

..do

..do

Veteran; mustered out as Corporal; wounded at
Spanish Fort, Ala.

Byrne, Edward.....

Aug.

13, 1862-July

20, 1865

Mustered out.

Buffington, Hamilton J.....

Dec.

5, 1863-Jan.

21, 1866

Mustered out.

Bales, James W.....

Dec.

10, 1863-Aug.

15, 1865

Died at Selma, Ala.

Bullard, John K.....

Mar.

24, 1864-Jan.

21, 1866

Mustered out.

Bledsoe, Robert.....

Mar.

27, 1862-Apr.

3, 1865

Mustered out.

Bow, Seth.....

Mar.

31, 1865-Oct.

21, 1865

Died at Selma, Ala.

Burdett, Robert J.....

Aug.

4, 1862-July

20, 1865

Mustered out.

Baker John.....

Nov.

19, 1864-Dec.

1, 1865

Deserted.

Bode, Henry.....

Nov.

23, 1864-Nov.

22, 1865

Mustered out.

Boyles, James.....

..do

..do

..do

Deserted.

Brehme, Charles.....

Nov.

11, 1864-Nov.

10, 1865

Mustered out.

Burkhardt, August.....

Oct.

18, 1864-Oct.

17, 1865

Mustered out.

Burnes, James.....

Nov.

4, 1864-Dec.

1, 1864

Deserted.

Carson, Lewis.....

Feb.

21, 1864-Jan.

21, 1866

Veteran; mustered out.

Cavanaugh, James.....

Dec.

8, 1863-Jan.

10, 1866

Died of wounds.

Company B—Continued.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
Clark, Charles.....		17, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866
Clark, William.....		26, 1864-June	12, 1865
Coburn, Julius.....		10, 1864-June	10, 1865
Collins, John.....		23, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864
Collins, James.....	Calhoun county.	29, 1864 .. do	Deserted.
Curtis, George W.....	Bushnell.	5, 1864-Oct.	4, 1865
Davidson, James.....		13, 1862-Mar.	Deserted out.
Drummond, Secratu.....		2, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866
Davis, John W.....	Lima.	27, 1864-Apr.	13, 1865
Don, Robert G.....		24, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864
Detrickson, Christian.....		12, 1864-Oct.	11, 1865
Dolevan, Frederick.....		22, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864
Faris, James C.....		22, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866
Faris, Robert G.....		1, 1864-July	Veteran; mustered out as Corporal.
Ford, Sewell G.....		20, 1862-July	20, 1865
Goodrich, Charles.....		22, 1864-Jan.	25, 1865
Grove, Henry A.....		1, 1864-July	Veteran; mustered out.
Grove, Reuben M.....		8, 1865-Jan.	20, 1865
Gage, Peter F.....	Princetonville.	24, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864
Garrison, John.....		25, 1864 .. do	Deserted.
Hendrick, Joel.....		22, 1864-Jan.	21, 1861
Hatchel, George.....		25, 1862-Mar.	Veteran; mustered out.
Hand, Cyrus.....		27, 1862-Mar.	4, 1865
Holcomb, Samuel R.....		23, 1863-Jan.	Mustered out.
Hays, Morris.....		22, 1862-July	20, 1865
Hixon, Oscar G.....		16, 1864-Jan.	Mustered out.
Hazel, Randolph.....		12, 1861-Jan.	20, 1865
Johnson, Dennis.....		20, 1864-Oct.	19, 1865
Johnson, John or George.....		27, 1863-Oct.	26, 1865
Kleffman, Samuel.....		22, 1864-Jan.	Veteran; mustered out.
Kinkad, James.....		25, 1864-Oct.	Veteran; mustered out.
Krilling, Henry.....		12, 1865	Veteran; mustered out.
Kyser, Joseph.....		27, 1864	Deserted; supposed insane.
Lane, James.....		24, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864
Lamb, David L.....		22, 1864-Jan.	Deserted.
Martin, Robert S.....		21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out.

McClay, John H.....	.....	.....	22, 1864	.....	21, 1866	Veteran; promoted 2d Lieutenant.
McLane, John.....	Morgan county	Feb.	9, 1865-Jan.	.....	.....	Mustered out.
McCann, John or James.....	.....	Feb.	22, 1864 .. do	.....	.....	Veteran; mustered out as Corporal.
Marks, Henry.....	.....	Nov.	24, 1864-Dec.	.....	1, 1864	Deserted.
McNulty, Charles H.....	.....	Nov.	28, 1864 .. do	.....	.....	Deserted.
Maroney, John.....	.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medaris, Jacob E.....	Bushnell	Oct.	5, 1864-Oct.	.....	4, 1865	Mustered out.
Michelson, Emilian.....	.....	Oct.	14, 1864-Oct.	.....	13, 1865	Mustered out.
McLean, Aaron.....	Hamburg	Nov.	29, 1864-Nov.	.....	28, 1865	Mustered out.
Moore, Thomas.....	.....	Nov.	19, 1864-Nov.	.....	18, 1865	Mustered out.
Oziah, David.....	.....	Feb.	22, 1864-Jan.	.....	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out.
Pousch, John.....	.....	do	.....	do	.....	Veteran; mustered out; wounded at Spanish Fort, Ala., while with Battery.
Peterson, Knud.....	.....	Oct.	1, 1864-Oct.	.....	6, 1865	Mustered out.
Powers, Parris.....	.....	Nov.	18, 1864-Nov.	.....	17, 1865	Mustered out.
Recke, Peter E.....	.....	Nov.	2, 1864-Ov.	.....	1, 1865	Mustered out.
Richard, Arenas.....	Marietta	Oct.	4, 1864-Oct.	.....	3, 1865	Mustered out.
Richard, Frank.....	.....	Nov.	2, 1864-Aug.	.....	24, 1865	Died at Jefferson Barracks.
Ryan, Peter.....	.....	Nov.	25, 1864-Jan.	.....	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Scott, John.....	.....	Feb.	22, 1864 .. do	.....	.....	Veteran; mustered out.
Shorkey, Arthurwine.....	.....	do	.....	do	.....	Veteran; mustered out.
Shottenkirk, Thaddeus.....	.....	do	.....	do	.....	Veteran; mustered out.
Sylcott, Sylvester.....	.....	do	.....	do	.....	Veteran; mustered out as Corporal.
Smallwood, Irvin.....	.....	Nov.	12, 1861-Jan.	.....	20, 1865	Mustered out.
Stout, Robley D.....	.....	Mar.	25, 1862-Mar.	.....	25, 1865	Mustered out.
Seaburn, James.....	.....	Sept.	19, 1864-Dec.	.....	1, 1864	Deserted.
Schade, Christian.....	Alton	Sept.	22, 1864-July	.....	20, 1865	Mustered out.
Schape, Solomon.....	Mandan	Nov.	11, 1864-Nov.	.....	20, 1865	Mustered out.
Sprinkle, Henry.....	do	do	.....	Mar,	25, 1865	Sent to general hospital; supposed discharged; no discharge furnished.
Stafford, William.....	Lima	do	.....	May	22, 1865	Mustered out.
Walls, Peter.....	.....	Feb.	22, 1864-Jan.	.....	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out.
Wiar, Jacob.....	.....	do	.....	do	.....	Veteran; mustered out; wounded at Nashville, Tenn., while with Battery.
Wiar, Michael.....	.....	do	.....	do	.....	Veteran; mustered out.
Williams, Albert.....	.....	Mar.	25, 1862-Oct.	.....	.....	In hospital July, 1862; discharged.
Walden, George W.....	.....	Nov.	10, 1864-Nov.	.....	10, 1865	Mustered out.
Green, Gilbert L.....	Timber	Nov.	16, 1864-Nov.	.....	15, 1865	Mustered out.
Petty, John W.....	do	do	.....	do	.....	Mustered out.
Wiar, John.....	Logan	Nov.	29, 1864.. do	.....	.....	Mustered out.

Company B—Concluded.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
<i>Recruits transferred from 95th Ill. Inf.</i>			
Bart, William.....	Belvidere.....	Dec. 19, 1863-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Curtis, Francis H.....	Spring.....	4, 1864 .. do	Mustered out.
Collar, Smith.....	Bonus.....	11, 1863 .. do	Mustered out.
Case, Willis.....	Belvidere.....	4, 1864 .. do	Mustered out.
Downs, Lyman L.....	do	24, 1863 .. do	Mustered out.
Dupuy, Garrett.....	Bonus.....	23, 1863 .. do	Mustered out.
Fagan, Lawrence.....	Belvidere.....	22, 1863 June 6, 1865	Mustered out.
Houghtailing, John W.....	Flora.....	23, 1863-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Johnson, Thore.....	Boone.....	Dec. 30, 1863-Jan. 17, 1866	Mustered out.
Johnson, John.....	do	18, 1864-May 30, 1865	Mustered out.
Jacobs, Jeremiah.....	Belvidere.....	Mar. 26, 1864-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Leach, Chester C.....	do	Nov. 26, 1863 .. do	Mustered out.
Murphy, James.....	do	Feb. 8, 1864 .. do	Mustered out.
Milks, David.....	do	Jan. 5, 1864 .. do	Mustered out.
Parsons, John H.....	Bonus.....	Dec. 11, 1863 .. do	Mustered out.
Sergeant, Timothy.....	Flora.....	Nov. 28, 1863 .. do	Mustered out.
Searl, John H.....	Belvidere.....	Dec. 30, 1863 .. do	Mustered out.
Stemmer, Jacob.....	Flora.....	Jan. 20, 1864 .. do	Mustered out.
Stafford, Edgar.....	do	Sept. 30, 1864-Sept. 9, 1865	Sick in Hospital; no discharge furnished.
Sweet, Samuel W.....	do	Feb. 29, 1864-May 26, 1865	Discharged.
Tongue, George F.....	Marengo.....	Nov. 21, 1863-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Woolverton, Richard C.....	Flora.....	Apr. 8, 1864-Aug. 18, 1865	Deserted.
Wise, Peter.....	Chicago.....	Oct. 121, 1864-Oct. 20, 1865	Mustered out.
<i>Recruits transferred from 108th Ill. Inf.</i>			
Alexander, David.....	Dover.....	Jan. 5, 1865-Jan. 4, 1866	Mustered out.
Byron, Thomas.....	do	Aug. 14, 1862-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Brackley, Samuel R.....	Salem.....	Jan. 21, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Eads, Joseph.....	Dover.....	Jan. 5, 1865-Jan. 4, 1866	Mustered out.
Hart, Stacey B.....	Roanoke.....	Jan. 6, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Jeffries, Thomas.....	Dover.....	Jan. 5, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
McKenzie, William.....	do	do	Mustered out.
Tuller, Owen.....	do	Aug. 29, 1863-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.

Welch, Richard	Atkinson.....	Feb.	7, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Zenor, John	Dover.....	Jan.	5, 1865-Jan.	4, 1866	Mustered out.
COMPANY C.					
<i>Captain</i>					
Abram C. Haptonstall.....	Galesburg	Oct.	11, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out.
<i>First Lieutenant</i>					
Perry, Frederick.....	Ellisville	Oct.	11, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out.
<i>Second Lieutenant</i>					
Andrew Parker .....	.....	Oct.	11, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out.
<i>First Sergeant</i>					
Abram C. Haptonstall.....	.....	Feb.	22, 1864 .....	.....	Veteran; promoted Captain.
<i>Sergeants</i>					
Perry Frederick.....	.....	Feb.	22, 1864 .....	.....	Veteran; promoted 1st Lieutenant.
William V. Dimmitt.....	.....	do	 Jan.	21, 1866	Veteran; promoted Hospital Steward.
Elijah Sullivan.....	.....	do	 do	.....	Veteran; mustered out.
Amos Gladman .....	.....	do	 do	.....	Veteran; mustered out.
<i>Corporals</i>					
Benjamin F. Ellis .....	.....	Feb.	22, 1864-May	30, 1865	Veteran; mustered out; was prisoner.
Samuel D. Sullivan.....	.....	do	 Jan.	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out as Sergeant.
Charles D. Crawford.....	.....	do	 do	.....	Veteran; mustered out as Sergeant.
William F. Huntoon.....	.....	do	 Aug.	24, 1865	Veteran; died at Selma, Ala.
Timothy Turpitt .....	.....	do	 Jan.	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out.
<i>Privates</i>					
Anderson, Joseph.....	.....	Feb.	22, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out as Corporal.
Anderson, Nahlon.....	.....	Nov.	25, 1864-Nov.	24, 1865	Mustered out.
Anderson, Thomas A.....	.....	Nov.	16, 1864-Dec.	10, 1864	Deserted.
Anderson, William.....	.....	Nov.	21, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864	Deserted.
Allison, James.....	.....	Dec.	28, 1863 .....	.....	Mustered out.
Allison, Caleb M.....	.....	Nov.	25, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Allen or Allison, Henry .....	.....	Nov.	22, 1864-Dec.	21, 1864	Deserted.
Bane, Ephraim .....	.....	Feb.	22, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out as Corporal.
Beckman, Jacob V.....	.....	Jan.	25, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.

Company C—Continued.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
Biehn, John.....		29, 1864-July	20, 1865 Mustered out.
Boggs, William H.....		14, 1864-Nov.	14, 1865 Mustered out.
Bales, James R.....		24, 1864-Oct.	23, 1865 Mustered out.
Brown, Frank M.....		2, 1865-Sept.	21, 1865 Mustered out.
Brinberry, Perry.....		25, 1864-Nov.	24, 1865 Mustered out.
Clarry, John.....		30, 1863-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out as Corporal.
Clifton, David.....		29, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Carson, Peleg N.....		13, 1862-July	20, 1865 Mustered out.
Carson, John B.....		14, 1864-Nov.	13, 1865 Mustered out.
Camp, Thurston.....		1, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Cook, Amos.....		14, 1864-Nov.	13, 1865 Mustered out.
Cole, William M.....		19, 1864	Discharged.
Clouse, Elijah W.....		25, 1864-Nov.	24, 1865 Mustered out.
Cox, Samuel.....		22, 1864-July	20, 1865 Mustered out.
Cunningham, John F.....		24, 1864-Oct.	23, 1865 Mustered out.
Culkin, John.....		17, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864 Deserted.
Carter, Isaac.....		18, 1864.. do	Deserted.
Carter, Robert.....		19, 1864.. do	Deserted.
Dane, Joseph.....		6, 1862-July	20, 1865 Mustered out.
Dillingham, John D.....		14, 1862.. do	Mustered out.
Davidson, Ezra M.....		22, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866 Veteran; mustered out as Sergeant.
Dodson, Carlton.....		24, 1862-July	20, 1865 Mustered out.
Dyer, William.....		27, 1864-Oct.	29, 1865 Died.
DeLany, Michael J.....		28, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864 Deserted.
Ess, John.....		9, 1861-Dec.	9, 1864 Discharged.
Foot, Eugene B.....		29, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866 Veteran; mustered out as Corporal.
Farrow, George W.....		29, 1864.. do	Mustered out.
Forney, Joseph.....		22, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864 Deserted.
Green, Hedrick.....		23, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866 Veteran; mustered out as Corporal.
Galer, Reasner.....	Logan	22, 1864.. do	Deserted.
Gray, Charles.....		22, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864 Deserted.
Hervy, James P.....		14, 1862-July	20, 1865 Mustered out.
Hervy, Thomas Y.....		 do	Served with Pioneer Corps; mustered out.
Hollister, Hiram F.....		2, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Howard, Jordon T.....		4, 1862-July	20, 1865 Mustered out.

Herzog, Charles.....	Nov.	23, 1864-Nov.	19, 1865 Mustered out.
Heldt, Frederick.....	Nov.	21, 1864-Nov.	20, 1864 Mustered out.
Hightsmith, Lewis C.....	Oct.	21, 1864-Oct.	22, 1865 Mustered out.
Hisel, William H.....	Oct.	25, 1864-Sept.	23, 1865 Deserted.
Joslin, John.....	Nov.	29, 1864-Apr.	1, 1865 Killed at Spanish Fort.
Johnson, Ransom.....	Nov.	8, 1864-Nov.	7, 1865 Mustered out.
Johnson, George C.....	Nov.	25, 1864-Nov.	28, 1865 Mustered out; transferred to 12th U.S. Colored Art.
Jones, Isaac.....	do	June	16, 1865 Mustered out.
Kirkendall, William.....	Feb.	22, 1864	Veteran; discharged.
Kinkade, William.....	Nov.	29, 1864-Nov.	28, 1865 Mustered out.
Longshore, John B.....	Aug.	14, 1862-July	20, 1865 Mustered out.
Long, John R.....	Oct.	20, 1864-Feb.	2, 1865 Discharged, to accept appointment in U. S. Colored Troops.
Linsey, John.....	Oct.	24, 1864-Oct.	23, 1865 Mustered out.
Lord, Joseph E.....	Nov.	15, 1864-Nov.	14, 1865 Mustered out.
McNutt, Eli.....	Aug.	6, 1862-July	20, 1865 Mustered out.
McCulloch, James.....	Aug.	7, 1862 do	Mustered out.
Merrifield, Samuel.....	Oct.	25, 1864-Oct.	24, 1865 Mustered out.
McClintock, Joseph H.....	Nov.	15, 1864-Dec.	23, 1864 Deserted.
Maples, Jesse.....	Feb.	11, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Montgomery, William.....	Nov.	25, 1864-Nov.	24, 1865 Mustered out.
Midget, Joseph.....	do	do	Mustered out.
Myers, Edward.....	Nov.	23, 1864-Nov.	22, 1865 Mustered out.
Murray, John.....	Oct.	22, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864 Deserted.
Nelson, Thomas.....	Feb.	22, 1864-Nov.	13, 1865 Veteran; discharged as Corporal.
Parker, Andrew W.....	do	do	Veteran; promoted 2d Lieutenant.
Perkins, Peter.....	Sept.	29, 1864-July	20, 1865 Mustered out.
Rulon, Henry.....	Jan.	25, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Roberts, William.....	Oct.	21, 1864 do	Mustered out.
Rice, Charles.....	Nov.	14, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864 Deserted.
Riley, Thomas.....	Nov.	23, 1864 do	 Deserted.
Shompert, Franklin.....	June	1, 1862-July	 Discharged.
Sweet, Leonidas.....	Sept.	1, 1862-July	20, 1865 Mustered out.
Shmenk, Herman.....	Sept.	19, 1864-May	29, 1865 Mustered out.
Saunders, Henry.....	Sept.	9, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out as Corporal.
Saul, James.....	Nov.	29, 1864-Nov.	28, 1865 Mustered out.
Stone, John M.....	do	Dec.	1, 1864 Deserted.
Shoup, Joseph S.....	Nov.	17, 1864-Nov.	16, 1865 Mustered out.
Sechrest, John.....	Nov.	25, 1864-Nov.	24, 1865 Mustered out.
Tantlinger, Perry.....	July	3, 1862-July	20, 1865 Mustered out.
Terrell, John.....	Nov.	24, 1864-Nov.	23, 1865 Mustered out.
Tennison, Alfred.....	Nov.	25, 1864-Nov.	23, 1865 Mustered out.
Testor, Joseph.....	Nov.	28, 1864-Nov.	27, 1865 Mustered out.

Company C—Concluded.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.		Remarks.
Wheeler, John W.....	.....	Jan.	4, 1864-July	20, 1865 Deserted.
Ward, Paul.....	.....	Aug.	3, 1862-July	20, 1865 Mustered out.
Warner, John C.....	Atkisson.....	Nov.	17, 1864-Nov.	16, 1865 Mustered out.
Wilson, Austin.....	.....	Nov.	29, 1864-Nov.	28, 1865 Mustered out.
Winn, Francis N.....	.....	Oct.	13, 1864-Oct.	12, 1865 Mustered out.
Winkleyer, Fred.....	Clarion.....	Mar.	13, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Young, Andrew.....	.....	Aug.	14, 1862-July	20, 1865 Mustered out.
Young, James.....	.....	Feb.	26, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Young, Calvin.....	.....	Jan.	4, 1864 .. do ..	 Mustered out.
Young, John.....	.....	Nov.	28, 1864-Nov.	27, 1865 Mustered out.
Yates, John M.....	.....	Aug.	14, 1862-July	20, 1865 Mustered out; wounded at Tupelo, Miss., July 15 1864.
<i>Recruits transferred from</i>				
<i>Co. I, 95th Ill. Inf.</i>				
Cummings, Daniel S.....	LeRoy.....	Jan.	4, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Dixon, Thomas L.....	Dunham.....	.....	.....	..... Mustered out.
Downs, George F.....	Chemung.....	Dec.	30, 1863 .. do ..	 Mustered out.
Flinn, John O.....	Alden.....	Oct.	3, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Hollister, William R.....	do.....	do	Oct.	2, 1865 Mustered out.
Jewell, James.....	Dunham.....	Jan.	4, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Keenen, Peter.....	Chemung.....	Mar.	7, 1865 .. do ..	 Mustered out.
Mase, Henry E.....	Alden.....	Oct.	10, 1864 .. do ..	 Mustered out.
Merry, Waterman.....	do.....	Oct.	3, 1864-Oct.	2, 1865 Mustered out.
Piereson, James A.....	Chemung.....	Jan.	4, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Perforce, Garrett.....	do.....	Mar.	7, 1865 .. do ..	 Mustered out.
Reynolds, James N.....	do.....	Jan.	4, 1864 .. do ..	 Mustered out.
Rector, Sherman.....	Alden.....	Nov.	20, 1864 .. do ..	 Mustered out.
Riley, William P.....	do.....	Oct.	3, 1864 .. do ..	 Mustered out.
Rector, William H.....	do.....	do	 Oct.	2, 1865 Mustered out.
Scott, James H.....	do.....	Jan.	4, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Tulip, James.....	do.....	Oct.	3, 1864-Oct.	2, 1865 Mustered out.
Van Slyke, Dolphus.....	Chicago.....	Mar.	4, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Wakeman, Bennett T.....	Chemung.....	Oct.	3, 1864-Oct.	2, 1865 Mustered out.

*Recruits transferred
from 108th Ill. Inf.*

Adams, Austin.....	Dover.....	Jan.....	6, 1865-Jan.	5, 1866	Mustered out.
Allrich, George C.....	Brimfield.....	Mar.....	6, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Bailey, Henry C.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Mustered out.
Budley, John.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Mustered out.
Crotz, James.....	Salina.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Mustered out.
Guyer, George C.....	Brimfield.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Mustered out.
Fox, Reads.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Mustered out.
Hibbs, Evan L.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Mustered out.
King, Joseph.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Kinsinger, Jacob.....	Groveland.....	Oct.....	5, 1864-Oct.	4, 1865	Mustered out.
Leighton, Sylvester.....	Olive.....	Feb.....	1, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Laharagnette, Parsal.....	Pond du Lac.....	Mar.....	1, 1865..do	do.....	Mustered out.
Morris, John.....	Salina.....	Mar.....	6, 1865..do	do.....	Mustered out.
Prior, Richard.....	Brimfield.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Mustered out.
Patton, William H.....	Groveland.....	Oct.....	10, 1864-Oct.	9, 1865	Mustered out.

COMPANY D.

<i>Captain</i>					
George Ryan.....	Scottsville, N. Y.....	Oct.....	11, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out; wounded at Spanish Fort, Ala., March 2, 1865.
<i>First Lieutenant</i>					
James H. Bowman.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Oct.....	11, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out; wounded at Spanish Fort, Ala., March, 1865.
<i>Second Lieutenants</i>					
John B. Harlow.....	Pekin.....	Oct.....	11, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out.
<i>Sergeants</i>					
George Ryan.....	do.....	Feb.....	19, 1864	do.....	Veteran; promoted Captain.
Jacob M. Copes.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Veteran; promoted Sergeant Major.
Louis Stelcer.....	do.....	Feb.....	22, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out as Private.
<i>Corporals</i>					
John B. Harlow.....	do.....	Feb.....	19, 1864	do.....	Veteran; promoted 2d Lieutenant.
James H. Bowman.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Veteran; promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Alex. H. Williamson.....	do.....	do.....	Jan.....	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out as Sergeant.

Company D—Continued.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.		Remarks.
John H. Koozer.....		Feb.	19, 1864-Jan. 21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out as Sergeant.
Henry L. Smith.....		..do	 Jan. 21, 1866	Veteran; discharged by order of President.
George Vandoser.....		..do	 Jan. 21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out.
Absalom Gray.....		Dec.	4, 1861	Discharged; term expired.
<i>Musician</i>				
Peter McLaughlin.....		Feb.	22, 1864	Veteran; promoted Principal Musician.
<i>Privates</i>				
Anderson, Phillip.....		Oct.	12, 1864-Oct. 11, 1865	Mustered out.
Able, Paschal C.....		Nov.	28, 1864-Nov. 27, 1865	Mustered out.
Brown, Joseph.....		Oct.	3, 1864-Oct. 2, 1865	Mustered out.
Brownfield, John O.....		Oct.	18, 1864-Oct. 17, 1865	Mustered out.
Burknerd, Edward F.....		Sept.	13, 1864-Dec. 1, 1864	Deserted.
Bair, David.....		Feb.	22, 1864-Jan. 21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out.
Bradburn, Samuel A.....		Feb.	19, 1864 .. do	Veteran; mustered out as Corporal.
Bailey, John.....	Peoria.	Sept.	13, 1864 .. do	Veteran; mustered out.
Burkett, Edward.....	Walnut.....	Nov.	30, 1864-Aug. 20, 1865	Mustered out.
Brown, George.....		Aug.	14, 1862-July 20, 1865	Mustered out.
Collings, Lawrence.....		Mar.	13, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Clay, William H.....	Clarion.....	Jan.	5, 1864 .. do	Mustered out.
Clark, James O.....		Nov.	10, 1864-Nov. 9, 1865	Mustered out.
Drake, William.....				Discharged.
Durning, Edward W.....		Sept.	27, 1864-July 20, 1865	Mustered out.
Drake, Johnathan B.....	Walnut.....	Nov.	30, 1864-July 7, 1865	Mustered out.
Doman, William H.....		Feb.	19, 1864-Jan. 21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out.
Evans, Jesse.....		Nov.	28, 1864-Nov. 27, 1865	Mustered out.
Frederick, Herman.....	Clarion.....	Mar.	13, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Foreman, Edward W.....		Aug.	13, 1862-July 20, 1865	Mustered out.
Gardner, Dewitt C.....		Feb.	19, 1864-Jan. 4, 1866	Veteran; mustered out.
Greenfield, William H.....		Aug.	13, 1862-July 20, 1865	Veteran; mustered out.
Hatch, Theodore H.....		Feb.	19, 1864-Jan. 21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out.
Hampton, George S.....		Feb.	22, 1864 .. do	Veteran; mustered out as 1st Sergeant; wounded at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1862.

Hartley, Daniel	.....	Aug.	9, 1862-July	20, 1865	Mustered out.
Haines, Samuel C.	.....	Aug.	2, 1862 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Helm, Simon	.....	Nov.	25, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864	Deserted.
Hawley, Albert	.....	Nov.	25, 1864-Nov.	24, 1865	Mustered out.
Hurd, Israel S.	.....	Nov.	28, 1864-Nov.	27, 1865	Mustered out.
Jarvis, William	.....	Oct.	28, 1864-Oct.	27, 1865	Mustered out.
Jameson, James	.....	Nov.	25, 1864-Nov.	24, 1865	Mustered out.
Kelgrew, Michael	.....	Nov.	19, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864	Deserted.
Kingdon, John	.....	Feb.	22, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out.
Kyle, Edward	.....	Oct.	15, 1864-Dec.	31, 1864	Mustered out.
Kingdon, James	.....	Feb.	22, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out.
Koozer, Frederick	.....	Mar.	13, 1862	.....	Discharged; term expired.
Long, John or Jehu G.	.....	Aug.	13, 1862-July	20, 1865	Mustered out.
Lowell, James	.....	Nov.	19, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864	Deserted.
Lincoln, George F.	.....	Nov.	28, 1864-Mar.	24, 1865	Discharged; substitute furnished.
Lyon, Charles E.	.....	Nov.	25, 1864	.....	Discharged; term expired.
Martin, John	.....	Nov.	18, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864	Deserted.
May, Charles	.....	do	 do	.....	Mustered out.
Mosier, John B.	.....	Jan.	18, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Discharged.
McCloud, Norman	.....	Nov.	21, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864	Deserted.
McGuire, James	.....	do	 do	.....	Deserted.
McGuire, Edward	.....	Nov.	24, 1864 .. do	.....	Deserted.
Mulchy, John	.....	Nov.	19, 1864 .. do	.....	Deserted.
Mailey, Michael	.....	Nov.	24, 1864 .. do	.....	Deserted.
Murray, Charles	.....	do	 do	.....	Deserted.
Murphy, William	.....	Nov.	28, 1864-Nov.	27, 1865	Mustered out.
Masters, John	.....	do	 do	.....	Mustered out.
Masters, William	.....	do	 do	.....	Mustered out.
Meng, Frederick	.....	Nov.	22, 1864-Nov.	21, 1865	Mustered out.
McGurk, John	.....	Aug.	7, 1862-July	20, 1865	Mustered out.
Martin, David A.	.....	Aug.	19, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out; wounded at Spanish Fort, Ala.
McCormick, Richard	.....	Feb.	22, 1864 .. do	.....	Veteran; mustered out as Sergeant.
Moffit, Aaron C.	.....	Feb.	23, 1864-Nov.	27, 1865	Mustered out.
Newberry, George J.	.....	Nov.	23, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864	Deserted.
O'Nile, James, or O'Niel	.....	Nov.	19, 1864	.....	Veteran; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
O'Brien, Dennis [John]	.....	Feb.	16, 1864-May	24, 1865	Mustered out.
Parrish, Isaac	.....	Nov.	25, 1864-Nov.	24, 1865	Mustered out.
Proctor, William F.	.....	Nov.	19, 1864-Nov.	16, 1865	Mustered out.
Rusher, William P.	.....	Nov.	26, 1864-Nov.	25, 1865	Mustered out.
Rettig, Lewis	.....	Nov.	22, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Veteran; mustered out.
Ryan, Patrick	.....	do	 do	.....	Veteran; mustered out.
Swartwood, William	.....	Oct.	30, 1861-Nov.	7, 1864	Mustered out.
Stanley, James K.	.....	High Point, Mo.	.....	.....	.....

Company D—Concluded.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
Schnitz, Agustus.....	Clarion.....	13, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Shreve, Ephraim.....		19, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866 Veteran; mustered out as Corporal.
Specht, George.....		do	Veteran; mustered out.
Sylvester, Francis M.....		13, 1862	Deserted from original organization.
Smith, Henry M.....		14, 1862-Sept.	19, 1865 Veteran; discharged.
Shay, Dennis F.....		24, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864 Deserted.
Stucky, Michael M.....		28, 1864-Nov.	27, 1865 Mustered out.
Stephens, Vandaver.....		18, 1864-May	Drowned in Alabama river.
Schwiger, Peter.....		25, 1864-Nov.	24, 1865 Mustered out.
Sarrels, Hiram.....		18, 1864-Oct.	17, 1865 Mustered out.
Schaffler, John.....		28, 1864-Nov.	27, 1865 Mustered out.
Shields, Peter.....		15, 1864-Dec.	1, 1864 Substitute; deserted.
Sullivan, Jerry.....		16, 1864	Substitute; deserted.
Sullivan, James.....		Nov. 12, 1864	Substitute; deserted.
Sweeney, Patrick.....		Nov. 22, 1864	Substitute; deserted.
Sisteman, William.....		Nov. 23, 1864	Substitute; deserted.
Thumb, Marvin.....		Nov. 28, 1864-Nov.	27, 1865 Mustered out.
Thornnton, Charles W.....		19, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866 Veteran; mustered out.
Twineham, Russell O.....		Feb. 22, 1864	Veteran; mustered out.
Toohill, Richard.....		4, 1865-Jan.	3, 1866 Mustered out as Musician.
Wann, Thomas.....		13, 1862-July	20, 1865 Mustered out.
White, George.....		Nov. 25, 1864-Nov.	24, 1865 Mustered out.
White, George.....		Oct. 11, 1864-June	3, 1865 Mustered out.
White, James T.....		Oct. 26, 1864-Oct.	25, 1865 Mustered out.
Witt, Thomas.....		Nov. 16, 1864-July	22, 1865 Died at Selma, Ala.
Wood, Robert.....		16, 1861-Jan.	21, 1866 Veteran; mustered out.
<i>Recruits transferred from 95th Ill. Inf.</i>			
Blaisdell, Eaton P.....	Richmond.....	Oct. 11, 1862-Oct.	2, 1865 Mustered out.
Bacon, Lyman.....	Chicago.....	Jan. 23, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Butterfield, Horace.....		Oct. 7, 1864-Oct.	6, 1865 Mustered out.
Beardsley, Henry W.....	Grafton.....	Oct. 11, 1864	Discharged; expiration of term.
Barrett, John.....	Hartland.....	Oct. 12, 1864	Dropped from rolls; term expired.
Brown, Morris F.....	Boone.....	Oct. 4, 1864-Oct.	3, 1865 Mustered out.
Dickerson, William.....	Hebron.....	Feb. 22, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.

Drew, Samuel H.	Richmond	Mar.	15, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Foster, Frederick H.	do	Dec.	21, 1863 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Glennon, Thomas	Hartland	Oct.	12, 1864-Oct.	11, 1865	Mustered out.
Hoag, George H.	Richmond	Jan.	23, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Jones, William	Hebron	Mar.	1, 1864 .. do	.....	Mustered out as Corporal.
King, John H.	do	Jan.	25, 1864 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Lindsey, Thomas	do	Oct.	7, 1864-Oct.	6, 1865	Mustered out.
Long, Charles W.	DuPage	Feb.	2, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Mullin, William	Richmond	Jan.	20, 1864 .. do	.....	Mustered out as Corporal.
Manore, Frank	Hebron	Feb.	29, 1864 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
McDavitt, James	Richmond	Jan.	23, 1864 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
O'Brien, Patrick	Grafton	Oct.	10, 1864-Oct.	9, 1865	Mustered out.
Packer, James F.	Richmond	Jan.	1, 1864-Jan.	21, 1865	Mustered out.
Rollon, Francis	do	do	.....	—, 1865	Deserted in 1865.
Turner, Wilson	Nunda	Oct.	11, 1864-Oct.	10, 1865	Mustered out.
Warner, Staunton D.	Richmond	Jan.	23, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Wiltshire, George B.	Hartland	Oct.	12, 1864-Oct.	11, 1865	Mustered out.
<i>Recruits transferred from 108th Ill. Inf.</i>					
Barnes, Lemuel	Lynn	Jan.	17, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Barnes, John	do	do	 Jan.	24, 1866	Mustered out.
Bowers, Reuben	Whitefield	Feb.	16, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Crandel, John W.	Richmond	Jan.	23, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Driscoll, Dennis	Manlius	Mar.	7, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Davison, George W.	Chicago	Feb.	8, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Kyle, John	Richmond	Jan.	26, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
McMasters, James	Hawk Creek	Jan.	20, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Navid, Edward	Cincinnati	Oct.	3, 1864-Oct.	2, 1865	Mustered out.
Robison, William C.	Manlius	Mar.	7, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Trotman, Frank L.	Halleck	Jan.	23, 1864 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Wausser, William	Lacon	Jan.	21, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.

COMPANY E.

<i>Captain</i>					
Thomas Lynch	Peoria	Mar.	9, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out; 1st Lieutenant Company C, 108th Illinois, Aug. 28, 1862, to Mar. 2, 1863.
<i>First Lieutenant</i>					
Dennis Brennan	Peoria	Mar.	9, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.

Company E—Continued.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
<i>Second Lieutenant</i>			
William Morrissey	Peoria	9, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
<i>First Sergeant</i>			
James Durkin	Hennepin	2, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
<i>Sergeants</i>			
Edward O'Connor	Elba	15, 1865-Oct. 24, 1865	Died at Selma, Ala.
Phillip C. Scott	Toulon	21, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Richard Walsh	Elba	16, 1865-Oct. 12, 1865	Died at Selma, Ala.
James Haley	Indian Grove	28, 1865-Mar. 14, 1865	Deserted.
<i>Corporals</i>			
Dennis O'Connor	Sparta	21, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out as Sergeant.
Bernard Hogan	West Jersey	1, 1865 .. do	Mustered out as private.
Thomas Welch	Peoria	24, 1865 .. do	Mustered out as Sergeant.
James Fahey	Victoria	20, 1865 .. do	Mustered out as Sergeant.
William Scantlin	Brawley	16, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
John Flaherty	Hopewell	18, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Daniel Power	do	16, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Patrick Daniels	Indian Point	21, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
<i>Musicians</i>			
James Lynch	Lacon	21, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
William Walker	Princeton	16, 1865-Oct. 31, 1865	Mustered out.
<i>Wagoner</i>			
Thomas Halligan	Ontario	16, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out as Corporal.
<i>Privates</i>			
Avery, Frank	Peoria	24, 1865-Mar. 17, 1865	Deserted.
Aylward, Michael	Bennington	2, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Byrne, Charles	Goshen	25, 1865-Mar. 17, 1865	Deserted.
Byrne, Thomas	do	do	Deserted.
Bennett, James	New Salem	1, 1865 .. do	Deserted.
Burningham, John	Peoria	24, 1865 .. do	Deserted.

Byrne, James	Victoria	Feb.	16, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Brady, Phillip	Galva	Feb.	17, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Brady, Michael	Elba	Feb.	16, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Began, John	Ohio	Feb.	17, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Browne, George	Saratoga	Mar.	2, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Bulger, James	Indian Point	Feb.	21, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Brand, Patrick	Saratoga	Feb.	28, 1865-Mar.	17, 1865	Deserted.
Casey, Michael	Peoria	Feb.	27, 1865 .. do	.....	Deserted.
Callahan, John	do	Feb.	25, 1865-Mar.	11, 1865	Deserted.
Carter, William	Galva	Feb.	18, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Collins, John	Lipertown	Mar.	16, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Conklin, William	West Jersey	Mar.	1, 1865-Mar.	11, 1865	Deserted.
Dunnivan, John	Peoria	Feb.	20, 1865-Mar.	6, 1865	Deserted.
Daley, John	Hopewell	Feb.	16, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Dunnigan, John	Indian Grove	Feb.	28, 1865-Mar.	6, 1865	Deserted.
Desmont, Bartholomew	Indian Point	Feb.	21, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Dwyer, William	Princetonville	Mar.	22, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Doyle, Michael	Chicago	Mar.	20, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out as Corporal.
Farrell, James	Kewanee	Mar.	1, 1865-Mar.	16, 1865	Deserted.
Foley, John	Lamolle	Feb.	17, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Feeny or Ferry, Andrew	Geneseo	Feb.	14, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Fisher, David	Lorane	Mar.	23, 1865-Nov.	16, 1865	Deserted.
Fisher, Francis	Selba	Feb.	17, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out as Corporal.
Goodman, John	Brawley	do	.....	.....	Mustered out.
Grady, Patrick	Rosefield	Mar.	10, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Hall, Charles	West Jersey	Mar.	3, 1865-Mar.	17, 1865	Deserted.
Hanley, Charles	Indian Grove	Jan.	27, 1865-Mar.	6, 1866	Deserted.
Hennessey, William	Victoria	Feb.	6, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Hays, John	do	Feb.	16, 1865-Feb.	23, 1865	Deserted.
Johnson, James	Quincy	do	.....	.....	Deserted.
Jackson, John H	Quincy	Feb.	25, 1865-Mar.	17, 1865	Deserted.
Jarvis, James	Quincy	Feb.	16, 1865-Feb.	23, 1865	Deserted.
Johnson, Charles	Quincy	Feb.	27, 1865-Mar.	2, 1865	Deserted.
Keely, John	Goshen	Feb.	25, 1865-Nov.	1, 1865	Deserted.
Kennedy, John	Indian Point	Feb.	16, 1865-Feb.	23, 1865	Deserted.
Kelch, Adam	Victoria	Feb.	20, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Keely, Edward	do	Feb.	16, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Keusler, Robert	Essex	Feb.	24, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Kelly, Patrick	Peoria	Feb.	23, 1865-Dec.	3, 1865	Died at Peoria.
Kelley, George	Geneseo	Feb.	16, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out as Corporal.
Keefe, James	Peoria	Feb.	24, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Kelly, Richard	Snachwine	Mar.	1, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Kvle, Thomas	Ohio	Mar.	8, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.

Company E—Concluded.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
Londergan, William.....	Logan	1, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out as Corporal.
Larkens, John M.....	Saratoga.....	17, 1865-Mar.	Deserted.
Laughlin, James.....	Snachwine	2, 1865-Jan.	21, 1865 Mustered out.
Long, Martin.....	Peoria	1, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
McCarty, James.....	do	27, 1865-Mar.	17, 1865 Deserted.
McCormick, Edward	do	25, 1865-Mar.	7, 1865 Deserted.
Martin, Thomas.....	Bellevue	16, 1865-Feb.	23, 1865 Deserted.
Martin, Roley F.....	Bellevue	Feb. 18, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Murphy, Daniel.....	Princeton	Feb. 17, 1865-Mar.	19, 1865 Deserted.
McLaughlin, John.....	Hopewell	Feb. 18, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
McMannis, Michael.....	Peoria	24, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
McGowan, Thomas.....	do .....	.....	Mustered out.
O'Rourke, Thomas.....	Victoria	16, 1865-Mar.	19, 1865 Deserted.
O'Leary, Thomas.....	Peoria	25, 1865-Mar.	11, 1865 Deserted.
O'Driscoll, Lawrence.....	Victoria	16, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
O'Brien, Daniel.....	Quincy	25, 1865-Mar.	11, 1865 Deserted.
O'Connor, Patrick.....	Princeton	Feb. 17, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Powers, Joseph.....	Peoria	24, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Pendergrass, John.....	Brawley	Feb. 17, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Roberts, Daniel.....	Peoria	1, 1865-Mar.	17, 1865 Deserted.
Ryan, Martin.....	Indian Grove.....	28, 1865 .. do	Deserted.
Redmond, John.....	Sparta	21, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Rairden, John.....	Saratoga.....	Feb. 28, 1865-Mar.	17, 1865 Deserted.
Scanlan, John.....	Hopewell	Feb. 18, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Sweeney, Michael.....	Gold	Feb. 17, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Sennet, John.....	Richland	Feb. 21, 1865-Nov.	2, 1865 Died at Peoria.
Sheehan, John.....	Westfield.....	8, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Scott, William.....	Indian Grove.....	Feb. 28, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Smith, Patrick.....	Quincy	Feb. 27, 1865-Mar.	13, 1865 Deserted.
Shelmody, Thomas.....	Peoria	Feb. 24, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Tuttle, Thomas.....	Saratoga.....	Feb. 28, 1865-Mar.	17, 1865 Deserted.
Tinney, Alexander.....	Leipertown.....	Feb. 14, 1865-Dec.	17, 1865 Mustered out.
Tice, John.....	Saratoga.....	Mar. 2, 1865-Mar.	17, 1865 Deserted.
Urry, James.....	Kewanee	Mar. 1, 1865-Mar.	16, 1865 Deserted.
White, Patrick.....	Fon du Lac.....	 Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.

Weldon, James	Saratoga	Mar.	2, 1865-Mar.	16, 1865	Deserted.
Wade, James	Victoria	Feb.	16, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
White, James	Saratoga	Feb.	28, 1865-Mar.	17, 1865	Deserted.
Wallace, Charles	Elm Grove	do	do	do	Deserted.
Williams, John	Peoria	Feb.	25, 1865	do	Deserted.
Watson, Henry	Millbrook	Mar.	18, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
<i>Recruits transferred from</i>					
<i>Co. E, 95th Ill. Inf.</i>					
Moses C. Fitzer	Dunham	Dec.	23, 1863-Aug.	28, 1865	Mustered out.
Brown, John H	Chemung	Mar.	8, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Bulard, Allison C	Coral	Jan.	25, 1864	do	Mustered out.
Breen, Patrick	Dunham	Dec.	23, 1863	do	Mustered out.
Breen, Lawrence	Chemung	Dec.	21, 1863	do	Mustered out.
Brown, Richard	do	Feb.	1, 1864	do	Mustered out.
Bright, Henry	Seneca	Oct.	3, 1864-Oct.	2, 1865	Mustered out.
Clapp, Norman	Riley	Dec.	29, 1863-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Corcoran, Thomas	Chemung	Dec.	23, 1863	do	Mustered out.
Carroll, James	Dunham	Dec.	30, 1863	do	Mustered out.
Cahill, Richard	Seneca	Oct.	3, 1864-Oct.	2, 1865	Mustered out.
Doy or Day, William	Dunham	Dec.	30, 1863-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Eddy, Henry C	Coral	Oct.	8, 1864	do	Never reported from depot; no discharge given.
Gillott, Elliott G	Seneca	Oct.	3, 1864-Oct.	2, 1865	Mustered out.
Glass, William H	Coral	Feb.	1, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out; absent, sick; discharge sent to
Holiday, Thomas	Chemung	Dec.	21, 1863-Jan.	do	C. M. O.
Knapp, Justus	Marengo	Nov.	29, 1863-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Larkins, Linus F	Chemung	Jan.	25, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out as Corporal.
Lillie, George D	do	Mar.	8, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Robinson, Thomas	do	Oct.	4, 1862-Oct.	3, 1865	Mustered out.
Reynolds, Charles C	Dunham	Jan.	5, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Stoddard, Merret C	Coral	Feb.	1, 1864	do	Mustered out.
Thompson, William	do	Oct.	23, 1863	do	Mustered out.
Wood, Israel	Chemung	Dec.	21, 1863	do	On detached service; no discharge given.

COMPANY F.

<i>Captain</i>					
Phillip S. Likes	Pearl	Mar.	9, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.

Company F—Continued.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
<i>First Lieutenant</i>			
Lewis C. Lincoln	Eustick	Mar. 9, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
<i>Second Lieutenant</i>			
John A. Merrill	Gardiner	Mar. 9, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
<i>First Sergeant</i>			
William T. Moore	New Salem	Feb. 24, 1865-Sept. 19, 1865	Discharged; disability.
<i>Sergeants</i>			
John J. Bell	Farmington	Feb. 24, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Joseph O. Thorn	Fairview	Mar. 1, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Thomas C. Hadley	Bowling Green	Feb. 28, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
William Maxwell	Fairview	Mar. 1, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
<i>Corporals</i>			
John Altkovn	Chalmers	Feb. 28, 1865-Aug. 9, 1865	Discharged; disability.
Joseph Oglesby	Walnut Grove	.. do	Mustered out as Sergeant.
James Stephenson	Waldo	.. do	Deserted.
Thomas J. Bolt	Bowling Green	.. do	Mustered out.
William T. Davis	Hire	Feb. 23, 1865-Nov. 16, 1865	Reduced; deserted.
J. F. Keller	Buckhorn	Feb. 27, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Samuel P. Jeffers	Young Hickory	Mar. 2, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
David W. Gamble	Walnut Grove	Feb. 28, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
<i>Musicians</i>			
William F. Cox	Cooperstown	Feb. 24, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Samuel K. Hull	Walnut Grove	Feb. 28, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
<i>Wagoner</i>			
Shipton R. Cox	Cooperstown	Feb. 24, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
<i>Privates</i>			
Aten, Lewis	Mound	Mar. 3, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Adams, Henry	Hire	Feb. 22, 1865-Mar. 18, 1865	Deserted.

Burns, Charles E.	Beardstown	Mar.	3, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Bagley, Amos W.	Hire	Feb.	24, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Bailey, John H.	Camden	Mar.	1, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Black, Bernard	do	Feb.	24, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Bradshaw, Barnet	Hire	Feb.	23, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Cotrel, Abel F.	Beardstown	Mar.	3, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Culley, John	Young Hickory	Feb.	22, 1865-Nov.	18, 1865	Discharged; disability.
Cahil, John	Emmett	Feb.	22, 1865-Jan.	18, 1865	Deserted.
Cates, William C.	do	Feb.	27, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out as Corporal.
Crabb, Hugh M.	Elkhorn	Mar.	1, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Clements, Hamilton	Oxville	Feb.	23, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Donoho, Milford H.	Walnut Grove	Feb.	28, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Dawson, Robert	Fairview	Feb.	23, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Davis, Joseph	Young Hickory	do	May	23, 1865	Mustered out.
Davison, George	Hire	do	Mar.	18, 1865	Deserted.
Devlin, Charles	Blandinsville	do	do	do	Deserted.
Davis, William	Detroit	Feb.	27, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Duncan, Isaac N.	Mound	Mar.	1, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Daniels, David P.	Fairmount	Mar.	2, 1865-June	17, 1865	Discharged; disability.
Felter, Norman B.	Bowling Green	Feb.	28, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Fisher, Alvin	do	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Fisher, Cyrus B.	do	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Forshey, James	Hire	Feb.	23, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Fahee, William	Fairview	Feb.	21, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Felty, John M.	Alison	Feb.	28, 1865-May	31, 1865	Discharged; disability.
Gamble, Jackson	Young Hickory	Mar.	1, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Harris, Benjamin J.	Beardstown	Mar.	3, 1865-Mar.	31, 1865	Died at Cairo.
Hart, Henry C.	Emmett	Feb.	27, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Hendricks, James	Young Hickory	Mar.	1, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Hendricks, William	Fairview	Feb.	23, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Johnson, Levi	Farmington	Feb.	25, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Jones, John F.	Bear Creek	Mar.	2, 1865	do	Mustered out.
King, Samuel P.	Prairie City	Feb.	21, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Kennedy, Thomas	Walnut Grove	Feb.	28, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Lee, Columbus	Detroit	Feb.	27, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Lorton, Allen	Locust Grove	Feb.	23, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Liles, John, H.	Detroit	Feb.	27, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Miller, Jacob	Bowling Green	Feb.	28, 1865	do	Mustered out.
McLerran, General J.	Detroit	Feb.	21, 1865	do	Mustered out.
McCandless, DeWitt	Beardstown	Mar.	3, 1865	do	Mustered out.
McCormick, James	Pea Ridge	Feb.	27, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Miure, William	Emmett	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Mason, John A.	Mound	Mar.	1, 1865	do	Mustered out.

Company F—Concluded.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
McKinney, James O.....	Hickory.....	2, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Noyles, Oscar S.....	Detroit.....	Mar.	21, 1865 Mustered out.
Nichols, George M.....	Bowling.....	3, 1865-Nov.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Ohern, Michael.....	Farmington.....	Feb.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Orr, Matthew S.....	Farmington.....	Feb.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Pestill, Joseph.....	Birmingham.....	Mar.	21, 1866 Mustered out as Corporal.
Pestol, Henry.....	Birmingham.....	Mar.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Paschal, Thomas.....	Beardstown.....	Mar.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Paine, John T.....	Bowling Green.....	Mar.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Passey, Charles F.....	Scotland.....	Mar.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Parrick, Edwin.....	Liberty.....	Mar.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Purse, Charles.....	Walnut Grove.....	Mar.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Sills, Woodford or Woodson H.....	Beardstown.....	Mar.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Shroyer, William.....	Bowling Green.....	Mar.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Spangler, Orlando.....	Walnut Grove.....	Mar.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Swing, John B.....	Chalmers.....	Mar.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Simmons, William L.....	Hire.....	Mar.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Sheley, William.....	Blandinsville.....	Mar.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Smith, George F.....	Emmett.....	Mar.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Turt, Francis.....	Farmington.....	Mar.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Thorn, Lord.....	New Salem.....	Mar.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Thornhill, Joshua.....	Scotland.....	Mar.	21, 1866 Mustered out as Corporal.
Trutman, Aldrich.....	Prairie City.....	Mar.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Talbot, Joshua B.....	Hire.....	Mar.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Taylor, William.....	Emmett.....	Mar.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Walker, Robert.....	Mason Plain.....	Mar.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Willcutt, John M.....	Bowling Green.....	Mar.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Wheeler, Dike C.....	Walnut Grove.....	Mar.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Webb, Wilson H.....	Chalmers.....	Mar.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Wing, Norman A.....	Detroit.....	Mar.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Wells, Herbert.....	Upper Alton.....	Mar.	21, 1866 In arrest as deserter.
<i>Recruits transferred from</i>			
<i>Co. K, 95th Ill. Inf.</i>			
Booth, William.....	Boone.....	Oct.	4, 1865 Mustered out.
Dessmore, John.....	do.....	do	Recruit that never joined regiment.

Joslin, Gerald N. B.	Hanover	Oct.	3, 1864-Oct.	2, 1865	Mustered out.
Lafever, Robert	Leroy	Dec.	20, 1863-Jan.	21, 1865	Mustered out.
Livingston, John B.	Caledonia	Oct.	3, 1864-Oct.	2, 1865	Mustered out.
McCarty, John	do	Jan.	5, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Mansfield, John T.	Leroy	Mar.	31, 1864-Sept.	1, 1865	Drowned in Alabama River.
Marks, J. Rufus	Grafton	Oct.	11, 1864	Never joined the Regiment.	
Muggins, Thomas	Alden	Oct.	3, 1864	Never joined the Regiment.	
Peck, Augustus S.	Caledonia	Jan.	4, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Reed, James	Boone	Jan.	3, 1864-Oct.	2, 1865	Mustered out.
Smith, James P.	Leroy	Dec.	7, 1863-Oct.	21, 1866	Mustered out as Corporal.
Salesburg, Olander A.	do	Jan.	4, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Shannon, George	Boone	Feb.	29, 1864	do	Mustered out.
Watts, Isaac	Harlem	Feb.	22, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Watts, William	Caledonia	Oct.	3, 1864-Aug.	2, 1865	Supposed mustered out.
Webster, Ezariah L.	do	do	do	do	Mustered out.

COMPANY G.

<i>Captain</i>					
James W. Ballard	Rock Island	Mar.	9, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
<i>First Lieutenant</i>					
Michael Shughnessy	Rock Island	Mar.	8, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
<i>Second Lieutenant</i>					
Asa G. Darbee	Rock Island	Mar.	9, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
<i>First Sergeant</i>					
B. M. Shurtleff	Rock Island	Feb.	27, 1865-Jan.	21, 1865	Mustered out.
<i>Sergeants</i>					
Edwin B. Knox	Rock Island	Feb.	27, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Amos Altimus	do	Feb.	20, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Joseph S. Eby	do	Feb.	25, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Abraham Merchant	do	Mar.	2, 1865-Mar.	18, 1865	Deserted.
<i>Corporals</i>					
Leroy Layhead	Rock Island	Feb.	28, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
James P. Stansell	do	Mar.	2, 1865	do	Mustered out.

Company G—Continued.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
G. W. Fleckinger.....	Rock Island.....	16, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out as Sergeant.
Samuel Shaw.....	do.....	Feb. 23, 1865	Mustered out.
G. W. Hobbs.....	do.....	Feb. 10, 1865-May 21, 1866	Mustered out.
George Grover.....	do.....	Mar. 2, 1865-Nov. 20, 1865	Deserted.
Augustus D. Cox.....	do.....	Feb. 14, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out as Sergeant.
Henry Wagoner.....	do.....	Feb. 22, 1865.. do	Mustered out.
<i>Musicians</i>			
John H. Brookman.....	Rock Island.....	Mar. 2, 1865-Jan. 17, 1866	Mustered out.
Jerome Pecher.....	do.....	Mar. 3, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
<i>Wagoner</i>			
Marshall W. David.....	Rock Island.....	Feb. 24, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
<i>Privates</i>			
Anderson, Andrew P.....	Rock Island.....	20, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out; absent; sick.
Bigard, James.....	do.....	Feb. 28, 1865.. do	Mustered out as Corporal.
Baty, Jesse.....	do.....	Feb. 21, 1865.. do	Mustered out.
Bart, John.....	do.....	do..... do	Mustered out.
Bartless, Nicholas.....	do.....	Mar. 2, 1865.. do	Mustered out.
Blakely, Thomas.....	do.....	do..... do	Mustered out.
Blair, Frederick.....	do.....	Feb. 23, 1865-Mar. 26, 1865	Died at Natchez.
Beers, Lewis.....	do.....	Feb. 16, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Colburn, Jewett Z.....	do.....	Feb. 14, 1865.. do	Mustered out as Corporal.
Cornills, Jacob.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1865.. do	Mustered out.
Crawford, George A.....	do.....	Feb. 28, 1865.. do	Mustered out.
Dixon, Pearce P.....	do.....	Feb. 22, 1865.. do	Mustered out.
Davis, Richard.....	do.....	Feb. 27, 1865.. do	Mustered out.
Davis, L. M.....	do.....	Feb. 23, 1865.. do	Mustered out.
Debord, William.....	do.....	do..... do	Mustered out.
Drenan, Jacob.....	do.....	Feb. 24, 1865.. do	Mustered out.
Exner, M. Ennis.....	do.....	Mar. 2, 1865.. do	Mustered out.
Fitzpatrick, James.....	do.....	Feb. 28, 1865.. do	Mustered out.
Franklin, Sanford E.....	do.....	Feb. 21, 1865.. do	Mustered out.
Foster, James.....	Bowlm.....	Mar. 3, 1865.. do	Mustered out.

Fordham, G. M.....	Rock Island.....	Mar.	2, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Gibson, N. W.....	do	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Gayfurr, Bennett.....	do	Feb.	27, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Gumber, Nicholas.....	do	Feb.	23, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Gallino, William W.....	do	Feb.	22, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Hubbs, Jackson.....	do	Feb.	24, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Holsapple, William D.....	do	Feb.	22, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Holsapple, E. F.....	do	Feb.	24, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Henry, John H.....	do	Feb.	27, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Hawkins, Francis N.....	do	Feb.	22, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Hall, Henry K.....	do	Feb.	28, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Hammond, John.....	do	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Hammond, Dennis.....	do	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Jones, Richard L.....	do	Feb.	24, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out as Corporal.
Johnson, William R.....	do	Mar.	2, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Jackson, William E.....	do	Feb.	28, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Kiskadden, R. C.....	do	Mar.	3, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Kem, Thomas.....	do	Feb.	23, 1865-Nov.	21, 1865	Deserted.
Mohr, Paul.....	do	Feb.	25, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Maurer, Casper.....	do	Feb.	22, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Maxwell, Joseph.....	do	Feb.	24, 1865-Nov.	22, 1865	Deserted.
McConnell, James.....	do	Feb.	27, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out as Corporal.
McLaughlin, Charles.....	do	Feb.	21, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Muse, Ambrose L.....	do	Feb.	20, 1865	do	Mustered out.
McCarle, Peter.....	do	Feb.	22, 1865	do	Mustered out.
McCard, Robert.....	do	Feb.	24, 1865	do	Mustered out.
McKeen, Thomas.....	do	Mar.	3, 1865	do	Mustered out as Corporal.
McGuier, William H.....	do	Mar.	2, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Orrred, Nelson.....	Black Hawk.....	Feb.	28, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Reece, Joshua.....	Rock Island.....	Feb.	24, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Roultsong, Washington C.....	Black Hawk.....	Feb.	27, 1865	do	Mustered out as Corporal.
Reins, Frederick W.....	Rock Island.....	Feb.	24, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Reicker, Howard C.....	do	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Ritkey, William.....	do	Feb.	20, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Rowe, Charles.....	do	Feb.	18, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Schachter, David.....	do	Feb.	27, 1865-July	16, 1865	Died at Demopolis, Ala.
Sayer, W. A.....	Bowlin.....	Mar.	1, 1865-Sept.	9, 1865	Died at Mobile, Ala.
Stanley, R. H.....	Rock Island.....	Mar.	2, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Stanley, J. R.....	do	Mar.	9, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Seltz, Gayhart.....	do	Feb.	21, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Shean, Daniel.....	do	Feb.	27, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Schachter, Peter.....	do	Mar.	3, 1866	do	Mustered out.
Schershel, William.....	do	Feb.	25, 1865	do	Mustered out.

Company G—Concluded.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
Steele, Greenbury W.....	Rock Island.....	22, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Smealon, Francis.....	do.....	Feb. 28, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Tindell, Augustus.....	Bowlin.....	Mar. 2, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Todd, John.....	do.....	Mar. 3, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Thompson, John N.....	Rock Island.....	Feb. 4, 1866-Nov. 22, 1865	Deserted.
Teipense, G. W. C.....	do.....	Feb. 24, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Tumblin, Andrew.....	do.....	Feb. 27, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Died at Selma, Ala.
Toy, Anthony.....	do.....	Feb. 28, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Webb, Timothy.....	do.....	Feb. 24, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Wilkes, Benjamin.....	Andalusia.....	Feb. 22, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Wilkes, John.....	do.....	do	June 8, 1865
Woods, Samuel R.....	Rock Island.....	Feb. 16, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Wright, David.....	do.....	Mar. 2, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Yates, Thomas.....	do.....	Feb. 28, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Zabrisky, J. H.....	Black Hawk.....	Mar. 1, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.

COMPANY H.

<i>Captain</i> William F. Gowdy	Monmouth.....	Mar.	9, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
<i>First Lieutenant</i> John A. Finley	Hale.....	Mar.	9, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
<i>Second Lieutenant</i> James B. Brent	Ellison.....	Mar.	9, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
<i>First Sergeant</i> Joseph E. Whitenack.....	Monmouth.....	Feb.	22, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
<i>Sergeants</i> Albert D. Sturgess.....	Monmouth.....	Feb.	13, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.

John A. Kennedy	Monmouth.....	Feb.	13, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
John R. Giles.....	do	Feb.	14, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Kaiser F. Powell.....	Lenox.....	Feb.	18, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
<i>Corporals</i>					
John A. McDill.....	Hale.....	Feb.	21, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
James B. Charlton.....	Monmouth.....	Feb.	24, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
George S. Boyd.....	Hale.....	Feb.	13, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Clark E. Henderson.....	do	Feb.	21, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
J. Lindley Kelshaw.....	Ellison.....	Feb.	14, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Michajah C. Thompson.....	Hale.....	do .....	.....	.....	Mustered out.
John P. McClung.....	do	Feb.	13, 1865 .. do	.....	Died; date and cause not known.
James A. Warwick.....	Monmouth.....	Feb.	14, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
<i>Musicians</i>					
John W. Mathews.....	Lenox.....	Feb.	18, 1865-Aug.	19, 1865	Discharged.
Ubaldis Hoscher.....	Cartwright.....	Mar.	1, 1865 .....	.....	Promoted Drum Major.
<i>Wagoner</i>					
Andrew A. Davis.....	Hale.....	Feb.	13, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
<i>Privates</i>					
Allard, William C.....	Ellison.....	Feb.	14, 1865 .....	.....	Died; date and cause not known.
Burton, John M.....	Lenox.....	do	Jan.	24, 1866	Mustered out.
Brazelton, Joseph F.....	Ellison.....	do	do .....	.....	Mustered out.
Brent, George W.....	Lenox.....	do	do .....	.....	Mustered out as Corporal.
Butler, William.....	Monmouth.....	Feb.	13, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Brown, Josiah J.....	do	Feb.	14, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Brown, John J.....	do	Feb.	13, 1865 .....	.....	Died; date and cause not known.
Brown, Charles H.....	Lenox.....	Feb.	14, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Burk, Oliver O.....	Ellison.....	do	do .....	.....	Mustered out.
Brent, Homer J.....	do	do	do .....	.....	Mustered out.
Belleville, James M.....	Hale.....	Feb.	21, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Bruce, Daniel.....	Kettle Creek.....	Mar.	1, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Caldwell, J. M.....	Monmouth.....	Feb.	13, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Campbell, John M.....	Lenox.....	Feb.	20, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Chewning, William.....	Hale.....	Mar.	1, 1865-June	24, 1865	Mustered out.
Caspiri, John.....	Colona.....	do	Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Delaney, William T.....	Hale.....	Feb.	14, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Daniels, Charles M.....	Lenox.....	do	do .....	.....	Mustered out.
Enfield, Richard F.....	Hale.....	do	do .....	.....	Mustered out.
Edwards, George.....	West Jersey.....	Mar.	3, 1865 .. do	.....	Dishonorably discharged.
Graham, George R.....	Hale.....	Feb.	21, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.

Company H—Concluded.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
Godfrey, Clark.....	Lenox.....	14, 1865-Jan.	Mustered out.
Hall, Edward E.....	Monmouth.....	Feb. 13, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Hohenadle, George.....	do .. do	20, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Hartley, John.....	West Jersey.....	Mar. 3, 1865-Mar.	26, 1865 Deserted.
Hogan, Daniel.....	do .. do	do .. do	18, 1865 Deserted.
Henderson, James M.....	Ellison.....	Feb. 14, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Jones, John M.....	Lenox.....	Feb. 18, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Johnson, William F.....	Hale.....	Feb. 21, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Killian, William E.....	Monmouth.....	Feb. 13, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Kennedy, Patrick.....	do .. do	14, 1865-Nov.	8, 1865 Mustered out.
Kayser, Michael.....	North Pekin.....	Mar. 1, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Klafner, Warner.....	Kettle Creek.....	Mar. 2, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Krowl, Henry.....	Colona.....	Mar. 1, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Lusk, John W.....	Lenox.....	Feb. 20, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Larson, Niles.....	Monmouth.....	Feb. 13, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Lyman, David.....	do .. do	do .. do	Mustered out.
McLellan, Wylie.....	do .. do	do .. do	Mustered out.
Mannon, Adrain A.....	do .. do	Feb. 14, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
McAdams, Frederick.....	Lenox.....	Feb. 18, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Merrill, Harding.....	do .. do	do .. do	Mustered out.
Murphy, William M.....	do .. do	Feb. 14, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Miller, Thomas H.....	do .. do	1, 1865 .. do	Died; date and cause not known.
McBride, Charles.....	West Jersey.....	Mar. 3, 1865-Mar.	18, 1865 Deserted.
McGee, John A.....	Hale.....	Feb. 21, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
McGee, Benjamin W.....	do .. do	do .. do	Mustered out.
Nash, William A.....	do .. do	Feb. 13, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Pulse, Lewis A.....	do .. do	Feb. 21, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Page, Isaac T.....	Monmouth.....	Feb. 14, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Peterson, Lewis.....	Colona.....	Feb. 13, 1865 .. do	Mustered out as Corporal.
Purce, Peterson.....	Ellison.....	Mar. 1, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Pinkney, Chauncey.....	Lenox.....	Feb. 14, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Runge, John C.....	do .. do	Feb. 18, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Rodgers, Robert.....	do .. do	Feb. 14, 1865-Aug.	15, 1865 Mustered out.
Russell, William W.....	do .. do	Feb. 20, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866 Mustered out.
Strater, John S.....	do .. do	Feb. 18, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.

Salesbury, Warren.....	Lenox.....	Feb.	14, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Shaw, James H.....	do.....	Feb.	21, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Smith, Emory W.....	Lenox.....	do	 do	.....	Mustered out.
Shonar, Martin.....	Illinois.....	Mar.	2, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Sturgess, Seldon.....	Monmouth.....	Feb.	13, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Strow, John N.....	Ellison.....	Feb.	14, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Sturgess, John F.....	Monmouth.....	Feb.	13, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Sample, James H.....	do.....	do	 do	.....	Mustered out.
Thorn, John S.....	Ellison.....	Feb.	14, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Thompson, James C.....	Hale.....	do	 do	.....	Mustered out.
Thompson, Thomas S.....	do.....	Feb.	21, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Walker, Albert N.....	Hale.....	Feb.	17, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Wilson, Joseph H.....	do.....	Feb.	21, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Walker, John H.....	Lenox.....	Feb.	14, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Wright, Simeon B.....	Monmouth.....	Feb.	13, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Watermon, Almeron.....	Colon.....	Mar.	1, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Welch, William.....	West Jersey.....	Mar.	3, 1865-Mar.	18, 1865	Deserted.
<i>Recruits transferred from</i>					
<i>Co. H, 95th Ill. Inf.</i>					
Banard, George.....	Greenwood.....	Oct.	3, 1864-Oct.	2, 1865	Mustered out.
Barlow, Henry.....	Chicago.....	Oct.	4, 1864-Oct.	3, 1865	Mustered out.
Becker, John C.....	do.....	Oct.	7, 1864-Jan.	21, 1866	Dishonorably discharged.
Cale, Martin.....	McHenry.....	Feb.	23, 1864 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Candry, Henry C.....	Greenwood.....	Oct.	3, 1864-Aug.	15, 1866	Mustered out.
Duffy, James.....	Hartland.....	Oct.	11, 1864-Oct.	10, 1865	Mustered out.
Eckler, John T.....	do.....	Aug.	9, 1862-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Groger, John T.....	Greenwood.....	Oct.	3, 1864-Oct.	2, 1865	Mustered out.
Galusha, Lewis L.....	do.....	do	 Aug.	17, 1865	Mustered out.
Graves, James G.....	Hartland.....	Oct.	5, 1864 .. do	.....	Never reported to Company.
Hammer, Jackson.....	Richmond.....	Dec.	11, 1863-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Halderman, Jeremiah.....	do.....	Jan.	4, 1864 .. do	.....	Mustered out as Corporal.
Hughes, William E.....	Hartland.....	Oct.	5, 1864-Oct.	4, 1865	Mustered out.
Judd, Charles D.....	do.....	do	 do	.....	Mustered out.
Roach, Patrick.....	Greenwood.....	Oct.	3, 1864-Oct.	2, 1864	Mustered out.
Tanner, William G.....	do.....	do	 do	.....	Mustered out.
Westerman, Jacob.....	do.....	do	 do	.....	Mustered out.
Williams, Caleb L.....	do.....	do	 do	.....	Mustered out.

COMPANY I.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.	Remarks.
<i>Captain</i>			
Jefferson Durley.....	Hennepin.....	Mar. 17, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
<i>First Lieutenant</i>			
John N. Hurder.....	Henry.....	Mar. 17, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
<i>Second Lieutenant</i>			
George M. Cunningham.....	Hennepin.....	Mar. 17, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
<i>First Sergeant</i>			
Alexander Bennett.....	Marshall county.....	Mar. 2, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
<i>Sergeants</i>			
James E. Chapman.....	Lamoille.....	Feb. 15, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
William P. Gilkeson.....	Saratoga.....	Mar. 2, 1865..do	Mustered out.
John H. Cassel.....	Snachwine.....	do.....do	Mustered out.
Ananias Snethen.....	Henry.....	Feb. 2, 1865..do	Mustered out.
<i>Corporals</i>			
John M. McVicar.....	Saratoga.....	Mar. 2, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Charles A. Zenor.....	Hennepin.....	do.....do	Mustered out.
Abram Hoagland.....	Snachwine.....	do.....do	Mustered out.
James O. Armstrong.....	Hennepin.....	do.....Mar. 21, 1865	Died at Camp Butler.
John Wright.....	Henry.....	do.....Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Joseph McMahon.....	Hennepin.....	do.....do	Mustered out.
Frank Smith.....	Henry.....	do.....do	Mustered out.
Clement Forney.....	Hennepin.....	do.....do	Mustered out.
<i>Musicians</i>			
John White.....	Hennepin.....	Mar. 2, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
David R. Moore.....	Henry.....	do.....do	Mustered out.
<i>Wagoner</i>			
John McIntosh.....	Henry.....	Mar. 2, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.

Privates

Abbott, Edwin	Milo	Mar.	3, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Acklin, Isaac R.	Hennepin	Mar.	2, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Burnes, John	Elmira	Mar.	8, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Bodemer, Christian	Hennepin	Mar.	2, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Ballard, Daniel	Goshen	Mar.	7, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Berry, Benjamin F.	Henry	Mar.	2, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Bryner, Byron C.	Peoria	Mar.	25, 1865-Mar.	24, 1866	Mustered out.
Brockett, Jared B.	Princeville	Mar.	22, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Bosmith, Henry	Cornwall	Mar.	21, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Couse, Irvin	Princeville	Mar.	9, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Cehnauer, Joseph C.	Illinoistown	Feb.	20, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Chapman, Benjamin F.	Whitefield	Mar.	9, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Dennis, Thomas	Saratoga	Mar.	2, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Divilbliss, John	Jubilee	Mar.	7, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Dagger, John	Hennepin	Mar.	2, 1865-May	23, 1865	Mustered out.
Deyar, James S.	Saratoga	do	Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Dunbar, John	Snachwine	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Durley, James	Hennepin	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Farrar, Joseph	Henry	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Foster, John C.	Hennepin	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Fullerton, James	Gold	Mar.	14, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Faxcraft, James A.	Henry	Mar.	2, 1865-Sept.	22, 1865	Discharged; disability.
Gray, Peter	Snachwine	Mar.	3, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Hoar, Robert	Henry	Mar.	2, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Harty, George	Hennepin	do	do	do	Mustered out as Corporal.
Hutton, Solomon	Jubilee	Mar.	7, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Heilman, David H.	Hennepin	Mar.	2, 1865	do	Mustered out.
James or Jones, Joel A.	Henry	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Joice, John	do	do	do	do	Mustered out.
James, Rees	do	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Lafferty, William	Naansay	Mar.	3, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Lock, Silas H.	Henry	Mar.	2, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Lee, John E.	do	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Lewis, Chalkey	Hennepin	Mar.	3, 1865	do	Mustered out.
Loudenburgh, Abraham	Elmira	Mar.	8, 1865-Jan.	25, 1866	Mustered out.
Marity, John	Henry	Mar.	2, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Murdock, Ezekiel	Snachwine	do	do	do	Mustered out.
McKenney, John Q.	Hennepin	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Michner, Seneca	Henry	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Murphy, Richard	Ohio	Mar.	7, 1865-Mar.	27, 1865	Deserted.
May, Leonard	Oxford	Mar.	2, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Nixon, Samuel	Shachwine	do	do	July	22, 1865 Died at Demopolis, Ala.

Company I—Concluded.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.		Remarks.
Nixon, James	Hennepin.	Mar.	2, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Payton, Patrick	Henry	do	do	Mustered out.
Pepper, William A.	Snachwine	Mar.	3, 1865 do	Mustered out.
Peck, Charles W.	Whitefield	Mar.	2, 1865 do	Mustered out.
Pepper, Henry	Snachwine	Mar.	3, 1865 do	Mustered out.
Reynolds, John	Henry	Feb.	28, 1865 do	Mustered out.
Raymond, Edward	Henry	Mar.	2, 1865 do	Mustered out.
Ross, Orrin	Hennepin.	do	Apr. 5, 1865	Died at Camp Butler.
Rans, Dominique	Henry	do	Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Renicke, August	Illinoistown	Feb.	20, 1865 do	Mustered out.
Smith, Thomas A.	Hennepin.	Mar.	2, 1865 do	Mustered out.
Sleeper, Michael	Elm Grove	Feb.	23, 1865 do	Mustered out.
Shaft, Sanford	Whitefield	Mar.	2, 1865 do	Mustered out.
Smith, Herbert	Hennepin.	do	do	Mustered out.
Sterling, Charles	Milo.	Mar.	3, 1865-Oct. 21, 1865	Died at Selma, Ala.
Tector, John H.	do	do	Mar. 31, 1865	Died at Camp Butler.
Tory, Nicholas	Saratoga.	Mar.	2, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Thompson, James M.	Whitefield	Mar.	9, 1865-Oct. 10, 1865	Discharged; disability.
Tory, John W.	Saratoga	Mar.	6, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Vincent, Purnell	Milo.	Feb.	28, 1865 do	Mustered out.
VanDyke, Theodore	Elmira.	Mar.	8, 1865 do	Mustered out.
Vezley or Veesy, Gill	Henry	Mar.	2, 1865 do	Mustered out.
West, George H.	do	do	do	Mustered out.
Wanser, Coles	do	Mar.	9, 1865-Aug. 7, 1865	Died at Selma, Ala.
Whitmore, Tobias	do	Mar.	2, 1865-Oct. 1, 1865	Deserted.
Webster, James E.	do	do	Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Wilson, William H.	Snachwine	do	do	Mustered out.
Ward, Howard	Whitefield	Mar.	6, 1865 do	Mustered out.
Walker, Nathan S.	Henry	Mar.	2, 1865 do	Mustered out.
Yager, Jacob	Hennepin.	do	do	Mustered out.
Zimmerman, Adolph	Henry	do	Oct. 9, 1865	Died at Mobile, Ala.

COMPANY K.

Captain

John J. Rose

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First Lieutenant

Andrew P. Gibson

Second Lieutenants

John Merrill

Henry Hill

First Sergeant

Henry Hill

Sergeants

James G. Johnson

Wm. H. Matocks

Albert S. Hoag

Albert G. Papenoe

Corporals

Robert Eaton

Alexander Davis

James A. Gilbert

Alexander Sames

Ethan A. Hart

Abraham Maple

George W. Sailer

Mortimer D. Hibbard

Musicians

Edwin Bartholomew

Ed. D. Richardson

Wagoner

Robert Lambert

Privates

Brown, Russell

Bachelder, Leonides

Elmwood	Mar.	23, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Elmwood	Mar.	23, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Peoria	Mar.	23, 1865-Nov.	27, 1865	Died of small pox at Cahawba, Ala.
Kingston Mines	Dec.	19, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out as Sergeant.
South Pekin	Mar.	3, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Elmwood	Mar.	5, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Princeton	Mar.	7, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Princeville	Mar.	14, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Elmira	Mar.	6, 1865-July	5, 1865	Died at Demopolis, Ala.
Elmwood	Mar.	3, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out as Sergeant.
Elmira	Mar.	6, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
Elmwood	Mar.	3, 1865 .. do	.....	Mustered out.
West Jersey	do	 June	3, 1865	Mustered out.
Brimfield	do	 Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
South Pekin	do	 do	.....	Mustered out.
West Jersey	do	 do	.....	Mustered out.
Millbrook	Mar.	7, 1865-June	3, 1865	Mustered out.
Elmwood	Mar.	7, 1865-Jan.	25, 1865	Mustered out at Mobile, Ala.
do	do	 Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Essex	Mar.	3, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Elmwood	Mar.	8, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Princeville	Mar.	10, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.

Company K—Continued.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.		Remarks.
Blend, Charles.....	Peoria.....	Mar.	6, 1865-Mar.	Deserted.
Bidleman, David.....	Elmira.....	do	June	15, 1865. Died at Demopolis, Ala.
Brown, James H.....	Wendy.....	Feb.	22, 1865-Nov.	27, 1865. Died at Selma, Ala.
Burk, Michael.....	Westfield.....	Mar.	7, 1865-Mar.	25, 1865. Deserted.
Baker, Charles.....	Steuben.....	Mar.	3, 1865	do Deserted.
Crohan, Charles.....	Oxford.....	do	Mar.	23, 1865. Deserted.
Cornally, John.....	Steuben.....	do	Mar.	25, 1865. Deserted.
Cowser, Joseph.....	do.....	Mar.	6, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866. Mustered out.
Cecil, Reuben.....	Hancock.....	Mar.	9, 1865	do Mustered out.
Cote, John.....	Elmwood.....	Mar.	3, 1865	do Mustered out.
Claypole, James J.....	Brimfield.....	do	do	do Mustered out.
Craine, George.....	Peoria.....	Mar.	4, 1865-Mar.	23, 1865. Deserted.
Callaway, Jefferson.....	Elmwood.....	Mar.	7, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866. Mustered out.
Dimmett, William V.....	do.....	Feb.	22, 1865	do Mustered out.
Deselms, William.....	Steuben.....	Mar.	6, 1865-Nov.	29, 1865. Died at Selma, Ala.
Eaton, Henry.....	Elmwood.....	Mar.	3, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866. Mustered out.
Ellitt, John.....	do.....	Mar.	7, 1865-July	27, 1865. Died at Cahawba, Ala.
Fuller, Thomas J.....	Elmira.....	Mar.	6, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866. Mustered out.
Fryman, Thomas.....	West Jersey.....	Mar.	3, 1865	do Mustered out.
Glassford, Samuel A.....	do.....	do	do	do Mustered out.
Glassford, Samuel S.....	do.....	do	do	do Mustered out.
Green, John H.....	Atkinson.....	do	Aug.	15, 1865. Died at Selma, Ala.
Grimes, Thomas.....	Elmwood.....	Mar.	7, 1865	do Mustered out.
Hecox, John.....	Snachwime.....	Mar.	3, 1865	do Mustered out.
Heath, Nicholas.....	Chicago.....	Mar.	21, 1865	do Mustered out.
Hornback, David.....	Elmwood.....	Mar.	3, 1865	do Mustered out.
Hofer, Carl.....	South Pekin.....	do	do	do Mustered out.
Hannon, Andrew.....	do.....	do	do	do Mustered out.
Hutton, Mark.....	do.....	do	do	do Mustered out.
Hardy, George.....	Bennington.....	Mar.	7, 1865	do Mustered out.
Irwin, Alexander.....	Sandy.....	Feb.	22, 1865	do Mustered out.
Johnson, Phyllander H.....	Steuben.....	Mar.	6, 1865	do Mustered out.
Jackson, Stephen H.....	Elmwood.....	Mar.	7, 1865	do Mustered out.
Kelly, Frank.....	Elmira.....	Mar.	6, 1865-May	26, 1865. Mustered out.
	Whitefield.....	Mar.	7, 1865-Mar.	25, 1865. Deserted.

Kern, Frederick.....	Princeville	Mar.	14, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Knox, James E.....	Brimfield.....	Mar.	3, 1865 ..do	.....	Mustered out.
Kennedy, Thomas.....	St. Mary's.....	Mar.	9, 1865-Mar.	28, 1865	Died at Camp Butler.
Long or Lung, Wm.....	do.....	do	May	31, 1865	Mustered out.
Lanscha, George.....	Princeville	Mar.	14, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Maple, Albert G.....	South Pekin.....	Mar.	3, 1865 ..do	.....	Mustered out.
Maple, John.....	do.....	do	do	.....	Mustered out.
McCullough, George.....	Steuben	Mar.	6, 1865 ..do	.....	Mustered out.
Morrow, Erastus.....	Princeville	Mar.	14, 1865 ..do	.....	Mustered out.
McGuines, Kenwith.....	Rosefield.....	Mar.	21, 1865 ..do	.....	Mustered out.
McMullen, Samuel.....	Elmwood.....	Mar.	20, 1865 ..do	.....	Mustered out.
Moore, Arora C.....	do.....	do	do	.....	Mustered out.
Mutcher, Andrew.....	Princeton.....	Mar.	7, 1865 ..do	.....	Mustered out.
Moats, Tobias.....	Millbrook.....	do	do	.....	Mustered out.
McCoy, William.....	Rosefield.....	do	do	.....	Mustered out.
Morrison, John W.....	Essex.....	do	do	.....	Mustered out.
Nickson, William H.....	Princeville	Mar.	14, 1865 ..do	.....	Mustered out.
Noble, Enoch.....	Elmira.....	Mar.	6, 1865 ..do	.....	Mustered out.
Page, George.....	Westfield.....	Mar.	7, 1865 Mar.	25, 1865	Deserted.
Pratz, Stephen.....	Millbrook.....	do	Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Short, William.....	Jubilee.....	do	do	.....	Mustered out.
Shields, James.....	Steuben	Mar.	6, 1865 ..do	.....	Mustered out.
Sanger, Louis.....	Brimfield.....	Mar.	3, 1865 Jan.	27, 1865	Deserted.
Saunders, Robert.....	West Jersey.....	do	do	.....	Mustered out.
Smith, Jeremiah.....	Rosefield.....	do	do	.....	Mustered out.
Smith, William.....	Snachwine.....	Mar.	10, 1865 ..do	.....	Mustered out.
Smith, John.....	Peoria.....	Mar.	8, 1865-Aug.	28, 1865	Deserted.
Sonnemaker, Henry.....	Steuben	Mar.	6, 1865-Jan.	25, 1865	Deserted.
Simmons, Samuel.....	Sandy.....	do	22, 1865 ..do	.....	Mustered out.
Simmonds, Joshua.....	do.....	Feb.	21, 1865-May	15, 1865	Died at Camp Butler.
Todd, Robert M.....	Millbrook	Mar.	7, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Teem, Frederick.....	Steuben	Mar.	6, 1865 ..do	.....	Mustered out.
Tietzer, Joseph.....	Illinoistown.....	Feb.	27, 1865 ..do	.....	Mustered out.
Ticknor, Andrew.....	Edford.....	Mar.	7, 1865 ..do	.....	Mustered out.
Vess, William R.....	Jubilee.....	Mar.	6, 1865 ..do	.....	Mustered out.
Watson, Simon.....	Elmira.....	do	do	.....	Mustered out.
White, Henry.....	Lakin.....	Mar.	4, 1865 ..do	.....	Mustered out.
Wilson, Hasleb W.....	Elmira.....	Mar.	6, 1865 ..do	.....	Mustered out.
Winger, Frederick.....	Steuben	do	do	.....	Mustered out.
White, Worazumbia.....	Lakin.....	Mar.	4, 1865 July	15, 1865	Mustered out.
Walters, John.....	Ohio.....	Mar.	7, 1865-Jan.	21, 1866	Mustered out.
Walters, John.....	Peoria.....	Mar.	4, 1865-Mar.	25, 1865	Deserted.
Willett, Austin.....	Millbrook.....	do	July	26, 1865	Died at Demopolis, Ala.

Company K—Concluded.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.		Remarks.
Worrall, Julius	Sandy	Feb.	22, 1865-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Winklemeyer, Gustavus	Henry	Mar.	14, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
Yager, Gerhart	Ohio	Mar.	7, 1865 .. do	Mustered out.
<i>Recruits transferred from</i>				
<i>Co. I, 95th Ill., Inf.</i>				
Andrew, Alonzo	Seneca	Oct.	4, 1864-Oct. 3, 1865	Mustered out.
Brown, William C	Algonquin	Dec.	7, 1863-Jan. 21, 1866	Mustered out.
Coss, Winfield S	do	Jan.	1, 1864 .. do	Mustered out.
Coss, William	do	Jan.	4, 1864 .. do	Mustered out.
Cox, Franklin E.	do	Jan.	23, 1864 .. do	Mustered out.
Larson, John	do	Jan.	3, 1864 .. do	Mustered out.
Nish, Alexander	do	Jan.	10, 1864 .. do	Mustered out.
Oleson, Daniel	Grafton	Oct.	19, 1863 .. do	Mustered out.
O'Brien, Patrick	Algonquin	Dec.	23, 1864 .. do	Mustered out.
Paddock, Chester H	do	Dec.	19, 1863 .. do	Mustered out.
Rhodes, Elias G.	do	Feb.	29, 1864 .. do	Mustered out.
Slater, Edward P.	Nunda	Jan.	7, 1864 .. do	Mustered out.
Tiffany, John	Wheeling	Jan.	7, 1864 .. do	Mustered out.
Warner, Luzern E.	do	Jan.	7, 1864 .. do	Mustered out.
Wallace, Amos	do	Jan.	7, 1864 .. do	Mustered out.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Alberts, John	Peoria	Mar.	8, 1865	Mustered out.
Adams, George	do	Mar.	13, 1865	Mustered out.
Armstrong, Henry	Evans	Apr.	6, 1865-May 23, 1865	Mustered out.
Askey, Thomas	do	Mar.	8, 1865	Mustered out.
Brown, Henry	Bio	Mar.	10, 1865	Mustered out.
Bruen, James	Peoria	Mar.	31, 1865-May 11, 1865	Mustered out.
Browning, Jesse	Chicago	Mar.	31, 1865-May 11, 1865	Mustered out.

Bender, Richard.....	Arise	Mar.	16, 1865	.....	Mustered out.	
Burns, John.....	do	do	.....	.....	Mustered out.	
Bow, Seth.....	do	Mar.	31, 1865	.....	See Company B.	
Betts, George.....	.....	.....	Jan.	11, 1865	Discharged.	
Campbell, John.....	Peoria.	Mar.	10, 1865	.....	Mustered out.	
Clark, William E.....	Rosefield.	Mar.	21, 1865	.....	Mustered out.	
Camel, James.....	Millbrook	Mar.	7, 1865	.....	Mustered out.	
Craig, John R.....	Evans.....	Apr.	6, 1865	.....	Mustered out.	
Davis, Alfred.....	Peoria.....	Mar.	8, 1865	.....	Mustered out.	
Dunn, Charles.....	Rio.....	do	.....	.....	Mustered out.	
Dooley, Jeremiah M.....	Bell Plain.	Mar.	21, 1865	Aug.	15, 1865	Mustered out.
Driscoll, Michael.....	Evans.....	Apr.	5, 1865	.....	Mustered out.	
Delevan, Harlan P.....	Henry.....	Mar.	18, 1865	May	29, 1865	Mustered out.
Dixon, Lemuel.....		Feb.	22, 1864	Mar.	19, 1864	Died at Camp Yates, Ill.
Green, Thomas.....	Rio.....	Mar.	6, 1865	.....	Mustered out.	
Higgins, John.....	Bell Plain.	Mar.	21, 1865	.....	Mustered out.	
Hastings, William.....	Logan.....	Nov.	29, 1864	.....	Mustered out.	
Horan, John.....	Clarion.....	Mar.	13, 1865	May	11, 1865	Mustered out.
Haden, Dennis.....	do.....	do	.....	.....	Mustered out.	
Higgins, Michael.....	Chicago.....	Mar.	29, 1865	May	11, 1865	Mustered out.
Hennessey, John.....	Peoria.....	Mar.	31, 1865	.....	Mustered out.	
Jones, Walter.....	Dayton.....	Nov.	4, 1864	.....	Rejected by Board.	
Johnson, Seneca.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mustered out.	
Kelsey, William.....	Hennepin.....	Mar.	20, 1865	.....	Mustered out.	
Lockwood, Albert.....	Walnut.....	do	.....	.....	Mustered out.	
Murray, John.....	Peoria.....	Mar.	10, 1865	.....	Mustered out.	
Moore, John H.....	Hall.....	Mar.	6, 1865	June	8, 1865	Mustered out.
Murphy, John.....	Peoria.....	Apr.	3, 1865	.....	Mustered out.	
McMahon, Michael.....	do.....	do	.....	.....	Mustered out.	
Myers, Charles.....	do.....	do	.....	.....	Mustered out.	
Mertel, Peter.....	Evans.....	Apr.	5, 1865	.....	Mustered out.	
McQue, Patrick.....	do.....	Apr.	6, 1866	.....	Mustered out.	
McGinnis, Peter.....	Brimfield.....	Apr.	7, 1865	.....	Mustered out.	
Murry, John.....	Arise.....	Mar.	16, 1865	.....	Mustered out.	
Malloney, John.....	Peoria.....	Mar.	31, 1865	.....	Mustered out.	
Marvin, Thomas W.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mustered out.	
O'Donnell, Joseph A.....	Elmira.....	Dec.	2, 1864	.....	Rejected by Board.	
Price, Robert.....	Peoria.....	Apr.	3, 1865	.....	Mustered out.	
Reed, John.....	do.....	Mar.	8, 1865	.....	Mustered out.	
Ralston, John.....	Clarion.....	Mar.	13, 1865	.....	Mustered out.	
Rodgers, John.....	Money Creek.....	Feb.	3, 1865	.....	Mustered out.	
Ruble, John, alias McDowell, Harris.....	.....	.....	Aug.	3, 1865	Discharged.	

Unassigned Recruits—Concluded.

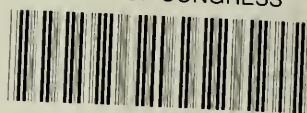
Name and Rank.	Residence.	Term of Service.		Remarks.
Smith, Michael.....	Bell Plain.....	Mar.	21, 1865	Mustered out.
Sheridan, Peter.....	Dayton.....	Nov.	4, 1864	Mustered out.
Stewart, William.....	Dover.....	Nov.	23, 1864	Mustered out.
Sellers, James.....	Evans.....	Apr.	6, 1865	Mustered out.
Sloan, George.....	do	do .....	.....	Mustered out.
Stevens, Richard.....	Chicago.....	Mar.	18, 1865	Mustered out.
Tyler, John.....	do	Mar.	31, 1865	Mustered out.
Wilson, David.....	Peoria.....	Mar.	8, 1865	Mustered out.
Wallace, John.....	Chicago.....	Mar.	27, 1865	Mustered out.
Welch, John.....	do	Mar.	23, 1855	Mustered out.
Warner, John.....	Peoria.....	Mar.	21, 1865	Mustered out.
Williams, John.....	do	do		Mustered out.
<i>Substitute</i>				
Mulkins, John.....		Nov.	24, 1864	Mustered out.







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